INSTITUTE of GOVERNMENT

June 7 - 9, 1966

FIRST ANNUAL POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS SEMINAR

Sponsored by the

Institute of Government
University of North Carolina
at Chapel Hill

in Cooperation With

The National Conference of Christians and Jews
(Carolinas & Virginia Regions)
and
The North Carolina Police Executives'
Association

University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill

FIRST ANNUAL POLICE

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SEMINAR

Tuesday, June 7

10:30 a.m. Registration

12:00 a.m. Lunch

1:00 p.m. Welcome

John Sanders, Director
Institute of Government

1:30 p.m. "The Development of an Institute on Police Community Relations"

Louis A. Radelet, Professor
School of Police Administration, Michigan State University

2:45 p.m. Break

3:15 p.m. "Police Community Cooperation - Can The Wall Be Breached"

James Stinchcomb
International Association of Chiefs of Police
Washington, D. C.

4:00 p.m. "Law Enforcement and Community Relations in the South"

Dr. Robert Rankin
Political Science Department
Duke University
Member, Civil Rights Commission

5:00 p.m. Dinner

7:00 p.m. "Every Hour . . . Every Day"

James Stinchcomb

8:00 p.m. Coffee Hour

Wednesday, June 8

9:00 a.m. "Understanding Community Transition"

Captain George Wall
Birmingham, Alabama Police Department

10:00 a.m. Break

10:30 a.m. "The Communication Industry and Cooperation"

Harold Barney, Inspector
Tampa, Florida Police Department

Panel: Harold Essex
President WSJS/WSJS-TV, Winston-Salem

Tom Fesperman, Managing Editor, Charlotte Observer

12:00 p.m. Lunch

1:30 p.m. "Understanding Ourselves"

James T. Taylor, Executive Director, James E. Shepard Memorial Foundation

2:15 p.m. Break

2:30 p.m. "Police and Their Professional Concerns in Community Relations"

William Barnes, Chief of Police, West Palm Beach, Florida Police Department

Panel: Paul Calhoun, Chief of Police, Greensboro, N. C.

Colonel Charles Speed, Commanding, North Carolina State Highway Patrol

Carroll Hormachea, Law Enforcement Program, Richmond Professional Institute, Richmond, Va.

J. C. Goodman, Major, Charlotte Police Department

5:30 p.m. Dinner

7:00 p.m. "The Constitution and the Citizen"

McNeill Smith, Greensboro, N.C.

Thursday, June 9

9:00 a.m. "Police Practices and the Citizen"

Richard Edwards, Inspector
Department of Community Relations, Philadelphia, Pa. Police Department

9:45 a.m. Break

10:15 a.m. "The Citizen's Role in Assistance to Police Community Relations"

L. E. Kittredge
Burns Detective Agency
Richmond, Virginia

10:45 a.m. "Recognizing Danger Signals"

S. W. Byuarm, Chairman,
Division of Social Sciences
Johnson C. Smith University
Charlotte, N. C.

Case Histories: W. H. Jackson, Captain, Greensboro Police Department

W. B. Julian, Major
Durham Police Department

12:00 p.m. Lunch

1:30 p.m. "Juvenile Crime Prevention"

Jesse James, Children's Bureau, Department of Health, Education and Welfare Washington, D. C.

2:30 p.m. Break

2:45 p.m. "Juvenile Practices in Pennsylvania"

Daniel A. Bernstein Pennsylvania State Bureau of Child Welfare

Case Histories: "The Juvenile Section" Sonny Simpson, Chaptain, Greensboro Police Department

"A New Approach to Policing the Juvenile", Justus Tucker, Chief of Police, Winston-Salem Police Department

6:00 p.m. Banquet

Malcolm B. Seawell Chairman, Governor's Committee on Law and Order

Summation of the Institute

Andrew W. Gottschall, Jr. Director, Carolinas Region, National Conference of Christians and Jews

Presentation of Certificates

Faculty

The Seminar will be taught by outstanding instructors in this field. The instruction will be supplemented by the staff of the Institute of Government.

Classrooms and Library

The Seminar will be held in the Joseph Palmer Knapp Building, home of the Institut of Government, in Chapel Hill. Students will have access to the Institute library.

Certificate

Those persons completing the course with a satisfactory record will receive a special certificate from the University of North Carolina.

Seminar Administration:

John L. Sanders, Director, Institute of Government

Norman E. Pomrenke, Institute of Government Staff

Andrew W. Gottschall, Jr., North Carolina Regional Director, NCCJ

Justus Tucker, President, Police Executives' Association and Chief of Police, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

File

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

DIVISION OF INSTITUTIONS

April 24, 1967

KENTUCKY STATE PENITENTIARY
EDDYVILLE

Mr. John O. Boone
Project Director, Crime & Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

This is a follow-up letter to the one we wrote you dated April 20, 1967. In that communication we informed you that reservations had been made at the Holiday Inn near Kentucky Dam Village in Gilbertsville, Kentucky. If you will inform us when you will arrive at Barkley Airport, we will arrange to have someone pick you up on that date and bring you to the Holiday Inn located near the Village.

We will also pick you up on May 3 as mentioned in the previous letter. We will be looking forward to hearing from you regarding your arrival time.

Sincerely yours,

J. W. Wingo, Warden
Kentucky State Penitentiary

JWW:ng

April 25, 1967

Mr. J. W. Wingo, Warden
Kentucy State Penitentiary
Eddyville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Wingo:

Thank you for your letter of April 20th. The reservations at the Holiday Inn will be most satisfactory. However, Mr. Boone and Mr. Smith will not arrive in Paducah until 7:01 p.m., May 2nd. Therefore, we would appreciate if you would ask that their reservations are held for late arrival.

Mr. Boone will contact the Penitentiary upon arrival. Thank you for your help in making arrangements, and we hope that our services will be of some use to you.

Sincerely,

William J. Farmar, Assistant Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

WJF/vmb

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

DIVISION OF INSTITUTIONS

April 20, 1967

KENTUCKY STATE PENITENTIARY
EDDYVILLE

Mr. John O. Boone
Project Director, Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

Mr. Harold Black, our Deputy Commissioner of Corrections in Frankfort called us this morning and informed that you and Mr. Moreland Smith would fly to Paducah on Tuesday, May 2, 1967. We have made reservations for you at the Holiday Inn near Kentucky Dam Village in Gilbertsville, Kentucky. This motel is located approximately 20 miles West of Paducah on Highway 62. We have reserved two singles and they will hold these for you until 6:00 P.M. without verification.

If you will let us know when you arrive, we will pick you up at the motel on Wednesday, May 3 and bring you on to the penitentiary. Mr. Black informs us that he and Mr. Westerberg, our Commissioner of Corrections, will probably be here when you arrive.

We would appreciate your letting us know whether these arrangements are satisfactory, if so we will look forward to seeing you as suggested.

Sincerely yours,

J. W. Wingo, Warden
Kentucky State Penitentiary

JWW:ng

cc: Mr. Black

May 16, 1967

Mr. J. W. Wingo, Warden
Kentucky State Penitentiary
Eddyville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Wingo:

The requested data from Mr. Casner has been received, and we submit our recommendations herewith:

MASTER PLAN

1. We strongly recommend that a contract be negotiated (with an Architect and an Engineer), for a Master Plan Study, taking into consideration the long-range policy programming goals for the Eddyville Facility. This would, in the long run, compliment the clinical program, and could be carried along simultaneously with the development of the clinic drawings, neither delaying the other.

2. We would particularly like to emphasize that this Master Plan Study should include an overall mechanical engineering analysis and projection for a new power plant and distribution. It seems to us, on preliminary analysis, that the best place for the new power plant would be outside the main wall (from our point of view) because in its present location it is occupying valuable space. It is acknowledged that, from your point of view, there might be factors involving security. As replacement of the present network of pipes in the court yard becomes necessary, a preipheral circulatory system should be substituted.

3. The Master Plan should include greater utilization of the court yard for recreational purposes by means of terracing. This would also enhance the element of surveillance. (See attached, sketch #1). In spite of the pipes which criss-cross the court yard, it would seem from the data received from Mr. Casner, that something could be cut off of the top knoll at the greenhouse, existing hospital, laundry, etc. As a matter of fact, it isn't impossible that as much as 7'-0" could come off. By balancing the dirt it might be possible to have a uniform terrace at elevation 452. Terracing would be most useful and worth projecting even if it were built up to a higher elevation. Of course, only detail study of a Master Plan could show the proper rationale.

HOSPITAL

1. We recommend reconsideration of the floor utilization. (See attached, sketch #2).

2. We note that the location of the composite building is shown as 30'-0" from the NNW wall, whereas the educational building is 36'-6" from the ESE wall. We were wondering if this was intended to be different? At any rate, you will note in sketch #2, we have shown the lower floors as carrying out the same distance from the NNE wall in order fully to utilize the land.

3. Your drawing A-1, job 6701, shows, in addition to the hospital floor, the following:

   1 floor for laundry
   1 floor for canteen
   1 floor for offices
   1 floor for cold storage
   2 floors for storage
   2 floors for shops

   We believe storage and cold storage could be built less expensively and serve just as well outside the compound. (If this is impractical for your purposes, storage with smaller component units could be located in other locations inside). We recommend the laundry and shops be on the lower floors, preferably all in the basement, but if square footage needed could not be accommodated in one floor (25,000 square feet), then the hospital could be placed on the 2nd floor; rather than the 1st

floor. If funds are not available at the moment for shops and laundry, we suggest that it would be a wise investment to put the hospital on two story stilts until such time as the funds are available.

THE PROGRAM

We were pleased that you already are making projections concerning your program, and that program planning is not to be developed in the shadow of your building plans. It means that your institution is something more than bricks and mortar. You are on solid ground determining:

1. The true meaning of your institution in terms of:

   a. type of inmates
   b. staff projections
   c. population projections
   d. significant trends

2. Current beliefs and guiding principles, or philosophy relevant to your task and responsibilities.

3. Institutional mission and purpose.

When we prepare the final draft and recommendations, we would like to expand on the elements that are listed above. To help us to encompass your program ideas inthe final draft, will you briefly comment on your ideas about trends in the correctional program in the Southern Region; e.g., if you forsee regional training centers, what training roles could Eddyville possibly play in the future? The conference indicated that you have already considered the impact of possible new trends (greater use of probation and parole, community residential centers, work release programs, and other new approaches to the treatment of delinquency). However, it would contribute to our final plans if you would go into some detail about your ideas concerning the future.

The number of beds that are called for in your plans are more than adequate in our opinion. In fact, you may wish to plan a small psychiatric unit -- five or six beds -- on the medical floor. An alternative is a small psychiatric unit on the office floor.

When we reviewed the plans relative to your outpatient facilities, we realized that we had neglected to inquire about the average daily work load of outpatients ("sick line"). As a result, we are in some doubt as to the adequacy of your outpatient facilities, since the work load is always high in a prison community because of psychosomatic complaints, or illnesses, etc. It would be helpful to know how you approach this problem at the present. Which predominates: Therapeutic considerations or methods of coping with "malingering"? In any case, it would seem that you need to accommodate more than twelve in your waiting room, (assuming that you have one general sick call daily).

Your present visiting facilities give the impression of being an expedient arrangement pending the establishment of a better situation. However, we gathered that you do not plan to change this in the foreseeable future. While your present facilities are certainly more appropriate and progressive than the archaic arrangements of the past, they seem to present problems from several points of view; importantly, security and atmosphere.

Have you thought about a multi-purpose visiting room located in the new building or located in one of the current office units that might be moved to the new building? Perhaps this must wait for enhanced classification procedures. You already know that as your program develops morale will increase and custodial problems should decline.

We are impressed with the potential for better utilization of space in relation to program and procedures, visualizing ramps from the old to the new and vice-versa -- and would like to have more to say about all of these possibilities later. After you have had your reactions to the above, we will revise this into final drafts.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ASCW
Director, Project on Crime & Corrections

Moreland Griffith Smith, FAIA
Architectural Consultant

JOB-MGS/vmb

Enclosures:

INSTITUTE of GOVERNMENT

June 5 - 7, 1967

SECOND ANNUAL POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS SEMINAR

Sponsored by the

Institute of Government
University of North Carolina
at Chapel Hill

in Cooperation With

The National Conference of Christians and Jews
(Carolinas & Virginia Regions)
and
The North Carolina Police Executives'
Association

University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill

Monday, June 5

10:00 a.m. Registration

12:00 noon Lunch

1:30 p.m. Introductory Remarks

John Sanders, Director
Institute of Government

Mrs. Kitty Huffman
N.C.C.J.
Charlotte, N. C.

1:45 p.m. "What is Crime - The Causes of Crime?"

Dr. Edward Pohlman, Chairman
Department of Sociology
Queens College
Charlotte, N. C.

2:30 p.m. Questions and Discussion with Dr. Pohlman

3:00 p.m. Coffee Break

3:30 p.m. Workshop Discussions

Tuesday, June 6

9:00 a.m. "Police Responsibility in Crime Prevention"

Dr. Nelson Watson, Supervisor
Research and Development Div.
International Association of Chiefs of Police
Washington, D. C.

10:00 a.m. Questions and Discussion with Dr. Watson

10:30 a.m. Coffee Break

11:00 a.m. Workshop Discussions

12:00 noon Lunch

1:30 p.m. "Community Responsibility in Crime Prevention"

Moderator:

Mr. Will Allred, Jr.
N. C. Council on Human Relations
Greensboro, N. C.

Panelists:

Rev. W. W. Finlator
Pullen Memorial Church
Raleigh, N. C.
"The Role of the Church"

Mrs. Elizabeth Koonce
"The Role of Women and Education"

Mr. David Gillespie
Associate Editor
Charlotte Observer
Charlotte, N. C.
"The Role of the Press"

Mr. Dick Lee
Guilford County E.O.E. Council
Greensboro, N. C.
"The Role of Minority Groups"

3:00 p.m. Coffee Break

3:30 p.m. Questions and Discussion with panel on "Community Responsibility in Crime Prevention"

Wednesday, June 7

9:00 a.m. "The Role of Corrections in Crime Prevention"

Commissioner Russell Oswald
Chairman, N. Y. Board of Parole
Albany, N. Y.

10:00 a.m. Questions and Discussion with Commissioner Oswald

10:30 a.m. Coffee Break

11:00 a.m. Workshop Discussions

12:00 noon Lunch

1:30 p.m. "Legal Responsibility in Crime Prevention"

Mr. L. Richardson Preyer
Former Municipal, Circuit, and Federal Judge
Greensboro, N. C.

Mr. Romallus O. Murphy
Attorney at Law
Raleigh, N. C.

2:30 p.m. Questions and Discussion with Mr. Preyer and Mr. Murphy

3:00 p.m. Coffee Break

3:30 p.m. Summation of Workshops by Workshop Leaders

Moderator:

Mr. Andrew Gottschall, Jr.
N.C.C.J.

6:30 p.m. Banquet

Summation of the Second Annual Police Community Relations Seminar

"An Overview"

Mr. Joseph R. Harris, Director
Police Community Relations Programming, National Conference of Christians and Jews
New York, N. Y.

Presentation of Certificates

Faculty

The Seminar will be taught by outstanding instructors in this field. The instruction will be supplemented by the staff of the Institute of Government.

Classrooms and Library

The Seminar will be held in the Joseph Palmer Knapp Building, home of the Institute of Government, in Chapel Hill. Students will have access to the Institute library.

Certificate

Those persons completing the course with a satisfactory record will receive a special certificate from the University of North Carolina.

Seminar Administration

John L. Sanders, Director,
Institute of Government

Norman E. Pomrenke
Institute of Government Staff

Andrew W. Gottschall, Jr., North Carolina Regional Director, NCCJ

George Stephens, President, Police Executives' Association and Chief of Police, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina

Registration

Registration is $10. This fee includes a copy of the proceedings and a banquet ticket. Additional banquet tickets may be purchased.

June 13, 1967

Mr. J. W. Wingo, Warden
Kentucky State Penitentiary
Eddyville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Wingo:

Shortly after we prepared our comments concerning your building plans, we took the liberty of sending a copy to Mr. Alexander in as much as we had talked to him previously about the possibility of meeting with your staff and ours in Washington.

For your information, we are sending you a copy of his comments on the plans.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/vmb

cc: Mr. Harold D. Black
Mr. Lawrence Casner
Mr. Westerbury
Mr. Moreland G. Smith

File

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

233½ North Greene Street, Room 4
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA 27401

OFFICERS:

John R. Taylor, *Chairman*—Greensboro
Dr. S. E. Duncan, *Vice Chairman*—Salisbury
Dr. C. E. Boulware, *Vice Chairman*—Durham
Mrs. Chase H. Benson, *Secretary*—Greensboro
Emery L. Rann, M.D., *Treasurer*—Charlotte
Raymond M. Wheeler, M.D., *Ass't Treasurer*—Charlotte

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Fred D. Alexander
Mrs. Sylvia X. Allen
Mayor O. O. Allsbrook
William W. Barbee
Rev. Moses S. Belton
Lisbon C. Berry, Jr.
Andrew A. Best, M.D.
Dr. McLeod Bryan
Mrs. Martin L. Cannon, Jr.
Mrs. George O. Clifford
Rev. Frederick R. Crownfield
Ruben J. Dailey
Carl J. Dockery
Monsignor Hugh A. Dolan
Thomas G. Donnelly
Dr. Lewis C. Dowdy
Rev. James R. Hampton
Dr. Samuel S. Hill, Jr.
Watts Hill, Jr.
Dr. Nell Hirschberg
Mrs. Dorothy B. Jackson
Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Robert E. Kimzey, Jr.
Luther W. Kelly, Jr., M.D.
Rev. W. Judson King
Mrs. G. C. Lassiter
Dr. Edward A. McDowell
Dr. Carlyle Marney
Rev. Robert A. Massey
Dr. Howard G. Miller
Mrs. Max I. Miller
Dr. Lionel H. Newsom
William S. Page
Mrs. Mary D. B. T. Semans
Rev. Robert E. Seymour
Dr. Harmon L. Smith
McNeill Smith
Rabbi Leo J. Stillpass
Clifton Stone
Dr. Daniel C. Tosteson
Rev. Vernon C. Tyson
Charles D. Watts, M.D.
John H. Wheeler
Nathaniel B. White
Dr. Robert L. Wilken
T. Franklin Williams, M.D.

STAFF:

William C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director
Carrie Taylor
Secretary

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS:

Cecil Butler, *President Youth Educational Services*
William Pollard, *Treasurer Youth Educational Services*

June 23, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

Thank you for your letter of June 13, 1967. Your thoughts are well taken. I will pass your recommendations on to the program chairman of the various human relations councils in the state. I suspect, however, that they may be somewhat slow about reacting to them without considerable prodding from this office.

As you may or may not know the Carolina's region office of the National Conference of Christians and Jews is in Greensboro, and they sponsor an annual institute on Police Community Relations. I am inclosing brochures of their last two meetings. You will note this year that the North Carolina Council on Human Relations actively participated on the program. I am certain that we could get some response from this group should you plan a southwide conference.

I should like very much to assist in the planning of a southwide conference if one developes.

Sincerely yours,

Will

Will C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

WCA:ct

Encl.

cc: Mr. Andrew Gottschall, Jr.

"To strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion and national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information."

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Memorandum July 6, 1967

To: SRC Professional Staff
Ruth Alexander, Bob Anderson, Glenda Bartley, John Boone, Vernon Jordan, Bernice Morrison, Moreland Smith, Ed Stanfield, Marvin Wall, Emory Via, Pat Watters, and Jim Wood.

From: Paul Anthony

- 0 -

Enclosed is the first of a series of position papers which will be designed to deal with future policy of SRC. This one has been prepared by Ed Stanfield on future relationships with state Councils on Human Relations. I hope it can be discussed at length at our evening meeting later this month.

DRAFT

A POSITION PAPER ON FUTURE ROLES AND RELATIONSHIPS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL AND THE COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The suggestions which are to follow are made on the basis of certain assumptions and observations.

First, it is assumed that the movement toward human rights and wholesome community in the South must be biracial in nature. It may comprehend what is basically organization of Negro communities, but in the last analysis "black and white together" is the end and "black and white together" must be the means.

Second, it is observed that the Southern Regional Council, having no membership base, cannot be as effective an agent of such a movement alone as it can be in conjunction with the councils on human relations, which do have a membership base. The roles of the regional and state-local organizations are different, but they are mutually vital.

Third, it is assumed that fact-finding, research, and information are both the primary functions of the SRC and basic to everything else that it and the councils on human relations may do. The fundamental program of the SRC is production of ideas: insights into the region's needs and suggestions or guidance for programs to meet those needs. State and local councils are often better situated to carry out programs. They too, however, appear to be finding the functions of research and information to be of increasing importance to them. For this reason, a program of first-rate research and information must continue to be the first concern of the Southern Regional Council.

Fourth, it is assumed that the enlistment of both Negroes and white people, either directly into their membership or indirectly through affiliation of other organizations, for support of and partici-

pation in such a "movement" is fundamental to the role of the human relations councils. On this assumption, the policies and structure of the SRC's relationship to the councils should be always such as to encourage fulfillment of that role.

Rethinking of the roles and relationships of the SRC and the councils on human relations is made necessary by a number of considerations. One is the increasing complexity of the South's problems and concommitant sophistication and precision needed in dealing with them. Another is a disappointing rate of growth and level of local support of the human relations councils--a disappointment which may be blamed altogether on circumstances, but might also be due in part to lack of emphasis on these goals. A third is the blunt fact that, by all indications, foundations are growing reluctant to maintain the general operations of both the human relations councils and the Southern Regional Council.

We feel it only realistic, especially in view of the last-mentioned consideration in the preceding paragraph, to suggest that direct grants-in-aid to human relations councils from the SRC be discontinued, effective December 31, 1968. Alternative forms of mutual assistance will be outlined below, but this policy has some virtues in itself which should be elaborated upon.

Such a policy would be calculated to bring about an alignment of support policy with the autonomous structure of the human relations councils. The establishment of human relations councils was initially a program of the Southern Regional Council. They were set up to be

autonomous, however, having their own policy boards and, as a desirable result, widely varying programs. Direct support through the existing grant-in-aid program has tended all too often to treat human relations councils as continuing program responsibilities of the SRC--which they clearly and by design are not. This leads to a number of awkward administrative problems. How can the SRC responsibly administer funds for the general operation of separate agencies over which the SRC intentionally has no policy control? The councils on human relations are separate, autonomous agencies; the SRC should relate to them as such, and vice versa. We would hope for continued cooperative program development. Indeed, as is made clear in our statement of assumptions, we consider such cooperation vital both to the SRC and the councils. But we believe that cooperation will be both more fruitful and more helpful to the agencies involved if the relationship is structured as between equal, allied agencies.

Such a policy is also frankly designed to press the issue of membership enlistment and involvement as of primary importance to the role of human relations councils. This is viewed as a vital part of the education process which must take place--particularly with regard to the white people of the South. The instincts of the foundations at this point are quite good: a human relations council should not exist and function only because outside agents wish it to; it is meaningful only to the extent to which it is the will of citizens within the community it serves.

Initiation of human relations councils can reasonably continue as a program of the SRC. Councils in some Deep South states will have to be considered as still in the beginning stages. There may be need,

in the future, to begin some metropolitan area councils. In such cases, the intensive cultivation needed to organize local councils and provide technical assistance to policy boards in fund raising and membership enlistment could and should be provided by the SRC's department of field activities in liaison with the policy board of the nascent organization. A suggestion for provision of this service will be outlined below. What is important is that a distinction be made between provision of assistance in formative stages and provision of continuing general support which might tend to become a crutch on which the developing council depends for a more-than-reasonable period.

A second suggestion is that, from time to time, programs mutually helpful to the SRC and human relations councils, and generally needed in the South or a large portion of the South, be arranged by agreement between the SRC and the several councils. By substituting such programs for grants-in-aid for general support we would be providing both a continuing motivation for the growth and indigenous support of the human relations councils (important programs around which to rally support, plus incentive for a strong, working organization) and a measure of substantive assistance. Toward the latter end the funding of such programs should include as generous an overhead allowance as possible.

As the first such mutually helpful program, which we shall use as an example or prototype, we propose that funds be sought to establish an "information network" by placing information officers on the staffs of the state human relations councils. Many state council staffs and board members have indicated a need and desire for research and writing

skills within their organizations. Provision of this need would tie in very well with a need to strengthen the research facilities of the SRC.

On the staffs of the participating councils the information officers would collect and compile precise data relevant to a wide variety of problems and issues, such as employment, public assistance, housing, school desegregation, etc. He would write special reports on state or local problems. He would respond to requests for information from journalists, government agencies, and scholars both inside and outside the state. He would provide information needed by other members of the councils staff for speeches, conferences, etc. He could assist local councils to find needed data. As a part of the agreement and as a natural outgrowth of the functions already mentioned he would respond to requests for information from the SRC Research Director for publications of regional scope.

Job descriptions and qualifications for the information officers would be agreed upon by the SRC and the officers and staffs of the state councils participating. In general, the information officers should be persons with a master's degree in economics, political science, sociology or journalism--or equivalent background in research and information techniques. They should have demonstrated skill in writing. Personnel would be recruited and retained with the stipulation that persons employed and their performance on the job be acceptable to both the state council concerned and the SRC.

Budget requirements, to be funded through the SRC, would be determined in the agreement in the light of the particular situation and the portion of support services which could be absorbed by the office of the council.

The SRC would need to hire a highly qualified research director to coordinate and provide advice and assistance for the efforts of this network of information officers, as well as to supervise the research department of the SRC.

The arrangement should include a provision that an information officer will be placed on a state council staff where at least an adequate office is maintained by the state council and one full-time employee is otherwise provided. As a standard, this would be an executive director, together with at least a part-time secretary. Minimally, it could be a full-time administrative secretary. Where this minimum requirement cannot be met an information officer might still be placed in the state, but would be employed directly by the Southern Regional Council under the supervision of SRC's research director in consultation with such state council leadership as does exist.

If the arrangement for this "information network" with the state councils works well, it might become the prototype for similar arrangements for other programs. It is our view that SRC programs should be planned so as to utilize the human relations councils to the fullest extent practical. A relationship to a constituency is important to the SRC as the growth of an interracial constituency is important to the South. By the same token, involvement in programs vital to the region is vital to the development of the human relations councils.

To the purpose just mentioned, a third suggestion is that all SRC field programs be coordinated under the departments of field activities

Future special projects should be placed, administratively, within the field department. Liaison with human relations councils would thus be enhanced. The administrative load of the executive director of SRC would be lightened.

A fourth suggestion, related to the third, is that at least one assistant to the field director be employed as soon as possible. Two might eventually be needed.

One obvious reason for this is that the administrative change proposed in suggestion three would require at least one assistant to the director of field activities for the general work with human relations councils which is now his chief responsibility.

A second reason, already mentioned, is that under the new arrangement some of the councils might not qualify for the "information network" arrangement or other programs which might be negotiated in the future--or might qualify only minimally, by maintaining an office and administrative secretary--and would need intensive cultivation from some source to organize and serve local councils, provide technical assistance for fund raising and membership enlistment, etc. Such functions could not be assumed by the proposed information officers. Yet the availability of a person to work in the state for extended periods of time might make the difference between continued weakness and eventual strength. One, two, or more persons, preferably without heavy family obligations, should be employed to work out of the SRC office specifically on these organizational tasks. The goal, of course, would be to build the strength of the human relations council to the point at which it could employ an executive director of its own, who would assume these functions.

A reorganization such as these suggestions comprise would give the SRC and the councils on human relations a closer, better-defined working relationship, which both it and they need. At the same time, it would both respect and encourage autonomy of the state councils. It would make for more responsible and, hopefully, more efficient administration of funds and programs by the SRC. It would make SRC's concern for the growth and strength of the human relations councils, if anything, more manifest and more effective--yet deal realistically with the reluctance of foundations to support continuously the general operations of organizations.

September 1, 1967

Mr. Harry Avery, Commissioner
State Department of Corrections
Doctors Building
Church Street
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

Dear Mr. Avery:

Thank you for taking time out from your busy schedule yesterday concerning the proposal that is, in my opinion, timely to resolve during the impending Governors Conference. I am gratified that you value such an enabling proposal as much as I do.

I am attaching two responses from other correctional managers that seems to be representative of the attitude of professionals toward an interstate compact on corrections for the region. I have already indicated that Lee Bounds, Ellis MacDougall and Myrl Alexander, all members of my advisory committee, would like to see this develop.

I will telephone you today to get the gist of the resolution that you will recommend to Governor Ellington. Should he be agreeable, I will need to let the other governors know that he will be introducing this before the conference convenes Sunday, September 10, 1967

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB:rh
Encls.

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
PROJECT ON CRIME AND CORRECTIONS

OCTOBER 26, 1967
BILTMORE HOTEL

MORNING

PURPOSE: TO ESTABLISH PERSPECTIVE, FOCUS AND A CLEARER ORDER OF PRIORITIES OF THE PROJECT

PRESENTATIONS

Rights of Offenders and Prison Inmates:	Louie Wainwright Florida Department of Corrections
The Feasibility of an Interstate Compact on Corrections:	Joe Moyland, Council on State Governments
The Feasibility of a Project on the Design of Correctional Facilities:	(Local level and above) Moreland Griffith Smith
A New Career's Project (A Plan to Train Ex-Offenders for Correctional and Law Enforcement Aides:	Barbara Whitaker, Urban League - Southern Region
The Regional Program of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, to be headquartered in Atlanta Georgia:	Gus Moeller, Assistant Director, Bureau of Prisons
National Trends in Corrections:	Ellis MacDougall, President-Elect, American Congress on Corrections
Abstract of Significant NCCD Projects on Delinquency and Corrections:	Stewart Warner, Staff Consultant, NCCD
North Carolina's Effort Regarding Capitol Punishment:	Attorney Marion Wright

NOON

LUNCHEON

AFTERNOON

In the afternoon the discussion will be based on an overview of the project and some considerations of the future.

****

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
PROJECT ON CRIME AND CORRECTIONS

Mr. Myrl Alexander, Director
Federal Bureau of Prisons
101 Indiana Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Homer Benson, Member
United States Board of Parole
101 Indiana Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. V. Lee Bounds, Director
of Prisons
840 West Morgan Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Mr. Richard Chappell
Institute of Government
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Dr. Tilman C. Cothran
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Christopher Edley
Ford Foundation
477 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Mr. Joseph Haas, Attorney
1116 First National Bank Blgd.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Donald Hollowell, Attorney
859½ Hunter Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. William Jackson, Dean
School of Social Work
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Miss Barbara Jordan, Attorney
5303 Lyons Avenue
Houston, Texas

Mr. Sylvan Meyer, Editor
The Daily Times
Gainesville, Georgia

Mr. Ralph McGill, Publisher
The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Ellis MacDougall, Director
South Carolina Department
of Corrections
Columbia, South Carolina

Dr. Hollis Price, President
LeMoyne College
Memphis, Tennessee

Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild
3205 Arden Road, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. E. Preston Sharpe
General Secretary
American Correctional Association
15th & H Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. McNeill Smith, Attorney at Law
700 Jefferson Street Building
Greensboro, North Carolina

Mr. Louie Wainwright, Director
Flordia Division of Corrections
Tallahassee, Florida

Mr. Stewart Warner
National Council on Crime
and Delinquency
50 Whitehall Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. John Wheeler, President
Mechanics & Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Dr. Raymond Wheeler
1900 Brunswick Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina

Miss Josephine Wilkins
Atlanta Biltmore Hotel
817 W. Peachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Mr. Marion Wright
Attorney at Law
Top Knot
Linville Falls, North Carolina

AGENCY'S PROGRAM FOR
STUDENT EDUCATION*

I. AGENCY

Identifying information: Name, address, telephone, branch location.

Organizational structure: Governing body, annual budget, sources of financial support.

Nature of services: Philosophy, primary function, social work methods employed, size of work loads.

Civil Rights Statement of Compliance: Signing of statement, extent of compliance, time-table for compliance.

II. STAFF

Size of staff: Number of trained and untrained workers, deployment of personnel.

Executive: Name, education, experience, professional affiliations, publications.

Chief social worker: Name, education experience, professional affiliations, publications.

Field Instructor for students: Name, education, interest in student education, training for and previous experience in supervision; professional affiliations and publications; adjustment of responsibilities to permit time for student supervision; plans for uninterrupted student teaching program in the event of a prolonged absence of the field instructor.

Other professional personnel related to student training program. Name, degree, position.

III. STUDENT FIELD INSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Affiliation with other graduate schools of social work and undergraduate schools.

Attitudes of board and staff toward student education.

Field instruction plan and content: Orientation to agency and community; size and nature of work load; range and progression of assignments; types of records and recording; report-writing, minute-taking, case presentations; participation in staff meetings, seminars, in-service training program; opportunity for field trips; opportunity for creative, innovative planning for variety and enrichment in the student educational program; inter-agency re-

relationships and activities; opportunity to participate in agency research program; opportunity for exposure to a method other than method of concentration.

Physical facilities: Office space, secretarial assistance and facilities.

Agency stipends available to students, commitment involved, other remuneration, living accommodations such as board and lodging.

Agency preferences re. students: Number, sex, age, level of performance (beginning, advanced.)

Living arrangements available in the community and receptivity of the community to members of various ethnic groups.

IV. SCHOOL-AGENCY RELATIONS

Availability of agency records to faculty representative.

Willingness to participate in periodic school-agency meetings and conferences.

Preferred time for visits to the agency.

Suggestions for preparation of the student for placement.

*To be submitted to Atlanta University School of Social Work prior to acceptance for student placement.

Form A

August 30, 1966

Mr. Frederick Ward, Jr.
Director
Southern Regional Office
National Council on Crime and Delinquency
530 Littlefield Building
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Ward:

As you know, several weeks ago we invited Mr. Milton Rector to attend a small meeting here which will be ooncerned with our new project in prison reform and criminal rehabilitation. We are happy to follow Mr. Rector's suggestion and invite you and Mr. Rademacher to this meeting.

The meeting will be held here in Atlanta, probably at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel on August 20th, beginning at 10:00 a.m., and ending no later than 4:00 p.m. We will be able to provide travel expenses for you.

We very much hope you will be with us, and look forward to the opportunity of meeting you.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

cc: Mr. Rector

August 30, 1966

Mr. Sylvan Meyer
Editor
The Daily Times
308 Spring Street, S. W.
Gainesville, Georgia 30501

Dear Sylvan:

The meeting of the Advisory Committee for the project in Prison Reform and Criminal Rehabilitation has been set for October 20. We have not heard from a few of those invited, but the great majority can be here on that date.

While we will send additional information later, the meeting will be held in Atlanta, probably at the Biltmore Hotel, beginning at 10:00 a.m., and ending no later than 4:00 p.m.

If you wish, we will make hotel reservations for you and take care of any other details. Also, please let us know if you would like a travel advance.

We look forward to seeing you on October 20th, and deeply appreciate your interest and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

RABBI JACOB M. ROTHSCHILD, D.D.
1589 PEACHTREE ROAD, N.W.
ATLANTA 9, GEORGIA

August 19, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I just got back to Atlanta after a wonderful six week's trip to Europe, which explains my delay in answering your letter of August 1st.

I shall be more than happy to serve on the Committee as outlined in your letter.

At the present time both Thursday, October 20th and Thursday, October 27th are satisfactory to me. I needn't tell you what happens to my calendar in the course of a year but I will make every effort to keep these dates free until I hear from you definitely as to which one is the date of the meeting.

With kindest personal regards, as always,

Sincerely,

Jacob M. Rothschild

JMR:bs

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

PREVENTION · CONTROL · TREATMENT

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO AUSTIN

New York 10010, 44 East 23 Street, ALgonquin 4-7110

NATIONAL OFFICERS
SIGURD S. LARMON, *President*
JUDGE CAROLINE K. SIMON
Chairman of the Board
JEWETT T. FLAGG, *Vice President*
COVERLY FISCHER, *Treasurer*
FRANKLIN F. BRUDER
Chairman, Executive Committee
HERBERT W. KOCHS
Honorary Vice President
JUDGE GEORGE W. SMYTH
Honorary Vice President
MILTON G. RECTOR, *Director*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
MRS. JULIUS OCHS ADLER
MYRL E. ALEXANDER
J. DAVID BAKER
MRS. BENNETT CERF
GOODWIN CHASE
WILSON CLARK
JUDGE IRVING BEN COOPER
BISHOP JOHN P. CRAINE
JAMES E. FAIN
CURTISS E. FRANK
PAUL J. GERNERT
MISS ELIZABETH HALLANAN
IRVING W. HALPERN
GARRETT HEYNS
KARL HOLTON
HAROLD HORVITZ
PETER HOWARD
MRS. DAVID JACOBSON
MRS. JAMES A. KING
LESTER K. KIRK
WALTER C. LAIDLAW
JOE E. LEVITT
CARL M. LOEB, JR.
AUSTIN H. MACCORMICK
PAT MALLOY
MRS. ELLEN PRAY MAYTAG
J. KIRBY MCDONOUGH
GEORGE F. MCGRATH
LOUIS MONTAG
ARCHIBALD M. MULL, JR.
RUSSELL OSWALD
HERBERT PATTERSON
ELIZABETH GLENN RAVDIN, M.D.
ELMER W. REEVES
JUDGE SCOVEL RICHARDSON
MRS. H. M. ROZENDAAL
PHILIP B. SCHNERING
STANLEY R. SCHROTEL
MRS. HOBART SPALDING
CHARLES R. SPEERS
ARTHUR H. SPIEGEL
HEMAN G. STARK
THEODORE C. STREIBERT
JUDGE WILLIAM J. THOMPSON
MRS. MAYNARD J. TOLL
CHARLES B. WEAVER
MRS. ARTHUR G. WHYTE, JR.
RANDOLPH E. WISE
ROBERT B. WOLF
HULL YOUNGBLOOD, SR.
CHARLES F. ZELTNER

August 16, 1966

Rec'd 8/19/66

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

It was good to find your letter of August 1st awaiting my return to the office, and to know that your important project on prison reform will be getting underway. You can depend upon the full support and cooperation of the NCCD.

Unfortunately I am committed for both October 20 and 27, but this will be no loss to your meeting if you will invite Mr. Fred Ward, Jr., Director of our Southern Regional Office, or his Associate Director, Don Rademacher. Their address is: 530 Littlefield Building, Austin, Texas.

As you know, we have given consultation and survey services throughout the same Southern Region your Council serves for many years from our southern office under Mr. Ward's direction. He and Mr. Rademacher are the two of our National staff who can be most helpful to you.

Cordially yours,

Milton G. Rector
Director

/dc/
cc: Mr. Frederick Ward, Jr.

Rec'd 8/15/66

Barbara C. Jordan

Attorney At Law

5303 LYONS AVENUE HOUSTON, TEXAS 77020

Telephone OR 4-8465

v August 11, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I received your letter of August 1, 1966, concerning the special project in Prison Reform and Criminal Rehabilitation.

I will be available to attend a meeting of persons interested in this project on either October 20 or October 27. I have reserved both of those dates pending your selection.

I will be pleased to make any contribution possible to your study of an area which I consider woefully neglected.

I will look to hear from you on the selection and confirmation of date.

Very truly yours,

Barbara C. Jordan

Barbara C. Jordan
BCJ:ll

The Daily Times

TELEPHONE 532-6211 · AREA CODE 404 · 308 SPRING STREET, S.W. · GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA 30501

August 10, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul,

Sorry to be so long responding to your letter of August 1.

One date is as good as another to me. Thursday is usually our department head meeting afternoon at the paper and I should be here, although frequently the meetings are cancelled at the last minute anyway. When you reach a decision, I'll move in advance to make my forthcoming absence known.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Sylvan

Sylvan Meyer
Editor

SM:mb

SMITH, MOORE, SMITH, SCHELL & HUNTER
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
SUITE 700 JEFFERSON STANDARD BUILDING
GREENSBORO, N. C.

JULIUS C. SMITH
BEVERLY C. MOORE
McNEILL SMITH
JULIUS C. SMITH, III
BYNUM M. HUNTER
BRAXTON SCHELL
STEPHEN P. MILLIKIN
JOHN J. DORTCH
RICHMOND G. BERNHARDT, JR.
CHARLES E. MELVIN, JR.
RICHARD J. TUGGLE
HERBERT O. DAVIS
JAMES G. EXUM, JR.
JACK W. FLOYD
JAMES R. TURNER
NORMAN B. SMITH

Brought up Aug 22, 1966

August 9, 1966

TELEPHONE 273-8265
AREA CODE 919
MAILING ADDRESS:
P. O. DRAWER G
GREENSBORO, N. C. 27402

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your letter of August 1 about the project on Prison Reform and Criminal Rehabilitation. I am very interested and will try to hold the dates October 20 and October 27. However, I have very little control over court calendars and would have to miss if there is a conflict with a case at that time.

Keep me posted.

Very truly yours,

Mac

McNeill Smith

McNS:M

HAAS, HOLLAND, FREEMAN, LEVISON & GIBERT

HERBERT J. HAAS (1905-1953)

JOSEPH F. HAAS
J. KURT HOLLAND
RICHARD C. FREEMAN
S. JARVIN LEVISON
ROBERT H. WALLING
HUGH W. GIBERT
WILLIAM M. SINRICH
RICHARD N. HUBERT
GORDON R. SUGARMAN

ROSE M. SCHREIBER

LAW OFFICES
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
ATLANTA, GA. 30303

August 8, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia - 30303

Dear Paul:

I have yours of the 1st. The dates are satisfactory, but my schedule is not rigid enough to enable me to definitely set this. However, if I find that I cannot come, I will let you know.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

JFH:RS

JOSEPH F. HAAS

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION
1776 PEACHTREE STREET, N.W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30309

Rec'd 7/8/66

August 5, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I have received your letter of August 1, regarding the special project in Prison Reform and Criminal Rehabilitation.

The project interests me very much, and it appears that I could make a meeting on the 20th and/or the 27th of October. I await your bidding.

I trust that the activities of the summer are going to your liking and hope that you have been able to take a much needed vacation. Let's have lunch soon and discuss some of our many problems.

Cordially,

Don

Donald L. Hollowell
Regional Director

Rec'd 7/8/66

CHARLOTTE MEDICAL CLINIC
1900 BRUNSWICK AVENUE
CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28207

INTERNAL MEDICINE
DAVID S. CITRON, M.D.
LOGAN O. JONES, M.D.
MARVIN M. McCALL, M.D.
CLINTON H. McKAY, M.D.
THOMAS H. McMILLAN, JR., M.D.
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, M.D.

5 August 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Thank you for the invitation to the conference on Prison Reform to be held in October. I will be happy to attend and am delighted that you are already enthusiastic about John Boone's start.

Thanks also for the briefing letter concerning the Council's affairs. Although I am delighted to know that Ralph McGill seemed reasonable and friendly, I am disturbed that his initial reaction was as it was.

The contradictions and crosscurrents of human reactions are what make life interesting, I suppose.

Did you and John Wheeler have any opportunity to talk with the Attorney General about the court appointment here in North Carolina?

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

RMWheeler

Raymond M. Wheeler, M. D.

RMW/ac

P.S. Do we have a definite date for the next executive comm.? I'm planning on Mon. 12th.

RMW

Rec'd 7/8/66

United States Department of Justice
United States Board of Parole
Washington, D.C. 20537

August 4, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

It will be a pleasure to attend the Southern Regional Council meeting in October. Either date is satisfactory to me, although October 27 is preferable.

Your list of participants represents the top men in the field of crime and delinquency; I am honored to be mentioned with them.

Thanking you for your invitation, and looking forward to seeing you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Homer L. Benson

HOMER L. BENSON
Member

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

PREVENTION · CONTROL · TREATMENT

Recd 7/8/66

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO AUSTIN

New York 10010, 44 East 23 Street, ALgonquin 4-7110

NATIONAL OFFICERS

SIGURD S. LARMON, *President*
JUDGE CAROLINE K. SIMON
Chairman of the Board
JEWETT T. FLAGG, *Vice President*
COVERLY FISCHER, *Treasurer*
FRANKLIN F. BRUDER
Chairman, Executive Committee
HERBERT W. KOCHS
Honorary Vice President
JUDGE GEORGE W. SMYTH
Honorary Vice President
MILTON G. RECTOR, *Director*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

MRS. JULIUS OCHS ADLER
MYRL E. ALEXANDER
J. DAVID BAKER
MRS. CURTIS BOK
GOODWIN CHASE
WILSON CLARK
JUDGE IRVING BEN COOPER
BISHOP JOHN P. CRAINE
TOM DOWNS
JAMES E. FAIN
CURTISS E. FRANK
RICHARD L. GELB
PAUL J. GERNERT
JUDGE THOMAS D. GILL
MISS ELIZABETH HALLANAN
IRVING W. HALPERN
GARRETT HEYNS
KARL HOLTON
HAROLD HORVITZ
PETER HOWARD
MRS. DAVID JACOBSON
MRS. JAMES A. KING
LESTER K. KIRK
WALTER C. LAIDLAW
JOE E. LEVITT
CARL M. LOEB, JR.
AUSTIN H. MACCORMICK
PAT MALLOY
MRS. ELLEN PRAY MAYTAG
GEORGE F. MCGRATH
LOUIS MONTAG
RUSSELL OSWALD
HERBERT PATTERSON
ELIZABETH GLENN RAVDIN, M.D.
ELMER W. REEVES
JUDGE SCOVEL RICHARDSON
MRS. H. M. ROZENDAAL
PHILIP B. SCHNERING
MRS. HOBART SPALDING
ARTHUR H. SPIEGEL
HEMAN G. STARK
MRS. MAYNARD J. TOLL
CHARLES B. WEAVER
MRS. ARTHUR G. WHYTE, JR.
RANDOLPH E. WISE
ROBERT B. WOLF
HULL YOUNGBLOOD, SR.

August 3, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

This is to advise you that Mr. Rector is on vacation and will return to the office on August 15. Your letter of August 1 will be brought to his attention at that time.

Cordially yours,

Harold Gordon

Harold Gordon
Administrative Assistant

Sponsoring
THE 96TH ANNUAL
CONGRESS OF CORRECTION
Baltimore, Maryland
August 28-Sept. 1, 1966
Headquarters: Lord Baltimore Hotel

The AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION

SHOREHAM BUILDING, 15th & H Sts., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005
Telephone: (Area Code 202) 393-1314

HAROLD V. LANGLOIS
President
Howard, Rhode Island

WALTER DUNBAR
President Designate
Sacramento, Calif.

E. R. CASS
President Emeritus
New York, N. Y.

E. PRESTON SHARP, PH.D.
General Secretary
Washington, D.C.

ROBERTS J. WRIGHT
Treasurer
New York, N. Y.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Vice Presidents
George Beto, Texas
Edward W. Grout, Colorado
Parker L. Hancock, New Hampshire
George W. Randall, North Carolina
Ross V. Randolph, Illinois

Past Presidents
Sanford Bates, New Jersey
E. R. Cass, New York
George C. Erskine
Mrs. Blanche La Du
Austin H. MacCormick, New York
James V. Bennett, Washington, D.C.
Richard A. McGee, California
Garrett Heyns, Washington
Harold E. Donnell, Maryland
W. Frank Smyth, Jr., Virginia
John C. Burke, Wisconsin
Joseph E. Ragen, Illinois
Walter M. Wallack, New York
Kenyon J. Scudder, California
Myrl E. Alexander, Washington, D.C.
E. Preston Sharp, Washington, D.C.
Roberts J. Wright, New York
Reverend Gervase Brinkman, Illinois
Sanger Powers, Wisconsin
Arthur T. Prasse, Pennsylvania
Peter P. Lejins, Maryland
Harry C. Tinsley, Colorado

Elected Members
William H. Bannan, Michigan
Alice M. Blum, Maryland
Sam D. Bradley, Texas
Francis R. Bridges, Jr., Florida
Joseph G. Cannon, Kentucky
Charles P. Chew, Virginia
L. E. Clapp, Idaho
Reed Cozart, Washington, D.C.
Martin P. Davis, Massachusetts
Porfirio Diaz Santana, Puerto Rico
C. J. Eckenrode, Washington, D.C.
Reverend C. J. Engler, Iowa
Paul J. Gernert, Pennsylvania
C. T. Gladden, Oregon
Reverend E. C. Grandstaff, Missouri
Gus Harrison, Michigan
Harold E. Hegstrom, Connecticut
Allan C. Hubanks, Minnesota
Arthur V. Huffman, Illinois
Joseph G. Iannelli, Rhode Island
Maury C. Koblentz, Ohio
Anna M. Kross, New York
Ward Lane, Indiana
A. Frank Lee, Alabama
Ellis C. MacDougall, South Carolina
A. J. MacLeod, Canada
Paul D. Mc Ginnis, New York
George F. McGrath, Massachusetts
John E. Moore, New Jersey
Russell Oswald, New York
Vernon L. Pepersack, Maryland
H. M. Randall, Oregon
Allan L. Robbins, Maine
J. P. Shalloo, Pennsylvania
M. H. Sigler, Nebraska
Robert G. Smith, Vermont
L. B. Stephens, Alabama
James A. Turman, Texas
Louie L. Wainwright, Florida
Martha E. Wheeler, Ohio
Army: Fred C. Coughlin
Navy: Colonel Joe B. Russell, USMC
Air Force: Colonel Vincent J. Donahue, USAF

Affiliated Representatives
William S. Brent, NJA
W. K. Cunningham, Jr., ACA
Joe B. Dellinger, CSF-USA
Sheldon Edelman, ACP
Robert A. Freeman, CEA
John Gavin, WAA
John Grace, SA
John R. Lazar, CIA
John V. McMahon, V of A
H. M. Randall, APA
Milton Rector, NCCD
Janet York, WCA
Rabbi Erwin Zimet, ACCA

August 3, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia, 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

In reply to your letter of August 1st, I will be very pleased to participate in your meeting in Atlanta, Georgia on either October 20th or October 27th. I would prefer October 20th but will hold both dates open. I have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Boone and was very much impressed by his appearance and philosophy. You are to be congratulated on securing a man of this caliber for your project.

We have just held a Southern Regional Institute for Wardens and Superintendents at the University of Athens, and I was very much impressed by the sincerity and interest of the wardens and superintendents. All southern states, with the exception of Arkansas, were represented. Please inform me as soon as possible the date that you select.

The Congress of Correction is being held in Baltimore August 28th to September 1st, and you and any members of your staff would be welcome at this meeting.

Attached is a copy of the publications of our Association in case you have need for a directory or reference material.

Sincerely,

E. Preston Sharp

E. Preston Sharp, Ph.D.
General Secretary

EPS:mw

Affiliated Bodies

Correctional Education Association
American Correctional Chaplains' Association
Correctional Service Federation, U.S.A.
Correctional Industries Association
Association of Correctional Psychologists
Association of Correctional Administrators
National Jail Association
Association of Paroling Authorities
The Women's Correctional Association
Wardens' Association of America
National Council on Crime and Delinquency
The Salvation Army
The Volunteers of America

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF PRISONS
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20537

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

August 3, 1966

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I have your letter of August 1 inviting me to participate in an advisory council for your project in Prison Reform and Criminal Rehabilitation.

I will be happy to participate in the meeting if it is held on October 20th. However, on October 27th I will be on the West Coast where I have a series of commitments that week.

Sincerely,

Myrl E. Alexander

MYRL E. ALEXANDER
Director

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT
TERRELL HALL • ATHENS, GEORGIA 30601

AREA CODE 404
542-2736

MS

August 3, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you for your invitation to attend the meeting on corrections to be held in Atlanta on either October 20th or 27th.

I shall be happy to attend the meeting on either date that proves to be most convenient for the other participants.

May I add that I am pleased to see this project inaugurated and that my old friend and co-worker, Mr. John Boone, is to direct it. He is well-qualified for the assignment.

Sincerely yours,

Richard A. Chappell

RAC:dc

CORRECTIONS DIVISION

MEMBERS
MARK O. HATFIELD . . . . . GOVERNOR
TOM MCCALL . . . SECRETARY OF STATE
ROBERT W. STRAUB . . STATE TREASURER

OREGON STATE BOARD OF CONTROL
SALEM 97310

August 3, 1966

Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 1. It was a real pleasure hearing from you and I am delighted to have your invitation to meet with your group on either dates, October 20 or October 27. You know how interested I am in what you are doing, and I am looking forward to working with you.

It will be a pleasure seeing some old friends again, especially people like Preston Sharpe, Myrle Alexander, Milton Rector, Christopher Edley and John Wheeler. Just let me know the date that you decide on and I will certainly make every effort to be there.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

George W. Randall, Administrator
Corrections Division

GWR:glo

A COPY OF THE ATTACHED LETTER WENT TO THE FOLLOWING:

Mr. McNeill Smith Greensboro, North Carolina	- will attend
Mr. Joseph Haas Atlanta, Georgia	- will attend
Mr. Donald Hollowell Atlanta, Georgia	- will attend
Mrs. Barbara Jordan Houston, Texas	- will attend
Mr. Sylvan Meyer Gainesville, Georgia	- will attend
Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild Atlanta, Georgia	- will attend
Mr. Richard Chappell Athens, Georgia	- will attend
Mr. George Randall Salem, Oregon	- will attend
Dr. E. Preston Sharpe Washington, D. C.	- will attend
Mr. Myrle Alexander Washington, D. C.	- will attend
Mr. Homer Benson Washington, D. C.	- will attend
Mr. John H. Wheeler Durham, North Carolina	- Second Letter Not Yet Mailed
Dr. Raymond Wheeler Charlotte, North Carolina	- will attend

Dear ____:

The Council has initiated a special project in Prison Reform and Criminal Rehabilitation. As director of the project, we have been fortunate to secure Mr. John O. Boone, formerly of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, who began work in mid-July.

The purpose of the project will be to produce significant upgrading of prison practises, particularly on the state level, through consultation with officials supported by fact-finding studies. A lesser, but important concern will have to do with rehabilitation, crime prevention, and juvenile delinquency. Outside research will be commissioned to produce data for distribution ~~for~~ to officials and interested lay groups.

Near the beginning of the project we are anxious to assemble a group of interested and knowledgeable persons for a one day meeting to advise us of methods, programs, and priorities which they feel should be considered as the program is developed. We would be very grateful if you would be willing to attend such a meeting here in Atlanta. (For out-of-towners, add - We would be happy to cover all expenses.

Dates tentatively selected for the meeting are either October 20 or October 27. At your convenience would ~~be~~ you please let us know whether or not you could attend on either or both of these dates. And, if possible, would you please reserve one of those dates until we are able to make a selection.

To give you some further idea of the type of meeting we envision, attached is a list of the persons being invited.

We appreciate your consideration of this request.

With best wishes, sinc.

August 30, 1966

Dr. Hollis F. Price
President
LeMoyne College
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Price:

The meeting of the Advisory Committee for the project in Prison Reform and Criminal Rehabilitation has been set for October 20th. While we have not yet heard from you, the great majority of those invited can be here on that date, and we did not want to tie up two dates any longer than was necessary.

We will send additional information on to you later, but the meeting will be held in Atlanta, probably at the Biltmore Hotel, beginning at 10:00 a.m., and ending no later than 4:00 p.m.

If you wish, we will make hotel reservations here and take care of any other details. Also, please let us know if you would like a travel advance.

We very much hope you can be with us on October 20th, and deeply appreciate your interest and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

A COPY OF THE ATTACHED LETTER WENT TO EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

Dr. Hollis F. Price
Memphis, Tennessee

Mr. V. Lee Bounds
Raleigh, North Carolina

Mr. Ralph McGill
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Frederick Ward, Jr. - NOTE: Waiting to hear
New York, New York

Mr. Christopher Edley
New York, New York

Mr. Bert Struby
Macon, Georgia

Father Ferrell
Washington, D. C.

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT
TERRELL HALL • ATHENS, GEORGIA 30601

AREA CODE 404
542-2736

August 31, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you for your letter of August 30th, giving me the date of the meeting of the Advisory Committee.

I am looking forward to seeing you and the others on October 20th. I will plan to return to Athens and will not need a hotel reservation.

Sincerely yours,

Richard A. Chappell

Richard A. Chappell

rac;dc

September 2, 1966

Mr. Bert Struby
General Manager
The Macon Telegraph
The Macon News
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mr. Struby:

We regret that you cannot be with us on the 20th, but certainly understand your first commitment to Mercer.

We shall certainly keep you informed and are very encouraged to know of your interest in this work.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

BERT STRUBY
GENERAL MANAGER
THE MACON TELEGRAPH
THE MACON NEWS
MACON, GEORGIA

(1)
JB

August 31, 1966

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you very much for your letter inviting me to attend the meeting of the Advisory Committee for the project on Prison Reform and Criminal Rehabilitation.

I regret that I have the annual fall meeting of the Mercer University Board of Trustees, which also is scheduled for October 20, and since I am a member of the Trustee Executive Committee and Finance Committee, it will be necessary for me to be in Macon on that date.

I am very interested in your project, however, and hope that you will keep me advised on developments with it.

Most sincerely,

Bert Struby

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

JW - Think you should call?

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

PREVENTION · CONTROL · TREATMENT

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO AUSTIN

AUSTIN 1, TEXAS, 530 Littlefield Building, GReenwood 8-5625 FREDERICK WARD, JR., Southern Director

NATIONAL OFFICERS
SIGURD S. LARMON, *President*
JUDGE CAROLINE K. SIMON
Chairman of the Board
JEWETT T. FLAGG, *Vice President*
COVERLY FISCHER, *Treasurer*
FRANKLIN F. BRUDER
Chairman, Executive Committee
HERBERT W. KOCHS
Honorary Vice President
JUDGE GEORGE W. SMYTH
Honorary Vice President
MILTON G. RECTOR, *Director*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
MRS. JULIUS OCHS ADLER
MYRL E. ALEXANDER
J. DAVID BAKER
MRS. BENNETT CERF
GOODWIN CHASE
WILSON CLARK
JUDGE IRVING BEN COOPER
BISHOP JOHN P. CRAINE
JAMES E. FAIN
CURTISS E. FRANK
PAUL J. GERNERT
MISS ELIZABETH HALLANAN
IRVING W. HALPERN
GARRETT HEYNS
KARL HOLTON
HAROLD HORVITZ
PETER HOWARD
MRS. DAVID JACOBSON
MRS. JAMES A. KING
LESTER K. KIRK
WALTER C. LAIDLAW
JOE E. LEVITT
CARL M. LOEB, JR.
AUSTIN H. MACCORMICK
PAT MALLOY
MRS. ELLEN PRAY MAYTAG
J. KIRBY MCDONOUGH
GEORGE F. MCGRATH
LOUIS MONTAG
ARCHIBALD M. MULL, JR.
RUSSELL OSWALD
HERBERT PATTERSON
ELIZABETH GLENN RAVDIN, M.D.
ELMER W. REEVES
JUDGE SCOVEL RICHARDSON
MRS. H. M. ROZENDAAL
PHILIP B. SCHNERING
STANLEY R. SCHROTEL
MRS. HOBART SPALDING
CHARLES R. SPEERS
ARTHUR H. SPIEGEL
HEMAN G. STARK
THEODORE C. STREIBERT
JUDGE WILLIAM J. THOMPSON
MRS. MAYNARD J. TOLL
CHARLES B. WEAVER
MRS. ARTHUR G. WHYTE, JR.
RANDOLPH E. WISE
ROBERT B. WOLF
HULL YOUNGBLOOD, SR.
CHARLES F. ZELTNER

September 2, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I appreciate receiving notice of the meeting which will be held in Atlanta on October 20 and regret very much that both Mr. Rademacher and myself have prior commitments for that day. I will be at a meeting in Kansas City and Mr. Rademacher will be attending a meeting in Shreveport, Louisiana. I particularly regret that this is the case as Mr. Rector had hoped that one of us would be able to attend.

Since we would certainly like to be represented at your meeting, I might suggest that Stewart Werner, our consultant in the Atlanta office, may be able to attend. Mr. Werner is located at 512 Atlanta National Building, Atlanta, telephone 525-3739.

We hope that we will have the opportunity on some subsequent occasion to become better acquainted with your program and to be of any assistance possible.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick Ward, Jr.

Frederick Ward, Jr.

aw

522 1420
73

State of North Carolina
Prison Department
Raleigh 27603

V. L. BOUNDS
DIRECTOR

DAN K. MOORE, GOVERNOR

COMMISSIONERS

CLYDE H. HARRISS, CHAIRMAN
MRS. E. F. ALLEN
FRED S. CATES
EDGAR J. GURGANUS
HAMPTON D. HAITH
J. R. HOOKS
JACK MOODY

September 6, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I will attend the meeting of the Advisory Committee for the project in Prison Reform and Criminal Rehabilitation scheduled for October 20 at the Biltmore Hotel. I would be grateful to you if you would make hotel reservations for my wife and me. We would need accommodations, convenient to the meeting place, for the 19th and 20th of October. I will not need a travel advance.

I feel honored by your invitation and I shall be looking forward to an interesting and useful meeting.

Sincerely,

V. L. Bounds

V. L. Bounds

VLB/cb

F.B.

September 6, 1966

Mr. Christopher F. Edley
The Ford Foundation
477 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Dear Chris:

My letter indicating the selection of October 20th and yours indicating the availability crossed in the mail. I am delighted to know that you are available on the 20th and we look forward to seeing you. It should be an excellent meeting. I have been very encouraged by the response of those invited.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Reply 8/31/66

(7)

THE FORD FOUNDATION
477 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PROGRAM

August 30, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

My diary indicates that I am available on either October 20 or 27 for the meeting in connection with your project in Prison Reform and Criminal Rehabilitation.

Please advise me of the date selected.

Sincerely,

Chris

Christopher F. Edley

v

United States Department of Justice
United States Board of Parole
Washington, D.C. 20537

JB

September 8, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

This is to advise that Mr. Homer L. Benson will arrive in Atlanta to attend the meeting of the Advisory Committee for the project in Prison Reform and Criminal Rehabilitation, on the evening of Wednesday, October 19, 1966.

It would be appreciated if you would make reservations for him at the Biltmore Hotel for a single room for the aforementioned date. Please ask them to hold the room for a possible late arrival.

Thanking you for your cooperation, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ann Clarke

(Mrs.) Ann Clarke
Secretary

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

September 8, 1966

Mr. Ellis C. MacDougall
Director, South Carolina Department
of Corrections
Box 540
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. MacDougall:

You will remember that when we met in Baltimore we discussed the meeting of the Advisory Committee for the project in Prison Reform and Criminal Rehabilitation to be held on October 20. I certainly appreciate the interest you expressed and extend an invitation for you to be present on this date. We would be happy to cover all expenses.

We will send additional information to you later, but the meeting will be held in Atlanta, probably at the Biltmore Hotel, beginning at 10:00 a.m., and ending no later than 4:00 p.m.

If you wish, we will make hotel reservations here and take care of any other details. Also, please let us know if you would like a travel advance.

We very much hope you can be with us on October 20th, and deeply appreciate your interest and cooperation.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director,
SRC Project on Prison Reform
and Criminal Rehabilitation

JOB/wf

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

September 8, 1966

Mr. Austin MacCormick
Osborne Association, Inc.
114 E. 30th Street
New York, New York 10016

Dear Mr. Mac Cormick:

You will remember that when we met in Baltimore we discussed the meeting of the Advisory Committee for the project in Prison Reform and Criminal Rehabilitation to be held on October 20. I certainly appreciate the interest you expressed, and extend an invitation for you to be present on that date. We would be happy to cover all expenses.

We will send additional information to you later, but the meeting will be held in Atlanta, probably at the Biltmore Hotel, beginning at 10:00 a.m., and ending no later than 4:00 p.m.

If you wish, we will make hotel reservations here and take care of any other details. Also, please let us know if you would like a travel advance.

We very much hope you can be with us on October 20th, and deeply appreciate your interest and cooperation.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director,
SRC Project on Prison Reform
and Criminal Rehabilitation

JOB/wf

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF PRISONS
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20537

JB

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

September 8, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I have your letter of August 30th. I will plan to attend your Advisory Committee meeting for the project in Prison Reform and Criminal Rehabilitation on October 20th.

I will make my own travel plans but would however appreciate your assistance in making hotel reservations for the nights of October 19th and 20th at or near the place where the meeting will be held.

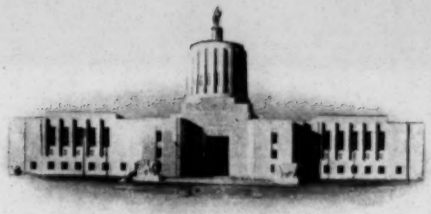
I look forward to the meetings.

Sincerely,

Myrl E. Alexander

MYRL E. ALEXANDER
Director

CORRECTIONS DIVISION



MEMBERS
MARK O. HATFIELD . . . . . GOVERNOR
TOM MCCALL . . . SECRETARY OF STATE
ROBERT W. STRAUB . . STATE TREASURER

OREGON STATE BOARD OF CONTROL
SALEM 97310

September 9, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter of August 30.

Please make a hotel reservation for me. It is not necessary that you make a travel advance.

I am looking forward to being with you October 20.

Sincerely yours,

George

George W. Randall, Administrator
Corrections Division

GWR:fr

South Carolina
Department of Corrections
P. O. Box 766
Columbia, S. C. 29202

ELLIS C. MacDOUGALL, Director
Department of Corrections

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS
RICHARD A. PALMER - Chairman
Florence
THOMAS P. STONEY - Vice-Chairman
Charleston
NORMAN KIRKLAND - Secretary
Bamberg
GOV. ROBERT E. McNAIR
Columbia
T.K. McDONALD
Winnsboro
EUGENE E. STONE, III
Greenville
W.M. CROMLEY, JR.
Saluda, S.C.

September 9, 1966

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
SRC Project on Prison Reform
and Criminal Rehabilitation
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

I have your letter of September 8, 1966, requesting me to attend the meeting of the Advisory Committee for the project in Prison Reform and Criminal Rehabilitation on October 20.

I appreciate your kind invitation, and will be most happy to attend. I will be arriving the afternoon of October 19, and would appreciate very much you making hotel reservations for me, and sending a travel advance.

Thanking you again for your kind invitation, and will be looking forward to being with you in Atlanta.

Kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

Ellis C. MacDougall

Ellis C. MacDougall

ECM:ln

THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC.

FOUNDED BY THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE

114 EAST 30TH STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10016 • (212) 685-9720

LITHGOW OSBORNE
President

THORSTEN SELLIN
Chairman of the Board

THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE II
Secretary

EDNA MAHAN
Treasurer

AUSTIN MacCORMICK
Executive Director

ROBERT R. HANNUM
Director of
Vocational Placement

JOSEPH M. CALLAN
Assistant Director of
Vocational Placement

KENYON J. SCUDDER
Consultant

•

DIRECTORS

Myrl E. Alexander
G. Richard Bacon
Mary Stevens Baird
Sanford Bates
James V. Bennett
Reed Cozart
Edward Galway
Sheldon Glueck
Henry Gund
Mrs. Thomas B. Hess
Edward L. Johnstone
A. Frank Lee
Louis L. Levine
Arthur T. Lyman
Edna Mahan
Arthur Mann
Mark A. McCloskey
Richard A. McGee
William B. Mills
Frederick R-L. Osborne
Lithgow Osborne
Thomas Mott Osborne II
Russell G. Oswald
Lawrence W. Pierce
Walter C. Reckless
Milton G. Rector
John W. Riley, Jr.
Arch E. Sayler
Thorsten Sellin
E. Preston Sharp
Chauncey Stillman
Walter M. Wallack
James S. Wallerstein
Watson Washburn
Roberts J. Wright

September 13, 1966

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on Prison Reform and Criminal Rehabilitation
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

I meant to write you a week ago, when I returned to duty and found that it would be impossible for me to be in Atlanta on October 20th. I got swamped in accumulated work and neglected to write. Even after your letter of the 8th arrived, I was involved in fund-raising and could not answer it until now.

I tell you all this because I am truly sorry that I cannot come. On October 20th I have two Board meetings which I cannot miss: the first meeting this fall of a Board of Directors of which I am chairman, and the quarterly board meeting of the National Council on Alcoholism, of which I am Treasurer and a past president. A critical financial situation has arisen in NCA, and I must be here for that meeting.

If you wish me to, I shall be glad to serve on your Advisory Committee and shall try to be helpful even though I miss the October 20 meeting. I would not accept consultant fees for any services I rendered, but am glad my traveling expenses would be covered.

With best regards, and regrets that I cannot come, I am

Cordially,

Austin MacCormick

Austin MacCormick
Executive Director

AM:mh

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

September 14, 1966

Mr. Austin MacCormick
Executive Director
The Osborne Association, Inc.
114 East 30th Street
New York, New York 10016

Dear Mr. MacCormick:

Thank you for your generous letter of September 13. I am deeply sorry to learn that you will be unable to be with us for the Advisory Committee Meeting on October 20; however, I certainly appreciate the priority of your other commitments.

It is heartening to learn that you are willing to participate in the project as a member of the Advisory Committee and as a consultant. You may rest assured that I will shortly be trying to "pick your brain" both through correspondence and in person.

I will make every effort to keep you abreast of developments and to use your services in furtherance of specific projects.

Thank you again for your kind sentiments and offer of cooperation.

Cordially,

John O. Boone, Director
SRC Project on Penal Reform
& Criminal Rehabilitation

JOB/wf

Sponsoring
THE 96TH ANNUAL
CONGRESS OF CORRECTION
Baltimore, Maryland
August 28-Sept. 1, 1966
Headquarters: Lord Baltimore Hotel

The AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION

JB

SHOREHAM BUILDING, 15th & H Sts., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005
Telephone: (Area Code 202) 393-1314

September 15, 1966

HAROLD V. LANGLOIS
President
Howard, Rhode Island

WALTER DUNBAR
President Designate
Sacramento, Calif.

E. R. CASS
President Emeritus
New York, N. Y.

E. PRESTON SHARP, PH.D.
General Secretary
Washington, D.C.

ROBERTS J. WRIGHT
Treasurer
New York, N. Y.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Vice Presidents
George Beto, Texas
Edward W. Grout, Colorado
Parker L. Hancock, New Hampshire
George W. Randall, North Carolina
Ross V. Randolph, Illinois

Past Presidents
Sanford Bates, New Jersey
E. R. Cass, New York
George C. Erskine
Mrs. Blanche La Du
Austin H. MacCormick, New York
James V. Bennett, Washington, D.C.
Richard A. McGee, California
Garrett Heyns, Washington
Harold E. Donnell, Maryland
W. Frank Smyth, Jr., Virginia
John C. Burke, Wisconsin
Joseph E. Ragen, Illinois
Walter M. Wallack, New York
Kenyon J. Scudder, California
Myrl E. Alexander, Washington, D.C.
E. Preston Sharp, Washington, D.C.
Roberts J. Wright, New York
Reverend Gervase Brinkman, Illinois
Sanger Powers, Wisconsin
Arthur T. Prasse, Pennsylvania
Peter P. Lejins, Maryland
Harry C. Tinsley, Colorado

Elected Members
William H. Bannan, Michigan
Alice M. Blum, Maryland
Sam D. Bradley, Texas
Francis R. Bridges, Jr., Florida
Joseph G. Cannon, Kentucky
Charles P. Chew, Virginia
L. E. Clapp, Idaho
Reed Cozart, Washington, D.C.
Martin P. Davis, Massachusetts
Porfirio Diaz Santana, Puerto Rico
C. J. Eckenrode, Washington, D.C.
Reverend C. J. Engler, Iowa
Paul J. Gernert, Pennsylvania
C. T. Gladden, Oregon
Reverend E. C. Grandstaff, Missouri
Gus Harrison, Michigan
Harold E. Hegstrom, Connecticut
Allan C. Hubanks, Minnesota
Arthur V. Huffman, Illinois
Joseph G. Iannelli, Rhode Island
Maury C. Koblentz, Ohio
Anna M. Kross, New York
Ward Lane, Indiana
A. Frank Lee, Alabama
Ellis C. MacDougall, South Carolina
A. J. MacLeod, Canada
Paul D. Mc Ginnis, New York
George F. McGrath, Massachusetts
John E. Moore, New Jersey
Russell Oswald, New York
Vernon L. Pepersack, Maryland
H. M. Randall, Oregon
Allan L. Robbins, Maine
J. P. Shalloo, Pennsylvania
M. H. Sigler, Nebraska
Robert G. Smith, Vermont
L. B. Stephens, Alabama
James A. Turman, Texas
Louie L. Wainwright, Florida
Martha E. Wheeler, Ohio
Army: Fred C. Coughlin
Navy: Colonel Joe B. Russell, USMC
Air Force: Colonel Vincent J. Donahue, USAF

Affiliated Representatives
William S. Brent, NJA
W. K. Cunningham, Jr., ACA
Joe B. Dellinger, CSF-USA
Sheldon Edelman, ACP
Robert A. Freeman, CEA
John Gavin, WAA
John Grace, SA
John R. Lazar, CIA
John V. McMahon, V of A
H. M. Randall, APA
Milton Rector, NCCD
Janet York, WCA
Rabbi Erwin Zimet, ACCA

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia, 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

In reply to your letter of August 30th, I apologize for the delay, but we have just completed our 96th Congress of Correction in Baltimore, and consequently I have been quite busy.

In accordance with my previous communication, I will plan to attend the meeting on October 20th. My travel plans have not yet been crystallized but I would appreciate if you would make a reservation for me for the night of October 19th at the Biltmore Hotel.

As soon as I am able to ascertain my travel schedule I will communicate further with you.

Sincerely,

E. Preston Sharp

E. Preston Sharp, Ph.D.
General Secretary

EPS:mw

Affiliated Bodies
Correctional Education Association
American Correctional Chaplains' Association
Correctional Service Federation, U.S.A.
Correctional Industries Association
Association of Correctional Psychologists
Association of Correctional Administrators
National Jail Association
Association of Paroling Authorities
The Women's Correctional Association
Wardens' Association of America
National Council on Crime and Delinquency
The Salvation Army
The Volunteers of America

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

September 15, 1966

Rev. H. Albion Ferrell
2333 First Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Father Ferrell:

We were happy to learn that you will be available for the October 20th meeting of the Advisory Committee for the Project on Penal Reform and Criminal Rehabilitation.

Mrs. Clarke, Homer Benson's secretary, has advised us that Homer will be attending the meeting and has asked us to make hotel reservations for him for the night of October 19. Would you like us to make similar reservations for you? Do you wish a travel advance?

We have had a very high rate of acceptance from those invited to participate, and we look forward to an extremely productive meeting. A copy of the list of proposed participants is attached.

We sincerely appreciate your interest and cooperation and are looking forward to meeting you on the 20th.

Cordially,

John O. Boone, Director
SRC Project on Penal Reform
& Criminal Rehabilitation

CANTERBURY HOUSE

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY

2333 FIRST STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

REV. H. ALBION FERRELL, CHAPLAIN

TELEPHONES: Residence AD 2-0802
Office: 234-9236

September 12, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Forsyth:

I have been out of the country all summer and have just returned to my office, and have thus just come to see your letters relative to the conference proposed for October 20, 1966 in Atlanta. Please include me in the ~~plans~~ plans.

I will be in touch with Homer Benson for further information.

Faithfully Yours,

H. Albion Ferrell

H. Albion Ferrell

John Brown

CANTERBURY HOUSE

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY
2333 FIRST ST., N. W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

REVEREND H. ALBION FERRELL, CHAPLAIN

TELEPHONES: ADams 2-0802
234-9236

September 21, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you for your recent letter relative to the Conference being held in Atlanta on October 20, 1966.

I would appreciate it if you will make reservation for me as you did for Mr. Benson for October 19, 1966. It will not be necessary to send a travel advancement if I can get it when I arrive in Atlanta.

Faithfully yours,

H. Albion Ferrell

H. Albion Ferrell
Episcopal Chaplain

HAF:jmc

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Sakeen
Clear Copy Onion Skin
FLUORESCENT

September 22, 1966

Dr. Benjamin Frank
Joint Commission on Correctional
Manpower & Training
1522 K. Street, N. W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Frank:

You have probably already heard that I am on leave from the Federal Bureau of Prisons to head the Southern Regional Council's Project on Penal Reform & Criminal Rehabilitation, made possible by a recent Ford Foundation grant. I talked to Dr. Charles Prigmore this morning and learned that we are mutually interested in manpower development and recruitment, though our concern, more narrow in scope than yours, is mainly in connection with recruiting Negroes for correctional careers. To date, Negroes, as a group, have not demonstrated very much interest in this field. Among the many projects that we will pursue is a program, in cooperation with universities, colleges and high schools in the Southern region, to promote interest in such careers, both on a professional and non-professional level. We may also cooperate with some schools which have facilities for developing training programs.

Dr. Prigmore and I briefly discussed those areas of our program that might dovetail with yours. He suggested that you or some other member of the staff might be able to come down to Atlanta to attend a meeting on October 20th at the Biltmore Hotel to consider our plans and advise us concerning their value and feasibility.

We would appreciate your participation with us in an advisory capacity. Regret that we did not become aware of the fact that our programs are crucially related before we extended the original invitations a few weeks ago. Please let us know if you want us to make reservations for us and advise us as to when you will arrive. If you have any questions, you may call me at (Area Code 404) 522-8764.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
SRC Project on Penal Reform
and Criminal Rehabilitation

September 29, 1966

Mr. V. L. Bounds, Director
State of North Carolina Prison Department
Raleigh, North Carolina 27603

Dear Mr. Bounds:

Thank you for accepting our invitation to attend the meeting of our Advisory Committee on October 20th at the Biltmore Hotel.

We have made reservations for you and Mrs. Bounds at the Biltmore for the nights of October 19th and 20th as you requested.

Look forward to seeing you on the 20th.

Cordially yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform
& Criminal Rehabilitation

September 29, 1966

Mr. George Randall, Administrator
Corrections Division
Oregon State Board of Control
Salem, Oregon 97310

Dear Mr. Randall:

Thank you for your letter confirming your intention to attend our Advisory Committee Meeting on October 20th at the Biltmore Hotel.

We have made reservations for you at the Biltmore for the night of October 19th (and 20th), as you requested.

Look forward to seeing you here on the 20th.

Cordially yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform
& Criminal Administration

September 29, 1966

Dr. E. Preston Sharp, General Secretary
American Correctional Association
15th & H Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Sharp:

THANK you for your recent letter confirming your intention to attend our Advisory Committee Meeting on October 20th at the Biltmore Hotel.

We have made reservations for you at the Biltmore for the night of October 19th, as you requested.

Look forward to seeing you here on the 20th.

Cordially yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform
& Criminal Rehabilitation

September 29, 1966

Mr. Ellis MacDougall, Director
South Carolina Department of Corrections
P.O. Box 766
Columbia, South Carolina 29202

Dear Mr. MacDougall:

Thank you for accepting our invitation to attend the meeting of our Project Advisory Committee on October 20th at the Biltmore Hotel.

We have made reservations for you at the Biltmore for the night of October 19th, as you requested, and we are enclosing a travel advance.

Look forward to seeing you here on the 20th.

Cordially yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform
& Criminal Rehabilitation

September 29, 1966

Mr. Homer Benson
United States Board of Parole
Washington, D. C.

Dear Homer:

Thank you for accepting our invitation to attend the Meeting of our Project Advisory Committee on October 20th at the Biltmore Hotel.

We have made reservations for you at the Biltmore for the night of October 19th, as you requested.

Look forward to seeing you here on the 20th.

Kindest Personal regards.

Cordially yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform
& Criminal Rehabilitation

September 29, 1966

H. Albion Ferrell
Episcopal Chaplain
Howard University
2333 First St. N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Father Ferrell:

Thank you for your recent letter confirming your intention to attend our Advisory Committee Meeting on October 20 at the Biltmore Hotel.

We have made reservations for you at the Biltmore for the night of October 19, as you requested.

Look forward to seeing you here on the 20th.

Cordially yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform
& Criminal Rehabilitation

September 29, 1966

Mr. Myrl Alexander
Director
Federal Bureau of Prisons
Washington, D. C. 20537

Dear Mr. Alexander:

Thank you for your letter confirming your intention to attend our Advisory Committee Meeting on October 20th at the Biltmore Hotel.

We have made reservations for you at the Biltmore for the nights of October 19th and 20th, as you requested.

Look forward to seeing you here on the 20th.

Cordially yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform
& Criminal Rehabilitation

October 4, 1966

Barbara C. Jordan
Attorney at law
5303 Lyons Avenue
Houston, Texas 77020

Dear Miss Jordan:

Thank you for your interest and willingness to assist us in our project on Penal Reform & Criminal Rehabilitation. We deeply regret that you cannot attend our October 20 meeting. We will certainly keep you abreast of progress on the project.

Additionally, we would like to solicit your advice and guidance concerning any programs that might develop in connection with your state.

I look forward to meeting you at some future date.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform
& Criminal Rehabilitation

Barbara C. Jordan
Attorney At Law
5303 LYONS AVENUE HOUSTON, TEXAS 77020
Telephone OR 4-8465

October 3, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

This is to advise that contrary to my earlier confirmation, I will be unable to attend the meeting on the Crime, Deliquency, and Criminal Rehabilitation project, to be held October 20th. I have just been informed of a special Court appearance that I must make on that date.

I am certainly interested in this project of the Council and regret that I can't be with you as previously planned.

If I can be of any assistance in thi s regard at a future time, please advise.

Very truly yours,

Barbara C. Jordan

Barbara C. Jordan
BCJ:ll

October 4, 1966

Dr. C. R. Denard, Principal
George Washington Carver High School
1275 Capitol Avenue, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Denard:

This is a follow-up to our telephone conversation inviting you to participate in the meeting of the Advisory Committee to SRC's Project on Penal Reform & Criminal Rehabilitation.

The meeting will take place at the Biltmore Hotel on October 20th. It is tentatively scheduled to convene from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm. An outline of program and activities will be mailed to you at a later date. Attached is a copy of the list of those invited to participate.

Look forward to seeing you on the 20th.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform
& Criminal Rehabilitation

Enclosure
JOB/wf

October 4, 1966

Mrs. Grace Hamilton, Director
Youth Commission
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hamilton:

This is a follow-up to our telephone conversation inviting you to participate in the meeting of the Advisory Committee to SRC's Project on Penal Reform & Criminal Rehabilitation.

The meeting will take place at the Biltmore Hotel on October 20th. It is tentatively scheduled to convene from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm. An outline of the program and activities will be mailed to you at a later date. Attached is a copy of the list of those invited to participate.

Look forward to seeing you on the 20th.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform
& Criminal Rehabilitation

Enclosure

JOB/wf

October 4, 1966

Dr. William Jackson, Dean
School of Social Work
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Jackson:

This is a follow-up to our telephone conversation inviting you to participate in the meeting of the Advisory Committee to SRC's Project on Penal Reform & Criminal Rehabilitation.

The meeting will take place at the Biltmore Hotel on October 20th. It is tentatively scheduled to convene from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm. An outline of the program and activities will be mailed to you at a later date. Attached is a copy of the list of those invited to participate.

Look forward to seeing you on the 20th.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform
& Criminal Rehabilitation

Enclosure

JOB/wf

October 4, 1966

Dr. Harold L. MacPheeters
Associate Director for Mental Health
Southern Regional Education Board
130 6th Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. MacPheeters:

We would like to cordially invite you to participate in the meeting of the Advisory Committee for SRC's Project on Penal Reform and Criminal Rehabilitation. We feel that your contribution would be invaluable in view of your experience and the fact that pur two projects are integrally related in the broad context of the field of corrections.

The meeting will take place at the Biltmore Hotel on October 20th. It is presently scheduled to convene from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm. At a later date we will send you a program and schedule of activities, as well as other material which will facilitate your meaningful participation. Attached is a list of those who have been invited to participate.

I sincerely hope you will be able to be with us on the 20th and look forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform
& Criminal Rehabilitation

Enclosure
JOB/wf

SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION BOARD

130 SIXTH STREET, N. W. · ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30313 · 875-9211

October 5, 1966

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform and
Criminal Rehabilitation
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

I greatly appreciate your letter of October 4, 1966 inviting me to participate in the meeting of your Advisory Committee on October 20. This is a most interesting group, and I would like very much to be there. Unfortunately I have agreed to be at a conference in Gainesville, Florida to consider the development of middle level health (and mental health) workers in the junior colleges on that same day.

If there should be a change in those plans I surely would like to come to your meeting. If that should happen, could I plan to come on rather short notice?

Our plans for the institute on "Meeting Manpower Needs for Correctional Rehabilitation in the South" are progressing nicely, and I shall look forward to meeting you then if not before.

Cordially yours,

Harold McPheeters

Harold L. McPheeters, M.D.
Assistant Director for Mental
Health Training and Research

HLMcP/sac

October 10, 1966

Dr. Charles H. Parrish
Chairman, Sociology Department
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Parrish:

The Southern Regional Council has recently received a grant from the Ford Foundation for a three year project on Penal Reform and Criminal Rehabilitation. We hope to conduct and to stimulate pertinent research as well as to encourage and support action programs in the area of crime, delinquency and corrections.

We would like to very cordially invite you to participate in a meeting of the project's Advisory Committee. We feel that your contribution would be invaluable in view of your familiarity with the Council's aims and your expertise in the Social Sciences.

The meeting will be held here in Atlanta at the Biltmore Hotel, beginning at 10:30 pm, and ending no later than 4:00 pm. We would be happy to cover all expenses.

While we realize that this is very short notice for a man with your interests and commitments, we would be extremely gratified if you could attend. Should your presence prove feasible, please advise us and we will take care of hotel reservations and any other details.

Cordially yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform
& Criminal Rehabilitation

JOB/wf

October 10, 1966

Dr. Hyland Lewis
2213 4th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Lewis:

The Southern Regional Council has recently received a grant from the Ford Foundation for a three year project on Penal Reform and Criminal Rehabilitation. We hope to conduct and to stimulate pertinent research as well as to encourage and support action programs in the area of crime, delinquency and corrections.

We would like very cordially to invite you to participate in a meeting of the project's Advisory Committee. We feel that your contribution would be invaluable in view of your familiarity with the aims of the Council and your expertise in the Social Sciences.

The meeting will be held here in Atlanta at the Biltmore Hotel, beginning at 10:30 am, and ending no later than 4:00 pm. We would be happy to cover all expenses.

While we realize that this is very short notice for a man with your interests and commitments, we would be extremely gratified if you could attend. Should your presence prove feasible, please advise us and we will take care of hotel reservations and any other details.

Cordially yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform
& Criminal Rehabilitation

JOB/wf

October 10, 1966

Harold L. McPheeters, M.D.
Assistant Director for Mental Health
Southern Regional Education Board
130 Sixth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30313

Dear Dr. McPheeters:

Thank you for your very kind letter of October 5th. We sincerely regret that a previous commitment makes it impossible for you to join us on October 20th. Should you have a change of plans, we would certainly be happy to have you with us.

As mentioned in my original letter, the meeting will be held at the Biltmore Hotel, beginning at approximately 10:00 am, October 20, 1966.

I look forward to participating in your institute. Please keep me advised as plans are finalized.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform
& Criminal Rehabilitation

JOB/wf

~~JOB~~ mmg file

October 17, 1966

Mr. McNeill Smith
Smith, Moore, Smith, Schell & Hunter
Suite 700 Jefferson Standard Building
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear McNeill:

We certainly understand why you won't be able to be at our meeting on the 20th. We'll keep you informed of what transpires there.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

(1)

SMITH, MOORE, SMITH, SCHELL & HUNTER
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
SUITE 700 JEFFERSON STANDARD BUILDING
GREENSBORO, N. C.

JULIUS C. SMITH
BEVERLY C. MOORE
MCNEILL SMITH
JULIUS C. SMITH, III
BYNUM M. HUNTER
BRAXTON SCHELL
STEPHEN P. MILLIKIN
JOHN J. DORTCH
RICHMOND G. BERNHARDT, JR.
CHARLES E. MELVIN, JR.
RICHARD J. TUGGLE
HERBERT O. DAVIS
JAMES G. EXUM, JR.
JACK W. FLOYD
JAMES R. TURNER
NORMAN B. SMITH

TELEPHONE 273-8265
AREA CODE 919
MAILING ADDRESS:
P. O. DRAWER G
GREENSBORO, N. C. 27402

October 14, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

The Federal judge has ordered me to sit down with the Attorney General in the Speaker Ban case on October 20 and not to leave the conference until we have stipulated all the facts, even if it means continuing the conference from day to day. For this reason, I do not think I should plan to go to Atlanta for the proposed seminar on Prison Reform, although I very much would enjoy it and would like to have the chance to read the material and make any comments on what they might be worth.

Very truly yours,

McNeill Smith
M

McNeill Smith

McNS:M

PRISON REFORM PROJECT - ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING - OCTOBER 20

Bill Farmer

HAVE ACCEPTED & REQUIRE HOTEL RESERVATIONS

V. Lee Bounds, Director (and wife) North Carolina Prison Department Raleigh, N.C. 27603	Double for 19th & 20th
E. Preston Sharp, General Secretary The American Correctional Association 15th & H Streets, N.W. Washington, D.C.	Single for 19th
Homer L. Benson, Member United States Board of Parole Washington, D.C. 20537	Single for 19th
George W. Randall, Administrator Corrections Division Oregon State Board of Control Salem, Oregon 97310	Single for 19th & 20th
Myrl E. Alexander, Director Federal Bureau of Prisons U. S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C.	Single for 19th & 20th
Ellis C. MacDougall, Director South Carolina Department of Corrections P.O. Box 766 Columbia, South Carolina	Single for 19th
Rev. H. Albion Ferrell Episcopal Chaplain Howard University 2333 First St., N.W. Washington, D.C.	Single for 19th

9-26-66

Give to
Miss Jostwelkins to
make Reservations
at Biltmore &
give Mr. Boone
list of Conventions

K. Martin

Miss Welkins has
list 9/26

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

PENAL REFORM AND CRIMINAL REHABILITATION PROJECT

ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

BILTMORE HOTEL

ATLANTA, GA.

OCTOBER 20, 1966

S C H E D U L E

Coffee	from 9:00 am
Opening Session	10:30 am
Luncheon	12:00 Noon
Afternoon Session	1:30 pm
Refreshments	4:15 pm

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

John Boone
Project Director

William Farmar
Assistant

October 21, 1966

Miss Josephine Wilkins
c/o Biltmore Hotel
Sixth & West Peachtree
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Wilkins:

The success of our Advisory Committee Meeting yesterday was due, in great part, to your efforts. The meeting and luncheon arrangements were most satisfactory, and the cocktail party in your beautiful suite provided, I think, a most appropriate finishing touch. While I expressed my personal thanks last evening, I wanted to take this opportunity to indicate, in a more formal way, the appreciation not only of myself, but of SRC and the committee members.

It is often difficult to guage the practical value of a discussion such as we had yesterday, but I think that a distillation and analysis of the recorded remarks will provide us with more material than we will be able to use.

Thank you again for serving as hostess of our gathering. I shall be in touch with you regularly and keep you up-to-date on the progress of our program. Should the accasion arise for us to seek your assistance again, I know that your generosity will more than meet our needs.

Gratefully yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform
& Criminal Rehabilitation

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT
TERRELL HALL • ATHENS, GEORGIA 30601
AREA CODE 404
542-2736

October 25, 1966

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform &
Criminal Rehibilitation
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

I was terribly sorry to miss your meeting in Atlanta last week. The reason for my absence was I was sick abed with a virus I picked up in Washington.

I hope that the others expected made the session and that I shall be privileged to see a report of the meeting.

Please be assured that we are anxious to be helpful to you, and I apologize for feeling down on you this time.

Sincerely yours,

Dick

Richard A. Chappell

RAC:dk

~~J. Boone~~ JCR
files

October 28, 1966

Dr. E. Preston Sharp
General Secretary
The American Correctional Association
Shoreham Building
15th and "H" Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Dr. Sharp:

Enclosed is our check for your travel expenses.

Please continue to be the "devils advocate." We need that assistance. We certainly are not wedded to the term "reform" and may well change it.

Thank you again for coming to the meeting and for making so substantial a contribution.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (Check)
$118.44

Sponsoring
THE 97TH ANNUAL
CONGRESS OF CORRECTION
Miami Beach, Florida
August 20-August 25, 1967
Headquarters: Americana Hotel

The AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION

SHOREHAM BUILDING, 15th & H Sts., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005
Telephone: (Area Code 202) 393-1314

WALTER DUNBAR
President
Sacramento, California

PARKER L. HANCOCK
President Designate
Concord, New Hampshire

E. R. CASS
President Emeritus
New York, N. Y.

E. PRESTON SHARP, PH.D.
General Secretary
Washington, D. C.

ROBERTS J. WRIGHT
Treasurer
New York, N. Y.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Vice Presidents
George Beto, Texas
Charles P. Chew, Virginia
M. C. Koblentz, Ohio
H. G. Moeller, Washington, D.C.
Ross V. Randolph, Illinois

Past Presidents
Sanford Bates, New Jersey
E. R. Cass, New York
George C. Erskine
Mrs. Blanche La Du, California
Austin H. MacCormick, New York
James V. Bennett, Washington, D.C.
Richard A. McGee, California
Garrett Heyns, Washington
W. Frank Smyth, Jr., Virginia
John C. Burke, Wisconsin
Joseph E. Ragen, Illinois
Walter M. Wallack, New York
Kenyon J. Scudder, California
Myrl E. Alexander, Washington, D.C.
E. Preston Sharp, Washington ,D.C.
Roberts J. Wright, New York
The Reverend Gervase Brinkman, Illinois
Sanger B. Powers, Wisconsin
Arthur T. Prasse, Pennsylvania
Peter P. Lejins, Maryland
Harry C. Tinsley, Colorado
Harold V. Langlois, Rhode Island

Elected Members:
Harry S. Avery, Tennessee
William H. Bannan, Michigan
Ray Belnap, Hawaii
Alice M. Blum, Maryland
V. L. Bounds, North Carolina
Francis R. Bridges, Jr., Florida
Joseph G. Cannon, Kentucky
Richard Chappell, Georgia
Judge Herbert L. Cobin, Delaware
Joseph S. Coughlin, Iowa
Reed Cozart, Washington, D.C.
Martin P. Davis, Massachusetts
The Reverend C. J. Engler, Iowa
Paul J. Gernert, Pennsylvania
The Reverend E. C. Grandstaff, Texas
Edward W. Grout, Colorado
Gus Harrison, Michigan
Harold E. Hegstrom, Connecticut
Allan C. Hubanks, Minnesota
Arthur V. Huffman, Illinois
Anna M. Kross, New York
A. Frank Lee, Alabama
Ellis C. MacDougall, South Carolina
Mark M. Maxwell, Idaho
Charles D. McAtee, Kansas
Elizabeth B. McCubbin, North Carolina
Paul D. McGinnis, New York
George F. McGrath, New York
A. J. McLeod, Canada
Russell Oswald, New York
Vernon L. Pepersack, Maryland
George W. Randall, Oregon
Allan L. Robbins, Maine
J. P. Shalloo, Pennsylvania
Robert G. Smith, Vermont
L. B. Stephens, Alabama
James A. Turman, Texas
Albert C. Wagner, New Jersey
Martha E. Wheeler, Ohio
Janet S. York, Connecticut
Army: Col. John J. Flanagan, MPC
Navy: Capt. Robert J. Tribble
Air Force: Col. Vincent J. Donahue, USAF

Affiliated Representatives:
The Reverend Homer E. Cole, ACCA
Joe B. Dellinger, FCS-USA
Velda Dobbs, WCA
Sheldon Edelman, ACP
Robert A. Freeman, CEA
John Grace, SA
John F. McMahon, VA
G. J. Marigon, CIA
H. M. Randall, APA
Milton Rector, NCCD
M. H. Sigler, WAA
Harold E. Theard, NJA
Louie L. Wainwright, ACA

October 24, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Attached you will find my expense account. I trust is is in good order.

I thoroughly enjoyed the meeting and was impressed by the group you had assembled.

Continuing to be the "devils advocate" I suggest you reconsider the term Prison Reform. The word 'reform' in connection with prisons has not been used for a number of years and has a negative connotation.

If I can be of further service do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

E. Preston Sharp

E. Preston Sharp, Ph. D.
General Secretary

EPS:tl

Affiliated Bodies

Correctional Education Association
American Correctional Chaplains' Association
Correctional Service Federation, U.S.A.
Correctional Industries Association
Association of Correctional Psychologists
Association of Correctional Administrators
National Jail Association
Association of Paroling Authorities
The Women's Correctional Association
Wardens' Association of America
National Council on Crime and Delinquency
The Salvation Army
The Volunteers of America

October 28, 1966

Mr. Calvin Singleton
President, Omega Chapter
Wise Men's International
2675 Collier Drive, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Calvin:

Attached is some background information on Vernon Jordan, whom I am nominating for Young Man of the Year in either the Professions or Citizenship or both.

The Curriculum Vitae describes his activities to an extent, but I would like to add that the time and interest invested by Vernon in his professional chores and community activities extends far beyond the call of duty. He works seven days a week and much more than the ordinary eight hour day.

Vernon is certainly one of the most outstanding among the young leaders of Atlanta and Georgia and most deserving of our recognition.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone

PS. I am also enclosing my guest list for the affair the night before Thanksgiving.

November 3, 1966

Mr. George Randall
2570 Center Street, N.E.
Salem, Oregon 97310

Dear George:

Thank you very much for taking time to participate in our meeting. Your counsel was most helpful. As soon as we get ourselves together, we'll send you a copy of our program design.

The enclosed check in the amount of $313.31 covers your expenses as itemized on the voucher. As you will note from the attached copy, the total on the voucher was $100.00 in excess of the total of the items. We have taken this to be a clerical error. If that is not the case, please advise us and we will make an appropriate adjustment.

Thanks again for your help. We'll be in touch with you soon.

Cordially,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and
Corrections

JOB/wf
ENCLOSURES (2)

November 4, 1966

Mr. W. C. Latteier
2836 Ponderosa Circle
Decatur, Georgia

Dear Mr. Latteier:

Thank you for your assistance with my application for certification.

As you know, very few professional social workers are employed in corrections. In fact, after I graduated from the Atlanta University School of Social Work in 1951, I became one of about five social workers - at that time - in the total Federal Prison System. Even now, there are only about twenty throughout the system. So you see, direct supervision, at that time, was impossible.

My social work positions, beginning in 1951, have been: caseworker, group therapist, casework supervisor (and field instructor of graduate students of social work at two universities) and Chief of the Social Service Department at the U. S. Penitentiaries in Atlanta, Georgia and Terre Haute, Indiana.

I have participated in all of the Atlanta University School of Social Work activities in connection with field instruction since 1954, except for a period since December, 1965, when I was transferred to Terre Haute.

In the local NASW chapter I served on program and recruitment committees. As I indicated, I should have been blanketed into ACSW under the original provisions, but I

did not follow through after I met the two year NASW requirement. (When I applied originally, I was told to resubmit my application in six months.))

I believe you need some indication as to why I could not meet the requirement for appropriate supervision by a member of ACSW, as this is only implied above:

1. I was in practice and a supervisor myself prior to the establishment of ACSW.

2. Even at present, there are few professionals in my agency - only one at the Atlanta Penitentiary and none at Terre Haute.

3. When I met the two year NASW requirement, which was the only prerequisite at that time, I was in a state of flux and job upheaval and neglected to follow through.

Thank you for every consideration.

Cordially yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and
Penal Administration

JOB/wf

November 22, 1966

Mrs. Raymond Wheeler
1900 Brunswick Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Wheeler:

Thank you for expressing a personal interest in our project.

While it is true that your State has the most progressive correctional system in the Southern Region, there remains much to be done. Correctional administrators seem dedicated to the development of special (and laudable) programs at the expense of an improvement in general conditions. As a result, concerted action on the part of concerned citizens is imperative.

I hope that we will be able to work together in a project focused on some aspect of this problem.

We will keep you advised of our progress.

Cordially,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and
Corrections

November 23, 1966

Marion A. Wright
Top Knot
Linville Falls, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wright:

Thank you for your kind remarks and helpful suggestions at the Annual Meeting last week.

I would very much like to have access to the material you have accumulated on capital punishment. Could you send us extra copies, if available? If not, could you send us your material? We would Xerox it and return it to you immediately.

My assistant mentioned to me that you are familiar with the 1954 Sentence Disparity Study undertaken by SRC. I would appreciate having your observations on that study and any suggestions you may have as to the value of up-dating it in light of the developments in the intervening years. I understand you feel that it was too ambitious an undertaking in terms of the number of counties included. I am inclined to agree. Any specific suggestions would be most helpful.

Should you encounter any state or local groups interested in taking action in the general area of the administration of criminal justice, please advise them of our availability as a resource.

Cordially,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and
Corrections

Same letter sent to all those on the attached list.

March 6, 1967

Dr. Hyland Lewis
2213 4th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

We felt that it was time for a letter outlining the progress of the project thusfar. While the complexity of the problems involved is becoming ever more apparent, and the deplorable lack of information available is a burdensome handicap indeed, we feel that we have made some headway. The paragraphs below are intended to bring up-to-date the attached six-month review which was prepared last month.

We are presently revising the first draft of our Survey of Criminal Justice in the Southern Region. Dr. Vernon Fox, who did the preliminary research, was dismayed at the paucity of material available and feels that our effort, when completed will be "a contribution that needs to be made" and will provide "a base on which another more definite study can stand." Unfortunately, it is very difficult to obtain information on some aspects of this process, especially on jails and the administration of justice at the local level. However, we are tapping every available resource and hope to have a really worthwhile study ready by mid-year.

Our study of youth culture in a metropolitan area is developing satisfactorily. With the aid of several

BERT STRUBY
GENERAL MANAGER
THE MACON TELEGRAPH
THE MACON NEWS
MACON, GEORGIA
31208

March 7, 1967

Dear Mr. Boone:

I am very impressed with your letter of March 6 and the progress the Southern Regional Council has made in this study on crime prevention and correction.

With reference to your inquiry about an institute on the administration of criminal justice for media representatives, let me suggest you telephone Stewart Werner, executive director of the Georgia Citizens Committee of NCCD, at his office in Atlanta. The Georgia Committee has explored this area with the possibility of such a seminar for media representatives and it may be that Mr. Werner can give you some counsel with reference to a project. Also, the Georgia Committee may want to join hands with the Southern Regional Council in such an undertaking.

With reference to your inquiry about another meeting of the Advisory Committee, I will be in Colorado on approximately October 11 through October 25 presiding at a meeting of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association in Colorado Springs. I regret this conflict with your planned Advisory Committee meeting.

Most sincerely,

Bert Struby

Mr. John O. Boone
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

cc: Mr. Stewart Werner

The Daily Times

TELEPHONE 532-1234 • AREA CODE 404 • 308 SPRING STREET, S.W. • GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA 30501

March 13, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Boone,

I think a session with media representatives would be excellent. Perhaps Reed Sarratt of the SREB Journalism Project would cooperate in this one. I would suggest we aim not only for editorial writers and policy makers but the men who actually cover the jails and prisons.

At this stage of the game, the 13th or 20th of October show little difference on my calendar. I'll try to adjust to whichever suits the most folks.

Cordially,

Sylvan Meyer

Sylvan Meyer
Editor

eep

Sponsoring
THE 97TH ANNUAL
CONGRESS OF CORRECTION
Miami Beach, Florida
August 20-August 25, 1967
Headquarters: Americana Hotel

The AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION

SHOREHAM BUILDING, 15th & H Sts., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005
Telephone: (Area Code 202) 393-1314

WALTER DUNBAR
President
Sacramento, California

PARKER L. HANCOCK
President Designate
Concord, New Hampshire

E. R. CASS
President Emeritus
New York, N. Y.

E. PRESTON SHARP, PH.D.
General Secretary
Washington, D. C.

ROBERTS J. WRIGHT
Treasurer
New York, N. Y.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Vice Presidents
George Beto, Texas
Charles P. Chew, Virginia
M. C. Koblentz, Ohio
H. G. Moeller, Washington, D.C.
Ross V. Randolph, Illinois

Past Presidents
Sanford Bates, New Jersey
E. R. Cass, New York
George C. Erskine
Mrs. Blanche La Du, California
Austin H. MacCormick, New York
James V. Bennett, Washington, D.C.
Richard A. McGee, California
Garrett Heyns, Washington
W. Frank Smyth, Jr., Virginia
John C. Burke, Wisconsin
Joseph E. Ragen, Illinois
Walter M. Wallack, New York
Kenyon J. Scudder, California
Myrl E. Alexander, Washington, D.C.
E. Preston Sharp, Washington ,D.C.
Roberts J. Wright, New York
The Reverend Gervase Brinkman, Illinois
Sanger B. Powers, Wisconsin
Arthur T. Prasse, Pennsylvania
Peter P. Lejins, Maryland
Harry C. Tinsley, Colorado
Harold V. Langlois, Rhode Island

Elected Members:
Harry S. Avery, Tennessee
William H. Bannan, Michigan
Ray Belnap, Hawaii
Alice M. Blum, Maryland
V. L. Bounds, North Carolina
Francis R. Bridges, Jr., Florida
Joseph G. Cannon, Kentucky
Richard Chappell, Georgia
Judge Herbert L. Cobin, Delaware
Joseph S. Coughlin, Iowa
Reed Cozart, Washington, D.C.
Martin P. Davis, Massachusetts
The Reverend C. J. Engler, Iowa
Paul J. Gernert, Pennsylvania
The Reverend E. C. Grandstaff, Texas
Edward W. Grout, Colorado
Gus Harrison, Michigan
Harold E. Hegstrom, Connecticut
Allan C. Hubanks, Minnesota
Arthur V. Huffman, Illinois
Anna M. Krosś, New York
A. Frank Lee, Alabama
Ellis C. MacDougall, South Carolina
Mark M. Maxwell, Idaho
Charles D. McAtee, Kansas
Elizabeth B. McCubbin, North Carolina
Paul D. McGinnis, New York
George F. McGrath, New York
A. J. McLeod, Canada
Russell Oswald, New York
Vernon L. Pepersack, Maryland
George W. Randall, Oregon
Allan L. Robbins, Maine
J. P. Shalloo, Pennsylvania
Robert G. Smith, Vermont
L. B. Stephens, Alabama
James A. Turman, Texas
Albert C. Wagner, New Jersey
Martha E. Wheeler, Ohio
Janet S. York, Connecticut
Army: Col. John J. Flanagan, MPC
Navy: Capt. Robert J. Tribble
Air Force: Col. Vincent J. Donahue, USAF

Affiliated Representatives:
The Reverend Homer E. Cole, ACCA
Joe B. Dellinger, FCS-USA
Velda Dobbs, WCA
Sheldon Edelman, ACP
Robert A. Freeman, CEA
John Grace, SA
John F. McMahon, VA
G. J. Marigon, CIA
H. M. Randall, APA
Milton Rector, NCCD
M. H. Sigler, WAA
Harold E. Theard, NJA
Louie L. Wainwright, ACA

March 17, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta , Georgia 30303

Dear John:

I read with a great deal of interest, your letter of March 6 and the attachments and I note that you request some reaction to a couple of questions. First, as far as the meeting is concerned in October, either October 13th or 20th would be satisfactory only I would like to know at the earliest possible time as to the exact date. Second, I think it would be very advisable to tie this meeting in with the Institute for Media people because this would give an inter-desciplinary approach and, I think, would strengthen the work of your project.

One thought I would like to share with you in relationship to your interviews with highschool students; try and find out the image that the negro youth has of law. It was my experience in some minor research that we did at the Youth Study Center in Philadelphia that the negro youth still thinks of the law as being white even though they might have been arrested by a negro police officer and adjudicated by a very fine negro judge and be supervised by negro employees at the Youth Study Center. This impact of the interpretation of law being white has, as you know, a traditional history and this is one area that has been given very little concern. The second is, do they see law or law enforcement as having two sides to the coin? One of punitive for wrong deeds and one of protection. The constructive citizen thinks first of the area of protection and,unfortunately,many of our under-privileged children think only of the area of punitive and know nothing of the law being protective.

I wish you all the luck in the world with your meeting.

Sincerely,

Ted.

E. Preston Sharp, Ph.D.
General Secretary

EPS/km

Affiliated Bodies

Correctional Education Association
American Correctional Chaplains' Association
Correctional Service Federation, U.S.A.
Correctional Industries Association
Association of Correctional Psychologists
Association of Correctional Administrators
National Jail Association
Association of Paroling Authorities
The Women's Correctional Association
Wardens' Association of America
National Council on Crime and Delinquency
The Salvation Army
The Volunteers of America

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

April 3, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

Thanks for the report the "Project on Crime and Correction." It indicates the breadth of the task before us and the concomitant conviction of the Council, through you, to provide the necessary leadership to meet the problem.

It appears that October 20 may be the better date for me.

Thanks for keeping me posted as to the progress you are making.

Sincerely yours,

William S. Jackson/ecs
William S. Jackson
Dean

WSJ/ecs

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

SMITH, MOORE, SMITH, SCHELL & HUNTER
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
SUITE 700 JEFFERSON STANDARD BUILDING
GREENSBORO, N. C.

JULIUS C. SMITH
BEVERLY C. MOORE
McNEILL SMITH
JULIUS C. SMITH, III
BYNUM M. HUNTER
BRAXTON SCHELL
STEPHEN P. MILLIKIN
JOHN J. DORTCH
RICHMOND G. BERNHARDT, JR.
CHARLES E. MELVIN, JR.
RICHARD J. TUGGLE
HERBERT O. DAVIS
JAMES G. EXUM, JR.
JACK W. FLOYD
JAMES R. TURNER
NORMAN B. SMITH

TELEPHONE 273-8265
AREA CODE 919
MAILING ADDRESS:
P. O. DRAWER G
GREENSBORO, N. C. 27402

April 7, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Correction
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta N.W., Georgia

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your letter of March 6. At this writing either October 13 or October 20 would be convenient, but I must add that I have a heavy trial schedule in the fall and this has interfered in the past with my being able to go to Atlanta. I will come if I can.

I appreciated your report. You might be interested in the questionaire which was used by the North Carolina Advisory Committee on Civil Rights, about 1961. It was prepared and the report made by Dickson Phillips, who is now the dean of the law school at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The results are included in a chapter on the administration of justice in Equal Protection of the Laws, which is the published volume of the committee's reports for the period 1959-63. You should have a copy of this in your office and if you do not, let me know.

Also, as a result of some wild parties among young, white persons in Greensboro in 1962, a Greensboro Youth Council was formed which has been a pilot for many other cities. I believe that if you wrote to the Chamber of Commerce of Greensboro or to Colonel Lewis Brooks, who is secretary of the Greensboro Human Relations Commission, or to the Greensboro Youth Council in care of City Government, Greensboro, North Carolina, you might get some interesting material on one community study of youth culture. Whether it concentrates sufficiently for your purposes on the attitudes of negro youths I do not know.

One North Carolina book on Work, Earn and Save deals with the work release program in which Superior Court Judge Allen Gwyn was a pioneer. If I can locate a copy of this, I will send it to you.

Very truly yours,

~~SMITH, MOORE, SMITH, SCHELL & HUNTER~~

McNeill Smith

McNS:mst

United States Department of Justice
United States Board of Parole
Washington, D.C. 20537

April 11, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

I am sorry for the delay in acknowledging your letter of March 6, 1967, but I am sure that you are aware of the heavy travel schedule that we are required to maintain. In fact, I am now commencing hearings at the U. S. Penitentiary, Marion, Illinois.

I have read with considerable interest your letter with enclosure and I am pleased to note continuing progress in attaining the goals as initially envisioned. I think that the proposal for an Institute designed primarily for the edification of the news media in the Southern Region is a particularly good one. I would endorse any move made in this direction. I should like to be kept abreast of further developments in this area.

Since most of my travel with the Board occurs during the early part of the month, my preference for the next meeting of the Advisory Committee would be October 20, 1967, or later should another alternate be indicated.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Homer L. Benson

HOMER L. BENSON
Member

Same letter to all on Committee

August 29, 1967

Mr. John Wheeler, President
Mechanics & Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

The Advisory Committee of the Project on Crime and Corrections will be convened on October 26, 1967 at the Biltmore Hotel. We would be happy to cover all expenses, and please let us know if you would like a travel advance. If you wish we willmmake hotel reservations.

In addition to the members of the Advisory Committee, whose names are listed on the attached, we are inviting some of the Directors of State Departments of Corrections to also confer with us because most of our programs for 1967-68 will be focused corrections in the region. Some of you will be asked to prepare brief papers related to pertinent problems and trends which will be basis for future programming and we trust that you will be able to respond. You will receive details concerning all aspects of the meeting the latter part of September.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and
Corrections

JOB/km

for out of town Council members

P.S.: Regret that circumstances resulted in a schedule so close to the Annual Meeting and realize that this might

influence your decision to attend. However, your counsel is still desired and if you don't attend we will bring you up-to-date at the Annual Meeting.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

PROJECT ON CRIME AND CORRECTIONS - August 29, 1967

Mr. McNeill Smith, Attorney at Law
700 Jefferson Street Building
Greensboro, North Carolina

Mr. Joseph Haas, Attorney at Law
1116 First National Bank Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Donald Hollowell, Attorney at Law
859½ Hunter Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Miss Barbara Jordan, Attorney at Law
5303 Lyons Avenue
Houston, Texas

Mr. Sylvan Meyer, Editor
The Daily Times
Gainesville, Georgia

Dr. Hollis F. Price, President
LeMoyne College
Memphis, Tennessee

Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild
3205 Arden Road, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. V. Lee Bounds, Director of Prisons
840 West Morgan Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Mr. Richard Chappell
Institute of Government
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Dr. E. Preston Sharpe, General Secretary
American Correctional Association
15th & H Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Myrl Alexander, Director
Federal Bureau of Prisons
101 Indiana Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Ralph McGill, Publisher
The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Homer Benson, Member
United States Board of Parole
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Christopher Edley
Ford Foundation
477 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Mr. John Wheeler, President
Mechanics & Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler
1900 Brunswick Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina

Mr. Ellis MacDougall, Director
South Carolina Department of Corrections
Columbia, South Carolina

Mr. Stewart Warner
Staff Consultant
National Council on Crime and Delinquency
50 Whitehall Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. William Jackson, Dean
School of Social Work
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Marion A. Wright
Attorney at Law
Top Knot
Linville Falls, North Carolina

Joe Brunell

7.50

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT
TERRELL HALL • ATHENS, GEORGIA 30601
AREA CODE 404
542-2736

August 30, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

I want very much to attend your meeting on October 26. I think that I can be there. The only impediment that may prevent my attendance is my promise to meet with some consultants that Walter Reckless is calling to Columbus, Ohio, "some time" in October. The dates have not been set but I promised to serve on his committee.

Barring this one contingency I hope and expect to be with you.

Sincerely yours,

Dick

Richard A. Chappell

RAC:ajg

Georgia Committee
of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency

PREVENTION • CONTROL • TREATMENT

512 ATLANTA NATIONAL BUILDING / 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303 / Telephone 525-3739

CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Bruce Schaefer
Atlanta, Georgia

VICE-CHAIRMAN
D. Landrum Harrison
Augusta, Georgia

MEMBERS
A. M. Anderson
Macon, Georgia
James C. H. Anderson
Atlanta, Georgia
James C. Barbre
Dalton, Georgia
Dan Byrd
Atlanta, Georgia
Richard A. Chappell
Athens, Georgia
Richard A. Denny, Jr.
Atlanta, Georgia
Richard O. Flinn
Carrollton, Georgia
Thomas M. Fowler
Columbus, Georgia
Mrs. Leon Frohsin
Atlanta, Georgia
Mrs. Thomas H. Gibson
Atlanta, Georgia
Thomas Gregory
Atlanta, Georgia
Mrs. R. W. Huff
Rome, Georgia
William H. Izlar, Jr.
Atlanta, Georgia
Mrs. Allen E. Lockerman
Atlanta, Georgia
Louis Montag
Atlanta, Georgia
Rev. Nathaniel Parker, Jr.
Gainesville, Georgia
Bert Struby
Macon, Georgia
Mrs. Henry J. Toombs
Atlanta, Georgia
Joseph Ward
Savannah, Georgia

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS
Mrs. John C. Blalock
Atlanta, Georgia
Claude Booker
Rome, Georgia
Asa W. Candler
Atlanta, Georgia
J. E. Cay
Savannah, Georgia
Mrs. James Corbitt
Brunswick, Georgia
William H. Flowers
Thomasville, Georgia
Thomas Greene
Macon, Georgia
William R. Killian
Brunswick, Georgia
Mrs. Noah Langdale, Jr.
Atlanta, Georgia
Berkley Mackey
Valdosta, Georgia
Sam O. Maguire, Jr.
Augusta, Georgia
W. Cameron Mitchell
Hampton, Georgia
Arthur Montgomery
Atlanta, Georgia
Lee Rogers
Marietta, Georgia
Robert Shapard, Jr.
Griffin, Georgia
Kirk Sutlive
Savannah, Georgia
Mrs. S. L. Varnedoe
Savannah, Georgia
William C. Vereen, Jr.
Moultrie, Georgia

STAFF CONSULTANT
Stewart Werner
Atlanta, Georgia

August 30, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

Thank you for your letter of August 29, 1967.

As of this date, I am in the clear for the Advisory Committee meeting at the Biltmore Hotel on October 26, 1967. Will look forward to seeing you.

Best regards,

Stewart Werner

Stewart Werner

SW/js

Topknot
Linville Falls, N. C.
28647

August 31, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

I will be glad to attend the meeting of the Advisory Committee to be held at the Biltmore Hotel on October 26. I will appreciate your making a reservation for me at the Biltmore.

Yours very truly,

M. A. Wright

M. A. Wright

gwf

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF PRISONS
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20537

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

August 31, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

It was good to see you again last week in Miami.

I very much regret that I am committed to attend a meeting in Detroit on October 26. I have asked Gus Moeller to represent me at the Advisory Committee meeting. His schedule is clear on that date and is planning to attend.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

MYRL E. ALEXANDER
Director

South Carolina
Department of Corrections
P. O. BOX 766
Columbia, S. C. 29202

ELLIS C. MACDOUGALL, DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

252-5642

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS
RICHARD A. PALMER, CHAIRMAN
FLORENCE
THOMAS P. STONEY, VICE-CHAIRMAN
CHARLESTON
NORMAN KIRKLAND, SECRETARY
BAMBERG
GOV. ROBERT E. McNAIR
COLUMBIA
T. K. McDONALD
WINNSBORO
EUGENE E. STONE, III
GREENVILLE
W. M. CROMLEY, JR.
SALUDA, S. C.

August 31, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

Thank you for your letter of August 29, 1967 regarding The Advisory Committee of the Project on Crime and Corrections that will convene on October 26, 1967.

I will be happy to attend the meeting. I will not need reservations at the hotel as I plan to fly down the morning of October 26, 1967 and return on the same day.

I am looking forward to this meeting, and to seeing you.

Warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

Ellis

Ellis C. MacDougall

ECM/lk

Sponsoring
THE 97TH ANNUAL
CONGRESS OF CORRECTION
Miami Beach, Florida
August 20-August 25, 1967
Headquarters: Americana Hotel

The AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION

SHOREHAM BUILDING, 15th & H Sts., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005
Telephone: (Area Code 202) 393-1314

WALTER DUNBAR
President
Sacramento, California

PARKER L. HANCOCK
President Designate
Concord, New Hampshire

E. R. CASS
President Emeritus
New York, N. Y.

E. PRESTON SHARP, PH.D.
General Secretary
Washington, D. C.

ROBERTS J. WRIGHT
Treasurer
New York, N. Y.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Vice Presidents
George Beto, Texas
Charles P. Chew, Virginia
M. C. Koblentz, Ohio
H. G. Moeller, Washington, D.C.
Ross V. Randolph, Illinois

Past Presidents
Sanford Bates, New Jersey
E. R. Cass, New York
George C. Erskine
Mrs. Blanche La Du, California
Austin H. MacCormick, New York
James V. Bennett, Washington, D.C.
Richard A. McGee, California
Garrett Heyns, Washington
W. Frank Smyth, Jr., Virginia
John C. Burke, Wisconsin
Joseph E. Ragen, Illinois
Walter M. Wallack, New York
Kenyon J. Scudder, California
Myrl E. Alexander, Washington, D.C.
E. Preston Sharp, Washington ,D.C.
Roberts J. Wright, New York
The Reverend Gervase Brinkman, Illinois
Sanger B. Powers, Wisconsin
Arthur T. Prasse, Pennsylvania
Peter P. Lejins, Maryland
Harry C. Tinsley, Colorado
Harold V. Langlois, Rhode Island

Elected Members:
Harry S. Avery, Tennessee
William H. Bannan, Michigan
Ray Belnap, Hawaii
Alice M. Blum, Maryland
V. L. Bounds, North Carolina
Francis R. Bridges, Jr., Florida
Joseph G. Cannon, Kentucky
Richard Chappell, Georgia
Judge Herbert L. Cobin, Delaware
Joseph S. Coughlin, Iowa
Reed Cozart, Washington, D.C.
Martin P. Davis, Massachusetts
The Reverend C. J. Engler, Iowa
Paul J. Gernert, Pennsylvania
The Reverend E. C. Grandstaff, Texas
Edward W. Grout, Colorado
Gus Harrison, Michigan
Harold E. Hegstrom, Connecticut
Allan C. Hubanks, Minnesota
Arthur V. Huffman, Illinois
Anna M. Kross, New York
A. Frank Lee, Alabama
Ellis C. MacDougall, South Carolina
Mark M. Maxwell, Idaho
Charles D. McAtee, Kansas
Elizabeth B. McCubbin, North Carolina
Paul D. McGinnis, New York
George F. McGrath, New York
A. J. McLeod, Canada
Russell Oswald, New York
Vernon L. Pepersack, Maryland
George W. Randall, Oregon
Allan L. Robbins, Maine
J. P. Shalloo, Pennsylvania
Robert G. Smith, Vermont
L. B. Stephens, Alabama
James A. Turman, Texas
Albert C. Wagner, New Jersey
Martha E. Wheeler, Ohio
Janet S. York, Connecticut
Army: Col. John J. Flanagan, MPC
Navy: Capt. Robert J. Tribble
Air Force: Col. Vincent J. Donahue, USAF

Affiliated Representatives:
The Reverend Homer E. Cole, ACCA
Joe B. Dellinger, FCS-USA
Velda Dobbs, WCA
Sheldon Edelman, ACP
Robert A. Freeman, CEA
John Grace, SA
John F. McMahon, VA
G. J. Marigon, CIA
H. M. Randall, APA
Milton Rector, NCCD
M. H. Sigler, WAA
Harold E. Theard, NJA
Louie L. Wainwright, ACA

September 13, 1967

John O. Boone
Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

It was good to see you at Miami, and according to my present plans I will be able to attend the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Project on Crime and Correction on October 26, 1967 at the Biltmore Hotel in Atlanta.

Will you please make me a reservation for the night of October 25.

Because of the deluge of work in which I am involved, I would appreciate your consideration relative to the request for a prepared paper.

Sincerely,

Ted

E. Preston Sharp, Ph.D.
General Secretary

EPS:mw

Affiliated Bodies

Correctional Education Association
American Correctional Chaplains' Association
Correctional Service Federation, U.S.A.
Correctional Industries Association
Association of Correctional Psychologists
Association of Correctional Administrators
National Jail Association
Association of Paroling Authorities
The Women's Correctional Association
Wardens' Association of America
National Council on Crime and Delinquency
The Salvation Army
The Volunteers of America

United States Department of Justice
United States Board of Parole
Washington, D.C. 20537

September 25, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

This is to advise that Mr. Homer L. Benson will arrive in Atlanta to attend the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Project on Crime and Corrections on the evening of Wednesday, October 25, 1967.

Advanced funds for the trip will not be necessary; however, it would be appreciated if you would make reservations for him at the Biltmore Hotel for a single room for the aforementioned date. Please ask them to hold the room for a late arrival, as Mr. Benson's plane is scheduled to arrive in Atlanta at 7:06 p.m. on October 25, 1967.

Thanking you for your cooperation, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ann Clarke

(Mrs.) Ann Clarke
Secretary

JB
JL
MS-file

THE FORD FOUNDATION
477 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022

DIVISION OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Rec'd 10/12/67

October 10, 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

As you know, I plan to be in Atlanta on Thursday, October 26th, for John Boone's conference. I will be flying in and then right out, so I'm not sure that you and I will have a chance to chat. If it is possible, I would like to do so.

I was delighted to get your letter of September 29th and learn that John Lewis is actually joining you. He told me the news earlier, and we made a tentative lunch date which never came off. I hope I will have a chance to chat with him in the not-too-distant future.

I have sent a letter to Ray Marshall telling him to feel free to give you reports on progress and problems connected with Southern Consumers' Education Foundation. As you know, he is just getting started in his work.

Sincerely yours,

Chris

Christopher F. Edley

CFE/fb

October 10, 1967

Mr. Ralph McGill, Publisher
The Atlanta Constitution
10 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. McGill:

Attached is an outline listing some of the items to be reviewed at the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Project on Crime and Corrections, to be convened for one day, October 26th, at the Biltmore Hotel, from 9:30 a.m., until 5:00 p.m.

You are also encouraged to present any ideas that you may have concerning the administration of justice in general for consideration as we plan future programs.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

October 10, 1967

Mr. John Wheeler, President
Mechanics & Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

Attached is an outline listing some of the items to be reviewed at the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Project on Crime and Corrections, to be convened for one day, October 26th, at the Biltmore Hotel, from 9:30 a.m., until 5:00 p.m.

You are also encouraged to present any ideas that you may have concerning the administration of justice in general for consideration as we plan future programs.

Please advise if you want us to make reservations for you at the Biltmore Hotel.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

October 10, 1967

Mr. Raymond Wheeler
1900 Brunswick Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

Attached is an outline listing some of the items to be reviewed at the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Project on Crime and Corrections, to be convened for one day, October 26th, at the Biltmore Hotel, from 9:30 a.m., until 5:00 p.m.

You are also encouraged to present any ideas that you may have concerning the administration of justice in general for consideration as we plan future programs.

Please advise if you want us to make reservations for you at the Biltmore Hotel.

Sincerely yours,

John O.BBoone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

October 10, 1967

Dr. Tilman Cochran
Atlanta University School
of Social Work
Chestnut Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Dear Tilman:

Attached is an outline listing some of the items to be reviewed at the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Project on Crime and Corrections, to be convened for one day, October 26th, at the Biltmore Hotel, from 9:30 a.m., until 5:00 p.m.

You are also encouraged to present any ideas that you may have concerning the administration of justice in general for consideration as we plan future programs.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

October 10, 1967

Dr. William Jackson, Dean
School of Social Work
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Dear Bill:

Attached is an outline listing some of the items to be reviewed at the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Project on Crime and Corrections, to be convened for one day, October 26th, at the Biltmore Hotel, from 9:30 a.m., until 5:00 p.m.

You are also encouraged to present any ideas that you may have concerning the administration of justice in general for consideration as we plan future programs.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

October 10, 1967

Dr. E. Preston Sharpe
General Secretary
American Correctional Association
15th & H Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ted:

Attached is an outline listing some of the items to be reviewed at the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Project on Crime and Corrections, to be convened for one day, October 26th, at the Biltmore Hotel, from 9:30 a.m., until 5:00 p.m.

You are also encouraged to present any ideas that you may have concerning the administration of justice in general for consideration as we plan future programs.

We have made reservations for you at the Biltmore Hotel for Wednesday, October 25th.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

October 10, 1967

Mr. Homer Benson, Member
United States Board of Parole
Washington, D. C.

Dear Homer:

Attached is an outline listing some of the items to be reviewed at the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Project on Crime and Corrections, to be convened for one day, October 26th, at the Biltmore Hotel, from 9:30 a.m., until 5:00 p.m.

You are also encouraged to present any ideas that you may have concerning the administration of justice in general for consideration as we plan future programs.

We have made reservations for you at the Biltmore Hotel for Wednesday, October 25th.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

October 10, 1967

Mr. Christopher Edley
Ford Foundation
477 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Edley:

Attached is an outline listing some of the items to be reviewed at the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Project on Crime and Corrections, to be convened for one day, October 26th, at the Biltmore Hotel, from 9:30 a.m., until 5:00 p.m.

You are also encouraged to present any ideas that you may have concerning the administration of justice in general for consideration as we plan future programs.

We have made reservations for you at the Biltmore Hotel for Wednesday, October 25th.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

October 10, 1967

Father E. Albion Ferrell
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Dear Father Ferrell:

Attached is an outline listing some of the items to be reviewed at the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Project on Crime and Corrections, to be convened for one day, October 26th, at the Biltmore Hotel, from 9:30 a.m., until 5:00 p.m.

You are also encouraged to present any ideas that you may have concerning the administration of justice in general for consideration as we plan future programs.

We have made reservations for you at the Biltmore Hotel for Wednesday, October 25th.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

October 10, 1967

Mr. Gus Moeller
Deputy Director
Federal Bureau of Prisons
101 Indiana Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Gus:

I was gratified when Alex advised that you would be pinch-hitting for him at the Advisory Committee meeting.

Please prepare a brief overview of your Regional Program in Community Relations, (Purposes and Services), to be shared with the Advisors of the Project on Crime and Corrections. You will observe that the attached outline of presentations are quite lengthy. Consequently, we are asking the participants to keep the presentations under ten minutes, in order to provide time for discussion.'

The meeting will be convened for one day, October 26th, at the Biltmore Hotel from 9:30 a.m., until 5:00 pm. You are also encouraged to present any ideas you may have concerning the administration of justice in general, for consideration as we plan future programs.

Please let me know if you want me to make reservations for you at the Biltmore Hotel.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

October 10, 1967

Mr. Stewart Warner
National Council on Crime
and Delinquency
50 Whitehall Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Stew:

You will remember that I requested that you pull together a brief presentation concerning the NCCD, National and Regional Projects, dealing with the administration of justice, especially innovative projects concerning delinquency. You will observe that the attached outline of presentations are quite lengthy. Consequently, we are asking the participants to keep the presentations under ten minutes, in order to provide time for discussion.

The meeting will be convened for one day, October 26th, at the Biltmore Hotel from 9:30 a.m., until 5:00 p.m. You are also encouraged to present any ideas you may have concerning the administration of justice in general, for consideration as we plan future programs.

Please let me know if you want me to make reservations for you at the Biltmore Hotel.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

October 10, 1967

Mr. Ellis MacDougall, Director
South Carolina Department
of Corrections
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Ellis:

You will remember that I asked you to make a brief presentation at the Advisory Committee meeting concerning National Trends in Corrections, with emphasis on the Southern Region. You will observe that the attached outline of presentations are quite lengthy. Consequently, we are asking the participants to keep the presentations under ten minutes, in order to provide time for discussion.

The meeting will be convened for one day, October 26th, at the Biltmore Hotel from 9:30 a.m., until 5:00 p.m. You are also encouraged to present any ideas you may have concerning the administration of justice in general, for consideration as we plan future programs.

I have made reservations for you at the Biltmore Hotel.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

October 10, 1967

Mr. Louie L. Wainwright, Director
Florida Division of Corrections
620 South Meridian Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Dear Mr. Wainwright:

Thank you for agreeing to make a presentation to the Advisory Committee of the Southern Regional Council's Project on Crime and Corrections, concerning the Rights of Prisons. Attached is an outline listing some of the items to be reviewed at the meeting. You will observe that the attached outline of presentations are quite lengthy. Consequently, we are asking the participants to keep the presentations under ten minutes, in order to provide time for discussion.

The meeting will be convened for one day, October 26th, at the Biltmore Hotel from 9:30 a.m., until 5:00 p.m. You are also encouraged to present any ideas you may have concerning the administration of justice in general, for consideration as we plan future programs.

I believe I remember telling you athat we will be responsible for your expenses while you are participating at the Advisory Committee meeting. Please let me know if you want me to make reservations for you at the Biltmore Hotel.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

October 10, 1967

Mr. Joe Moyland
Council on State Government
830 W. Peachtree Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Moyland:

My Assistant advised that you had agreed to present an overview concerning our efforts toward establishing an Interstate Compact on Corrections, and throw out any ideas you may have concerning the direction that these efforts should take in the future at the meeting of the Advisory Committee. You will observe that the attached outline of presentations are quite lengthy. Consequently, we are asking the participants to keep the presentations under ten minutes, in order to provide time for discussion.

The meeting will be convened for one day, October 26th, at the Biltmore Hotel from 9:30 a.m., until 5:00 pm. You are also encouraged to present any ideas you may have concerning the administration of justice in general, for consideration as we plan future programs.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

October 10, 1967

Attorney Donald Hollowell
859½ Hunter Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Dear Don:

Would appreciate it a great deal if you would preside at the morning session of the Advisory Committee meeting, Thursday, October 26th, to convene at 9:30 a.m.

Attached is an outline.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

October 10, 1967

Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild
3205 Arden Road, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Rabbi Rothschild:

Would appreciate if if you would give the invocation preceeding the luncheon at the meeting of the Advisory Committee, Thursday, October 26th.

Attached is an outline.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

October 10, 1967

Mr. Richard Chappell
Institute of Government
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Dear Dick:

Would appreciate it if you would preside at the afternoon session of the Advisory Committee meeting, Thursday, October 26th.

Attached is an outline.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

October 10, 1967

Mr. Stewart Warner
National Council on Crime
and Delinquency
50 Whitehall Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Stew:

You will remember that I requested that you pull together a brief presentation concerning the NCCD, National and Regional Projects, dealing with the administration of justice, especially innovative projects concerning delinquency, for the Advisory Committee meeting. You will observe that the attached outline of presentations are quite lengthy. Consequently, we are asking the participants to keep the presentations under ten minutes, in order to provide time for discussion.

The meeting will be convened for one day, October 26th, at the Biltmore Hotel from 9:30 a.m., until 5:00 p.m. You are also encouraged to present any ideas you may have concerning the administration of justice in general, for consideration as we plan future programs.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

October 10, 1987

Mr. Ellis MacDougall, Director
South Carolina Department
of Corrections
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Ellis:

You will remember that I asked you to make a brief presentation at the Advisory Committee meeting concerning National Trends in Corrections, with emphasis on the Southern Region. You will observe that the attached outline of presentations are quite lengthy. Consequently, we are asking the participants to keep the presentations under ten minutes, in order to provide time for discussion.

The meeting will be convened for one day, October 26th, at the Biltmore Hotel from 9:30 a.m., until 5:00 p.m. You are also encouraged to present any ideas you may have concerning the administration of justice in general, for consideration as we plan future programs.

Please let me know if you want me to make reservations for you at the Biltmore Hotel.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

October 10, 1967

Mr. V. Lee Bounds
Director of Prisons
840 West Morgan Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Lee:

Attached is an outline listing some of the items to be reviewed at the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Project on Crime and Corrections, to be convened for one day, October 26th, at the Biltmore Hotel, from 9:30 a.m., until 5:00 p.m.

You are also encouraged to present any ideas that you may have concerning the administration of justice in general for consideration as we plan future programs.

Please advise if you want us to make reservations for you at the Biltmore Hotel.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

October 10, 1967

Dr. Hollis F. Price, President
LeMoyne College
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Price:

Attached is an outline listing some of the items to be reviewed at the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Project on Crime and Corrections, to be convened for one day, October 26th, at the Biltmore Hotel, from 9:30 a.m., until 5:00 p.m.

You are also encouraged to present any ideas that you may have concerning the administration of justice in general for consideration as we plan future programs.

Please advise if you want us to make reservations for you at the Biltmore Hotel.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

October 10, 1967

Mr. Sylvan Meyer, Editor
The Daily Times
Gainesville, Georgia

Dear Mr. Meyer:

Attached is an outline listing some of the items to be reviewed at the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Project on Crime and Corrections, to be convened for one day, October 26th, at the Biltmore Hotel, from 9:30 a.m., until 5:00 p.m.

You are also encouraged to present any ideas that you may have concerning the administration of justice in general for consideration as we plan future programs.

Please advise if you want us to make reservations for you at the Biltmore Hotel.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

October 10, 1967

Miss Barbara Jordan
Attorney at Law
5303 Lyons Avenue
Houston, Texas

Dear Attorney Jordan:

Attached is an outline listing some of the items to be reviewed at the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Project on Crime and Corrections, to be convened for one day, October 26th, at the Biltmore Hotel, from 9:30 a.m., until 5:00 p.m.

You are also encouraged to present any ideas that you may have concerning the administration of justice in general for consideration as we plan future programs.

Please advise is you want us to make reservations for you at the Biltmore Hotel.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

October 10, 1967

Mr. Joseph Haas
Attorney at Law
1116 First National Bank Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Attorney Haas:

Attached is an outline listing some of the items to be reviewed at the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Project on Crime and Corrections, to be convened for one day, October 26th, at the Biltmore Hotel, from 9:30 a.m., until 5:00 p.m.

You are also encouraged to present any ideas that you may have concerning the administration of justice in general for consideration as we plan future programs.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

October 10, 1967

Mr. McNeill Smith
Attorney At Law
700 Jefferson Street Building
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Attorney Smith:

Attached is an outline listing some of the items to be reviewed at the Meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Project on Crime and Corrections, to be convened for one day, October 26th, at the Biltmore Hotel, from 9:30 a.m., until 5:00 p.m.

You are also encouraged to present any ideas that you may have concerning the administration of justice in general for consideration as we plan future programs.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

October 10, 1967

Miss Josephine Wilkins
Atlanta Biltmore Hotel
817 W. Peachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30383

Dear Miss Wilkins:

Attached is an outline listing some of the items to be reviewed at the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Project on Crime and Corrections, to be convened for one day, October 26th, at the Biltmore Hotel, from 9:30 a.m., until 5:00 p.m.

You are also encouraged to present any ideas that you may have concerning the administration of justice in general for consideration as we plan future programs.

Thank you for agreeing to handletthe arrangements for the meeting. I will contack you a few days before the meeting concerning the cocktail hour.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

October 10, 1967

Attorney Donald Hollowell
859½ Hunter Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Dear Don:

Would appreciate it a great deal if you would preside at the morning session of the Advisory Committee meeting, to be convened for one day, October 26th, at the Biltmore Hotel from 9:30 a.m., until 5:00 p.m. You are also encouraged to present any ideas you may have concerning the administration of justice in general, for consideration as we plan future programs.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

October 10, 1967

Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild
3205 Arden Road, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Rabbi Rothschild:

Would appreciate it if you would give the invocation preceeding the luncheon at the meeting of the Advisory Committee, to be convened for one day, October 26th,aat the Biltmore Hotel from 9:30 a.m., until 5:00 p.m. You are also encouraged to present any ideas you may have concerning the administration of justice in general, for consideration as we plan future programs.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

October 10, 1967

Mr. Richard Chappell
Institute of Government
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Dear Dick:

Would appreciate it if you would preside at the afternoon session of the Advisory Committee meeting, to be convened for one day, October 26th, at the Biltmore Hotel from 9:30 a.m., until 5:00 p.m. You are also encouraged to present any ideas you may have concerning the administration of justice in general, for consideration as we plan future programs.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

October 10, 1967

Mr. Marion Wright
Attorney at Law
Top Knot
Linville Falls, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wright:

I would appreciate it if you would prepare a brief presentation for the members of the Advisory Committee meeting of the Project on Crime and Corrections, concerning North Carolina's efforts regarding capital punishment. You will observe that the attached outline of presentations are quite lengthy. Consequently, we are asking the participants to keep the presentations under ten minutes, in order to provide time for discussion.

The meeting will be convened for one day, October 26th, at the Biltmore Hotel from 9:30 a.m., until 5:00 pm. You are also encouraged to present any ideas you may have concerning the administration of justice in general, for consideration as we plan future programs.

I have made reservations for you at the Biltmore Hotel.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

Topknot
Linville Falls, N. C.
28647

October 12, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

As requested by you, I shall be very glad to give a brief report on the movement in this state to secure abolition of the death penalty at the meeting to be held at the Biltmore Hotel on October 26.

I am looking forward with interest to attending this meeting.

With kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

M. A. Wright

M. A. Wright

gwf

October 12, 1967

Mr. Thomas O. Merton, Superintendent
Tucker Prison Farm
Tucker, Arkansas 71644

Dear Mr. Merton:

You are invited to participate in a meeting with the Advisors to the Project on Crime and Corrections of the Southern Regional Council, which will be convened for one day, October 26, 1967, at the Biltmore Hotel, from 9:30 a.m., until 5:00 p.m. We will be glad to take care of your expenses for this trip, and please advise us right away if you want us to make reservations for you at theBBiltmore Hotel, if you plan to arrive on the 25th. Attached is a list of the Advisors and a tentative agenda for the meeting.

Bill Farmer mentioned a project that you contemplate launching at your institution, and we would like to learn more about this proposal after you arrive.

Also, may we take this opportunity to thank you for cooperating with us in collecting data for our Sentende Disparity Study.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosures:

October 12, 1967

Mr. Harry S. Avery, Commissioner
Department of Corrections
209 State Office Building
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

Dear Mr. Avery:

You are invited to participate in a meeting with the Advisors to the Project on Crime and Corrections of the Southern Regional Council, which will be convened for one day, October 26, 1967, at the Biltmore Hotel, from 9:30 a.m., until 5:00 p.m. We will be glad to take care of your expenses for this trip, and please advise us right away if you want us to make reservations for you at the Biltmore Hotel, if you plan to arrive on the 25th. Attached is a list of the Advisors and a tentative agenda for the meeting.

Also, may we take this opportunity to thank you for cooperating with us in collecting data for our Sentence Disparity Study.

Sincerely yours,

Donald Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosures:

CHARLOTTE MEDICAL CLINIC
1900 BRUNSWICK AVENUE
CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28207

October 12, 1967

INTERNAL MEDICINE
DAVID S. CITRON, M. D.
LOGAN O. JONES, M. D.
CLINTON H. McKAY, M. D.
THOMAS H. McMILLAN, JR., M. D.
WILLIAM C. SUGG, JR., M. D.
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, M. D.

Mr. John O. Boone
Southern Regional Council Incorporated
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

I regret very much that I will be unable to attend the meeting of the Advisory Committee on the project on Crime Corrections. I shall look forward to seeing you at the annual meeting and hearing about the meeting. Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond M. Wheeler, M. D.

RMW/jb

RABBI JACOB M. ROTHSCHILD, D.D.
1589 PEACHTREE ROAD, N. W.
ATLANTA 9, GEORGIA

October 16, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., NW
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

I regret that I will be unable to attend the meeting of the Advisory Committee on October 26. That is the last day of our Succos festival and we have services here at the Temple.

I appreciate the opportunity of giving the invocation at the luncheon but unfortunately, under the circumstances, I'm afraid you will have to find somebody else. Our holidays were extremely late this year which explains why they are still going on.

I'm sorry that I will be unable to be present.

Sincerely yours,

Jacob M. Rothschild

JMR:bs

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT
TERRELL HALL • ATHENS, GEORGIA 30601
AREA CODE 404
542-2736

October 16, 1967

Mr. John O'Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John,

I should be delighted to preside at the afternoon session of the Advisory Committee on October 26.

You are to be commended for putting together an excellent program and I am looking forward with much pleasure to your meeting.

Kind personal regards. I remain

Sincerely yours,

Dick

Richard A. Chappell
Assistant Professor
Institute of Government

RAC:bad

STATE OF TENNESSEE

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

ROOM 246 — DOCTORS BUILDING

NASHVILLE 37203

BUFORD ELLINGTON
GOVERNOR

October 19, 1967

HARRY S. AVERY
COMMISSIONER

Honorable John O. Boone
Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

Commissioner Avery is out of town for the remainder of this week and would not be able to answer your letter until next week.

Knowing his busy schedule for next week and that of myself, I am taking the liberty to regret our inability to be represented at your meeting on October 26.

We desire to be represented in your meetings concerning crime and correction but this time it so happenes that important previous engagements conflict with this meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Weldon W. Cox
Col. USA (Ret.)
Deputy Commissioner

WWC/kjh

October 19, 1967

John Boone

From: P.A.

You may want to answer this.

CANTERBURY HOUSE

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY

2333 FIRST ST., N. W.

WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

REVEREND H. ALBION FERRELL, CHAPLAIN

TELEPHONES: ADams 2-0802
234-9236

October 17, 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you for your letter of August 30 with information regarding the meeting of the Advisory Committee for the project in Prison Reform and Criminal Rehabilitation. By some misfortune the letter is just getting to me. I must admit, however, that lately I have been out of the city a great deal.

I regret very much that I will be unable to attend the meeting of the Advisory Committee to be held on October 26-27 due to a prior commitment in Detroit.

Wishing you a successful meeting.

Sincerely,

H. Albion Ferrell

H. Albion Ferrell

HAF/mcb

November 6, 1967

Miss Barbara Whitaker
Urban League - Southern Region
Marietta Street Office
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Miss Whitaker:

I was delighted to see you again at our recent meeting and am most grateful for your contribution to it.

I seem to recall that you made your remarks from notes rather than from a prepared text. While I hesitate to impose on you, I would be grateful if you would elaborate on your notes to some degree since we propose to publish a Proceedings of the meeting.

I will contact you shortly about several matters. In the meantime, thanks again for coming to the meeting, and please endeavor to expand on your notes as fully as time permits.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

November 6, 1967

Mr. Alvin Cohn
National Council on Crime
and Delinquency

New York, New York

Dear Mr. Cohn:

I was delighted to see you again at our recent meeting and am most grateful for your invaluable contribution to it.

We hope to publish a Proceedings of the meeting, and would appreciate your sending us a copy of your remarks.

Thanks again for participating in the session.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

November 6, 1967

Mr. Stewart Warner
National Council on Crime
and Delinquency
50 Whitehall Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Stu:

I was delighted to see you again at our recent meeting and am most grateful for your invaluable contribution to it.

We hope to publish a Proceedings of the meeting, and would appreciate your sending us a copy of your remarks.

Thanks again for participating in the session.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JB/vmb

November 6, 1967

Mr. Ellis MacDougall, Director
South Carolina Department
of Corrections
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Ellis:

I was delighted to see you again at our recent meeting and am most grateful for your contribution to it.

I seem to recall that you made your remarks from notes rather than from a prepared text. While I hesitate to impose on you, I would be grateful if you would elaborate on your notes to some degree since we propose to publish a Proceedings of the meeting.

I will contact you shortly about several matters. In the meantime, thanks again for coming to the meeting, and please endeavor to expand on your notes as fully as time permits.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

November 6, 1967

Mr. Louie L. Wainright, Director
Florida Division of Corrections
620 Meridian Street, South
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Dear Lou:

I was delighted to see you again at our recent meeting and am most grateful for your invaluable contribution to it.

We hope to publish a Proceedings of the meeting, and would appreciate your sending us a copy of your remarks.

Thanks again for participating in the session.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

November 6, 1967

Mr. Frank A. Hall
Administrative Assistant
North Carolina Prison Department
840 West Morgan Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Hall:

We appreciate your participation in our recent meeting, and thank you for your valuable contribution to the discussion.

We will shortly issue a Proceedings and will be sure to send you a copy. Please complete and return the enclosed voucher, and we will send you a check covering your expenses.

Thank you again for taking the time to attend our meeting.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosure: 1

State of North Carolina
Prison Department
Raleigh

V. L. BOUNDS
DIRECTOR

K. B. BAILEY
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

November 2, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

Please accept my appreciation for being allowed to represent Mr. Bounds at the recent meeting of the Project on Crime and Corrections. The meeting helped me to gain a better understanding of the present state of corrections in the South and to form a clearer picture of what needs to be done.

I neglected to obtain an expense voucher and would, therefore, appreciate your mailing one to me.

Again, my thanks for an enjoyable and interesting meeting.

Sincerely,

Frank A. Hall

Frank A. Hall
Administrative Assistant
to Commissioner

FAH/rnf

Ans.

File under Advisory Committee

GEORGIA COMMITTEE
OF THE
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

TO: Mr. John Boone

FROM: Stewart Werner

DATE: December 22, 1967

RE: Remarks made: Southern Regional Council (October 24, 1967 Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia)

Developments in NCCD - Stewart Werner, State Director
Georgia Committee of National Council on Crime and Delinquency

It is a pleasure for me to have with me today at this meeting, one of my co-workers from our office in New York, Mr. Alvin Cohn, who is Director of the Probation [redacted] Management Institutes. He will be talking to you in a few moments about some of the new programs in training and research.

For my part of this report I would like to deal with three or more other programs in which we are involved and which should be interest to you at this meeting.

The National Emergency Committee

First of all, our National Emergency Committee was launched May 4, 1967 and later received endorsement by President Johnson in a "laying on of the hands" ceremony at the White House. In this meeting he asked that the National Emergency Committee mobilize and enlist the corporate leadership of the country in the national fight

on crime. Our endeavor is to enlist a thousand individuals from the business, labor, industry and the professions, on this Committee. Initial convocation of this group will be held in New York City next month on November 13 and 14. This will be a combination evening dinner meeting with a conference following the next day. The response both to invitations to join this Committee and also the attendance of this dinner meeting is a matter of encouragement to all of us.

Eight-hundred (800) have already joined the Committee and seven-hundred (700) have accepted invitations to attend the meeting in New York. Corporations are not sending just their second and third echelon executives, but Presidents, and Chairmen of Boards, such as IBM, A T & T, Procter and Gamble, etc.

H. Ladd Plumley is Chairman of the Conference and also Chairman of the National Emergency Committee. Carl M. Loeb, Jr., is Program Chairman and Robert E. Anderson is Chairman of the Dinner Committee. We have three primary objectives for this National Emergency Committee to carry out.

The first is one of assuming a leadership role in an effort to deal with the crime problem by carrying forward various defined programs of NCCD. Secondly, an opportunity to find financial resources with which the efforts of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency can be expanded. Lastly, this Committee will serve as a means of public

education of the growing threat of crime and delinquency.

NCCD Goals and Recommendations

As a second item of interest: on the heels of the President's Crime Commission report the National Council on Crime and Delinquency through working conferences of its State Citizen Action Councils and Committees and then by endorsement of our National Board, have developed and set out "recommendations and goals" for action, which now constitute the organizations guide for the years ahead. This booklet represents NCCD's most comprehensive statement ever made on program goals.

Thirdly we have opened a new Washington Office which is in the National Press Building in Washington, D. C. It is staffed by Mark Furstenberg as our National Consultant. He will be organizing in the weeks ahead a " National Citizens Action Program" to deal with national issues and legislation. An innaugural meeting for this group is planned for February or March, 1968.

Survey Director

Lastly, we have a new "survey division". This unit was inauguarated in January under the direction of Fred Ward, Jr., who was formerly NCCD's Southern Regional Director. This unit is just now becoming staffed and will take over major responsibilities for surveys studies contracted nationally by NCCD. The unit will also be looking at some new techniques,

and methods in the making of studies, in addition to their primary job.

These are some of the things that are happening currently in NCCD and I will now turn the balance of this report over to my cohort, Alvin Cohn.

The Impact of Recent Court Decisions on Correctional Administration

9:45 Welcome - PA

9:30 AM Prisons & Courts - A View of Recent Decisions & Developing Trends - Bazkin

10:00 AM From Escobedo to Miranda - Civil Liberties & The Investigation of Offences Committed in Correctional Institutions. — FBI ?

11.00 Washington v. Lee - Tactics for Successful Prison Desegregation. - Panel Discussion
moderator - Daniel Glaser
Participants V. Lee Bounds, Myrl Alexander, Chas. R. Magnan

12:30 Lunch -

2:00 Accidents, Injuries & Assaults - Negligence & Malpractice Suits Against Prison Officials -

3:00 Summation & Open Discussion - Chairman

3 Shirts - 15.00
3 Socks 3.00
3 Ties 7.50
1 Slacks 20.00

Media Conference

V. Lee Bounds
Ellis MacDougall
Louie Wainwright
Myal Alexander
or? Daniel Glaser
Richard Clowned

Editors + Police Reporters

NORTH CAROLINIANS AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY

Sir Walter Inn, Room 127 • Raleigh, N. C.
Phone No. 910-828-0881

OFFICERS

MARION A. WRIGHT, PRESIDENT
LINVILLE FALLS, N. C.

MRS. MATT WALL, SECRETARY
1101 GREENWAY DRIVE
HIGH POINT. N, C,

GEORGE ARMFIELD, TREASURER
P. O. BOX 1407
HIGH POINT, N. C.

GOVERNING COUNCIL

MR. GEORGE ARMFIELD
HIGH POINT

RABBI JOSEPH ASHER
GREENSBORO

MR. MOSES BERT
DURHAM

MR. IRVING CARLYLE
WINSTON-SALEM

THE REV. JACK CRUM
RALEIGH

MR. RENN DRUM
WINSTON-SALEM

THE REV. W. W. FINLATOR
RALEIGH

MR. PAUL GREEN
CHAPEL HILL

MR. ROBERT KIMZEY
WINSTON-SALEM

MR. O. ARTHUR KIRKMAN
HIGH POINT

MR. CHARLES LAMBETH
THOMASVILLE

MRS. WILLY LONG, JR.
ROANOKE RAPIDS

DR. SLATER NEWMAN
RALEIGH

MR. JOE PARKER
AHOSKIE

THE REV. WILLIAM PENN PRICE
HIGH POINT

THE REV. ROBERT SEYMOUR
CHAPEL HILL

MRS. DEAN THOMAS
HIGH POINT

MRS. MATT WALL
HIGH POINT

MR. MARION WRIGHT
LINVILLE FALLS

Just to let you know what we are doing here.

A total abolition bill will be introduced this week. We are feeding material such as this into the minds of the members.

Any October date for your meeting is OK with me.

Hurriedly

M A Wright

I shall ask for the abolition of the punishment of death until I have the infallibility of human judgment demonstrated to me.

Thomas Jefferson

From the Desk of---

MRS. GRACE T. HAMILTON

Rev. Chas H. Parrish
Univ. of Louisville
Ch. of Louisville
Louisville, Ky.

Dr. Ryland Lewis
2213 4th St NW
Wash
202 797 1734

United States Marshal
Dist of District Ct
of
DC

MEMORANDUM

2-6

TO: John Boone

FROM: Marvin Wall

Penny Corbett and I have ~~returned~~ read your Summary of the Advisory Committee Meeting, and it is fine. However, Penny felt--and I agree with her--that the part about women's work tends to be too cautious and solicitous about the part women could play. As Penny put it, we had "some reservations" about that part of your report.

Otherwise, excellent!

MEMO

from the desk of John Boone

TO: Vernon & Marvin:

Would appreciate remarks or comments at your convenience.

MW

✓ PC, "with some reservations"

COMPLIMENTS OF LP printers lithographers designers

Longino & Porter, Inc., 196 Marietta St., NW, Atlanta, Ga. 30303 A/C 404 523-8011

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Project on Crime and Penal Administration

Summary of Advisory Committee Meeting

DISCUSSION

The gravity of the nation's current concern about the processes of criminal justice has led to an increasing incidence of overlapping programs of action and research in this area. This factor should be a guiding element as SRC's project is designed. Care should be taken to make the most economical use of the project's resources, especially avoiding duplication of services, in pursuit of a maximum amount of fermentation in the fields that are related to criminal justice. This element of concern was highlighted by committee members' observations that some of the original program suggestions are already underway in other agencies.

Some distinction was indicated between pure research and the kind of purposeful fact-finding and service structured research that SRC sponsors. The high cost of research was acknowledged and, while expediency must be a guiding factor in the project's research program, we can benefit by SRC's experience and ability to obtain an optimum amount of benefit from limited resources.

SURVEY:

A special report on Crime & Corrections in the Southern Region, designed to generate public interest and contribute

to public education relative to this social problem, would be useful. It was recommended that the report be expanded to deal more comprehensively with procedures regarding misdemeanants. (Possibly, completion of this report should be delayed until after the publication of the President's Committee's National Survey "in January, 1967."

RESEARCH CONFERENCE

It seemed to be the consensus of the Committee that the proposed conference would not produce results which would justify the time and expense involved. Committee members suggested that such a conference would most likely produce research designs too ambitious to be undertaken by our project. In addition, it was thought that basic research designs by academic people would not have a great deal of relevance for the day-to-day operations of correctional administrators, law enforcement agencies, social welfare workers, and other administrators of criminal justice.

STUDY OF UNDERDEVELOPED CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS

Some members of the committee felt that a valid study would be difficult, if not impossible, due to the paucity of accurate record keeping in the region's penal systems. It was also felt that the multiplicity of variables would contribute to the problem in terms of time and expense. However, the consensus of the committee, at the end of dis

cussion seemed to be that this type of study would have such significant implications for correctional administration that it should be attempted, possibly in collaboration with another agency or university.

COMPARATIVE SENTENCING STUDY

This proposal did not receive intensive coverage, since the project staff was already tentatively committed to undertake it. On the whole, the committee members felt it would be of value.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND COMMUNITY AID TO PRISONERS

Since only one state in the region has an agency working in the area of prisoner aid, it was felt that such a program would fill a great need.

USE OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES BY NEGROES

The committee did not consider such a study feasible. It is possible, however, that we could be of assistance to another agency or researcher in finding funds for such a study.

ASSESSMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA PLAN

The committee felt that such a detailed, long-term study would be required that the project could not undertake it in view of resource limitations. Again, we may be able to assist others in finding funds for such a study.

URBAN AREA ACTION AND RESEARCH PROGRAM

The committee felt that such an effort would be extremely valuable in view of the fragmentation of services in urban areas. While such projects have not had a very impressive record of demonstrable success, an action program, carefully related to the needs and values of the community chosen, would be an important contribution. A thorough survey of previous experience in the area of urban delinquency prevention projects would be an essential preliminary step.

WOMEN'S WORK IN PROJECT

The committee felt, with some reservations, that women's groups could make a valuable contribution. The past impact of organized efforts by women in the area of social welfare was recognized and their potential for change-inducing activity was not underrated. Members warned that the women should be advised in advance by a knowledgeable person, and that their activities should be carefully guided to prevent unnecessary development of conflict situations. Also, administrators of agencies to be visited should be involved in advance - to prevent misunderstanding and hostility.

Women were thought to be able to make the greatest contribution in the area of development of community services and resources to provide alternatives to institutionalization

for courts and correctional administrators, especially in connection with youthful offenders, the vast majority of whom could be much better served in the community.

Women may also be used as field workers to gather data concerning jails, lock-ups and other short term detention facilities, which often breed crime; such efforts would include the collection of information concerning procedures in relation to misdemeanants.

CORRECTIONAL PROCEDURES AND CRIME CAUSATION

Since this study is already underway, it did not receive discussion.

SUPPORTIVE WORK WITH HUMAN RELATIONS GROUPS

This effort may be dovetailed with the women's groups.

LEGISLATIVE HANDBOOK

Some committee members felt that the presentation of the codes themselves would not have a great deal of impact because of the technical language involved. It was felt that a graphic presentation of principles and summarizing statements would be valuable, especially to community interest groups and the media.

DEVELOPMENT OF MATERIAL PERTAINING TO PUBLIC EDUCATION AND RECRUITMENT IN CORRECTIONS.

The project could make a valuable contribution in this

area, particularly in reference to the development of a career consciousness among high school and college students, especially Negroes.

CONSULTATION SERVICE

The committee reacted favorably to the idea of providing a panel of knowledgeable professional correctional workers as resource persons and facilitating the panel's use by correctional systems in the region.

Organizations and groups could secure our support and advice through regional conferences and their own action groups. This program would provide for fees and expenses for consultants and technical advisors.

The project's staff members will also extend themselves, as far as possible, to provide technical advice to correctional systems, law enforcement agencies, and other official bodies concerning correctional procedures, training, and new programs and policies.

CONFERENCE ON THE IMPACT OF RECENT COURT DECISIONS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES

There was some disagreementsamong committee members on the value and feasability of the originally proposed conference on racial integration. At least one member felt that such a conference would not reach those whom it was intended to help, since they would be unwilling or unable, for a variety of reasons, to attend. Another member held that

correctional administrators were already willing, in most states, to integrate their facilities, but were unable to do so because the final authority was not theirs.

The final consensus of the committee was that such a conference, involving the sharing of experiences, would be useful. It was further felt that the greatest value and widest participation could be guaranteed by broadening the scope of the meeting to include the implications of corrections of recent court decisions in many areas, including health, individual rights, and the possibility of malpractice suits. Experience has shown that these areas are of intense interest to correctional administrators.

CROSS FERTILIZATION THROUGH EMPLOYEE EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

Our proposal will not be implemented. The American Correctional Association has adopted this program.

ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS AND COMMENTS

1. Interstate Corrections Compact. One of the members suggested that a compact permitting the multi-state sharing of correctional facilities, especially for women, would be helpful. The existence and success of the New England compact was alluded to. This type of compact has already been acted into law in at least two southern states (Arkansas and Tennessee), but there does not appear to have been any implementation.

2. Emphasize the positive. It was suggested that a brochure presenting factual information on good treatment or prevention programs already in operation in various southern states would be useful as a public information device. The approach would be - "If this is going on in one southern state, why not in our state?"

3. Conduct briefing programs for state media representatives on conditions in their state's penal system.

4. Examine the effect of current political reaction on the implementation of progressive correctional programs.

5. Pull together and distribute information about state and federal experience in pre-release programs, emphasizing the spontaneous interest of labor and management groups, as well as economic benefits such as family support, taz payments, training, etc.

6. Sponsor or encourage state sentencing instututes for judges, correctional administrators, parole personnel, etc.

7. Explore possibilities of radio interview programs or TV documentaries as effective instruments for public education in correctional problems and programs.

8. Distribute statistical information about mental, social, and personal characteristics of the prison population - in order to modify public attitudes and correct false impressions.

10:45 am - 12:00 Noon

Introductory Remarks - Paul Anthony

Remarks and suggested agenda - John Boone

General Discussion

12:00 Noon - 1:00 pm

Lunch (seated according to workshop grouping)

1:00 pm - 2:30 pm

Workshops

2:30 pm - 2:45 pm

Break for presentation preparation by recorders

2:45 pm - 3:15 pm

Workshop recorders present findings and suggestions

3:15 -

Discussion of workshop results - entire group

Summary - John Boone

WORKSHOPS

I Prevention & Law Enforcement

LL The Judicial Process and the Correctional Process

III Field Agencies and After Care

Ted Sharp - ~~Don't overlook jails & misdemeanants~~

A 1. Study by Vernon Vof - emphasis on state systems - overlooking jails & lockups in the misdemeanant area would be remiss not to include.

This is the place of entrance - and is an area that has been very neglected.

Randall ~~Brown~~

Might be able to encourage some states to develop comm pln in corr in the whole corr proc - in Ore we have a community consultant.

~~could develop all kind of comm services~~

to I'm a little skept of the idea of a grp of women going into a jail - someone is going to have to help these women understand what they see. They shd understand the ways of cts & build for better court services. Unf in most places today - part in juv & yth off, y come before the judge w very meagre info & the poly oft has no other choice to make except committing the child to some inst. This comm const, working w comm groups could do all kinds of progs to improve court services - so y wouldn't have to send all these people to inst. & see study in cal and that 80% of these yth off could have been better treated in the comm at less than half the cost, if the comm had the servs & the facilities. Ore - over 60% could be far better treated in the community.

PROPOSED PARTICIPANTS FOR INITIAL SRC MEETING ON CRIME, DELINQUENCY, AND CRIMINAL REHABILITATION PROJECT

Attorney McNeill Smith
700 Jefferson Street Building
Greensboro, North Carolina

Attorney Joseph Haas
1116 First National Bank Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

Attorney Donald Hollowell
859½ Hunter Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Attorney Barbara Jordan
5303 Lyons Avenue
Houston, Texas

Mr. Sylvan Meyer
Editor
The Daily Times
Gainesville, Georgia

Mr. Hollis F. Price
President
LeMoyne College
Memphis, Tennessee

Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild
3205 Arden Road, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. V. Lee Bounds
Director of Prisons
840 West Morgan Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Mr. Richard Chappell
Institute of Government
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Mr. George Randall, Administrator
Corrections Division
Oregon State Board of Control
Salem, Oregon 97310

Dr. E. Preston Sharpe
General Secretary
American Correctional Assn.
1000 Shoreham Building
15th & H Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Myrle Alexander
Director
Federal Bureau of Prisons
101 Indiana Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Ralph McGill
Publisher
The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Homer Benson
Member, United States Board of Parole
101 Indiana Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Milton Rector
Executive Director
National Council on Crime and Delinquency
44 East 23rd Street
New York, New York

Mr. Christopher Edley
Ford Foundation
477 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Mr. Bert Struby
General Manager
Macon Telegraph & News
Broadway and Riverside Drive
Macon, Georgia

Father Ferrell
Chaplain
Howard University
Washington, D. C. 20001

Mr. John H. Wheeler
President
Mechanics & Farmers Bank
Box 1932
Durham, North Carolina

Mr. Raymond M. Wheeler
1900 Brunswick Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina

Ellis MacDougal
Director S.C. State
Dept of Corr.

Austin MacCormic
Director, Osborne Association
NY, N.Y

PROPOSED PARTICIPANTS FOR INITIAL SRC MEETING ON

PRISON REFORM AND CRIMINAL REHABILITATION PROJECT

~~Mr. McNeill Smith, Attorney at law~~
~~700 Jefferson Street Building~~
~~Greensboro, North Carolina~~

~~Mr. Joseph Haas, Attorney at law~~
~~1116 First National Bank Building~~
~~Atlanta, Georgia~~

~~Mr. Donald Hollowell, Attorney at law~~
~~869½ Hunter Street, S.W.~~
~~Atlanta, Georgia~~

~~Miss Barbara Jordan, Attorney at law~~
~~5309 Lyons Avenue~~
~~Houston, Texas~~

~~Mr. Sylvan Meyer, Editor~~
~~The Daily Times~~
~~Gainesville, Georgia~~

✓ ~~Dr. Rollis P. Price, President~~
~~LeMoyne College~~
~~Memphis, Tennessee~~

~~Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild~~
~~3205 Arden Road, N.W.~~
~~Atlanta, Georgia~~

~~Mr. V. Lee Bounds, Director of Prisons~~
~~640 West Morgan Street~~
~~Raleigh, North Carolina~~

✓ ~~Mr. Richard Chappell~~
~~Institute of Government~~
~~University of Georgia~~
~~Athens, Georgia~~

✓ ~~Mr. George Randall, Administrator~~
~~Rehabilitation Division~~
~~Oregon State Board of Control~~
~~Salem, Oregon 97310~~

✓ ~~Dr. E. Preston Sharpe, General Secretary~~
~~American Correctional Association~~
~~15th & H Streets, N.W.~~
~~Washington, D. C.~~

Mr. Myrl Alexander, Director
Federal Bureau of Prisons
101 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Ralph McGill, Publisher
The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

✓ Mr. Homer Benson, Member
United States Board of Parole
Washington, D. C.

~~Mr. Milton Rector, Executive Director~~
~~National Council on Crime & Delinquency~~
~~44 East 23 Street~~
~~New York, N. Y.~~

~~Mr. Christopher Edley~~ Mr. Christopher Edley
~~Ford Foundation~~ Ford Foundation
~~477 Madison Avenue~~ 477 Madison Ave.
~~New York, New York~~ New York, N.Y.

~~Mr. Burt Struby, General Manager~~ *
~~Macon Telegraph & News~~
~~Macon, Georgia~~

~~Father Farrell, Chaplain~~
~~Howard University~~
~~Washington, D. C.~~

Mr. John Wheeler, President *
Mechanics & Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler *
1900 Brunswick Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina

✓ Mr. Ellis MacDougall, Director
South Carolina Department of Corrections
Columbia, South Carolina

~~Mr. Austin MacCormick~~
~~Osborne Association~~
~~114 E. 30th Street~~
~~New York, N. Y.~~

Mr. Stewart Warner
Staff Consultant
National Council on Crime and Delinquency,
50 Whitehall St. S.W. Atlanta

* Has indicated he will be unable to attend.

Dr. William Jackson, Dean
School of Social Work
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

~~Dr. Benjamin Frank,~~
~~Joint Commission on Correctional~~
~~Manpower & Training~~
~~1422 K Street, N.W.~~
~~Washington, D.C.~~

~~Mrs. Grace Hamilton, Executive Director~~
~~Youth Commission~~
~~City Hall~~
~~Atlanta, Georgia~~

~~Dr. Cleveland Donald, Principal,~~
~~George Washington Carver High School~~
~~Atlanta, Georgia~~

PROPOSED PARTICIPANTS FOR INITIAL SRC MEETING ON

PRISON REFORM AND CRIMINAL REHABILITATION PROJECT

Mr. McNeill Smith, Attorney at law
700 Jefferson Street Building *
Greensboro, North Carolina

Mr. Joseph Haas, Attorney at law
1116 First National Bank Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Donald Hollowell, Attorney at law
859½ Hunter Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Miss Barbara Jordan, Attorney at law
5303 Lyons Avenue *
Houston, Texas

Mr. Sylvan Meyer, Editor
The Daily Times
Gainesville, Georgia

Dr. Hollis F. Price, President
LeMoyne College *
Memphis, Tennessee

Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild
3205 Arden Road, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. V. Lee Bounds, Director of Prisons
840 West Morgan Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Mr. Richard Chappell
Institute of Government
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

~~Mr. George Randall, Administrator~~
~~Corrections Division~~
~~Oregon State Board of Control~~
~~Salem, Oregon 97310~~

Dr. E. Preston Sharpe, General Secretary
American Correctional Association
15th & H Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Myrl Alexander, Director
Federal Bureau of Prisons
101 Indiana Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Ralph McGill, Publisher
The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Homer Benson, Member
United States Board of Parole
Washington, D. C.

~~Mr. Milton Rector, Executive Director~~
~~National Council on Crime & Delinquency~~
~~44 East 23 Street~~
~~New York, N. Y.~~

~~Mr. Christopher Edley~~ Mr. Christopher Edley
~~Ford Foundation~~ Ford Foundation
~~477 Madison Avenue~~ 477 Madison Ave.
~~New York, New York~~ New York, NY.

~~Mr. Burke Struby, General Manager~~ *
~~Macon Telegraph & News~~
~~Macon, Georgia~~

~~Father Farrell, Chaplain~~
~~Howard University~~
~~Washington, D. C.~~

Mr. John Wheeler, President
Mechanics & Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler
1900 Brunswick Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina

Mr. Ellis MacDougall, Director
South Carolina Department of Corrections
Columbia, South Carolina

~~Mr. Austin MacCormick~~
~~Osborne Association~~
~~114 E. 30th Street~~
~~New York, N. Y.~~

Mr. Stewart Warner
Staff Consultant
National Council on Crime
and Delinquency,
50 Whitehall St. S.W. Atlanta

* Has indicated he will be unable to attend.

* put post script on letter to council member indicated by asterisk;

Dr. William Jackson, Dean
School of Social Work
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

~~Dr. Benjamin Frank,~~
~~Joint Commission on Correctional~~
~~Manpower & Training~~
~~1522 K Street, N.W.~~
~~Washington, D.C.~~

~~Mrs. Grace Hamilton, Executive Director~~
~~Youth Commission~~
~~Gray Hall~~
~~Atlanta, Georgia~~

~~Dr. Cleveland Donard, Principal,~~
~~George Washington Carver High School~~
~~Atlanta, Georgia~~

JB

PROPOSED PARTICIPANTS FOR INITIAL SRC MEETING ON

PRISON REFORM AND CRIMINAL REHABILITATION PROJECT

Mr. McNeill Smith, Attorney at law
700 Jefferson Street Building
Greensboro, North Carolina

Mr. Joseph Haas, Attorney at law
1116 First National Bank Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Donald Hollowell, Attorney at law
859½ Hunter Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Miss Barbara Jordan, Attorney at law*
5303 Lyons Avenue
Houston, Texas

Mr. Sylvan Meyer, Editor
The Daily Times
Gainesville, Georgia

Dr. Hollis F. Price, President
LeMoyne College
Memphis, Tennessee

Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild
3205 Arden Road, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. V. Lee Bounds, Director of Prisons
840 West Morgan Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Mr. Richard Chappell
Institute of Government
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

~~Mr. George Randall, Administrator~~
~~Corrections Division~~
~~Oregon State Board of Control~~
~~Salem, Oregon 97310~~

Dr. E. Preston Sharpe, General Secretary
American Correctional Association
15th & H Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Myrl Alexander, Director
Federal Bureau of Prisons
101 Indiana Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Ralph McGill, Publisher
The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Homer Benson, Member
United States Board of Parole
Washington, D. C.

~~Mr. Milton Rector, Executive Director~~
~~National Council on Crime & Delinquency~~
~~44 East 23 Street~~
~~New York, N. Y.~~

~~Mr. Christopher Edley~~ Mr. Christopher Edley
~~Ford Foundation~~ Ford Foundation
~~477 Madison Avenue~~ 477 Madison Ave.
~~New York, New York~~ New York, NY.

~~Mr. Burt Struby, General Manager~~ *
~~Macon Telegraph & News~~
~~Macon, Georgia~~

~~Father Farrell, Chaplain~~
~~Howard University~~
~~Washington, D. C.~~

Mr. John Wheeler, President
Mechanics & Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler
1900 Brunswick Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina

Mr. Ellis MacDougall, Director
South Carolina Department of Corrections
Columbia, South Carolina

~~Mr. Austin MacCormick*~~
~~Osborne Association~~
~~114 E. 30th Street~~
~~New York, N. Y.~~

Mr. Stewart Warner
Staff Consultant
National Council on Crime
and Delinquency,
50 Whitehall St. SW. Atlanta

* Has indicated he will be unable to attend.

Dr. William Jackson, Dean
School of Social Work
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

~~Mrs. Grace Hamilton, Executive Director~~
~~Youth Commission~~
~~City Hall~~
~~Atlanta, Georgia~~

~~Dr. Benjamin Frank~~
~~Joint Commission on Correctional~~
~~Manpower & Training~~
~~1522 K Street, N.W.~~
~~Washington, D.C.~~

~~Dr. Cleveland Dennard, Principal,~~
~~George Washington Carver High School~~
~~Atlanta, Georgia~~

Mr. Marion A. Wright
Attorney at Law
Top Knot
Linville Falls, N.C.

JB

PROPOSED PARTICIPANTS FOR INITIAL SRC MEETING ON

PRISON REFORM AND CRIMINAL REHABILITATION PROJECT

Mr. McNeill Smith, Attorney at law
700 Jefferson Street Building
Greensboro, North Carolina

Mr. Joseph Haas, Attorney at law
1116 First National Bank Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Donald Hollowell, Attorney at law
859½ Hunter Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Miss Barbara Jordan, Attorney at law
5303 Lyons Avenue
Houston, Texas

Mr. Sylvan Meyer, Editor
* The Daily Times
Gainesville, Georgia

Dr. Hollis F. Price, President
LeMoyne College
Memphis, Tennessee

Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild
* 3205 Arden Road, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. V. Lee Bounds, Director of Prisons
* 840 West Morgan Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Mr. Richard Chappell
Institute of Government
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Mr. George Randall, Administrator
Corrections Division
* Oregon State Board of Control
Salem, Oregon 97310

Dr. E. Preston Sharpe, General Secretary
American Correctional Association
* 15th & H Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Myrl Alexander, Director
Federal Bureau of Prisons
* 101 Indiana Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Ralph McGill, Publisher
The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Homer Benson, Member
* United States Board of Parole
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Milton Rector, Executive Director
National Council on Crime & Delinquency
44 East 23 Street
New York, N. Y.

Also Stj Warner

Mr. Christopher Edley
Ford Foundation
477 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Mr. Burt Struby, General Manager *
Macon Telegraph & News
Macon, Georgia

H. Allman

Father Farrell, Chaplain
* Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Mr. John Wheeler, President
Mechanics & Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler
* 1900 Brunswick Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina

Mr. Ellis MacDougall, Director
* South Carolina Department of Corrections
Columbia, South Carolina

Mr. Austin MacCormick
Osborne Association
114 E. 30th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dr. William Jackson
School of Social Work
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Marion Wright
Pine Tow ??

* Has indicated he will be unable to attend.

PROPOSED PARTICIPANTS FOR INITIAL SRC MEETING ON

PRISON REFORM AND CRIMINAL REHABILITATION PROJECT

Mr. McNeill Smith, Attorney at law
700 Jefferson Street Building
Greensboro, North Carolina

Mr. Joseph Haas, Attorney at law
1116 First National Bank Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Donald Hollowell, Attorney at law
859½ Hunter Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Miss Barbara Jordan, Attorney at law
5303 Lyons Avenue
Houston, Texas

Mr. Sylvan Meyer, Editor
The Daily Times
Gainesville, Georgia

Dr. Hollis F. Price, President
LeMoyne College
Memphis, Tennessee

Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild
3205 Arden Road, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. V. Lee Bounds, Director of Prisons
840 West Morgan Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Mr. Richard Chappell
Institute of Government
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

~~Mr. George Randell, Administrator~~
~~Corrections Division~~
~~Oregon State Board of Control~~
~~Salem, Oregon 97310~~

Dr. E. Preston Sharpe, General Secretary
American Correctional Association
15th & H Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Myrl Alexander, Director
Federal Bureau of Prisons
101 Indiana Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Ralph McGill, Publisher
The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Homer Benson, Member
United States Board of Parole
Washington, D. C.

~~Mr. Milton Rector, Executive Director~~
~~National Council on Crime & Delinquency~~
~~44 East 23 Street~~
~~New York, N. Y.~~

~~Mr. Christopher Edley~~ Mr. Christopher Edley
~~Ford Foundation~~ Ford Foundation
~~477 Madison Avenue~~ 477 Madison Ave.
~~New York, New York~~ New York, N.Y.

~~Mr. Burt Struby, General Manager~~ *
~~Macon Telegraph & News~~
~~Macon, Georgia~~

~~Father Farrell, Chaplain~~
~~Howard University~~
~~Washington, D. C.~~

Mr. John Wheeler, President
Mechanics & Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler
1900 Brunswick Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina

Mr. Ellis MacDougall, Director
South Carolina Department of Corrections
Columbia, South Carolina

~~Mr. Austin MacCormick~~
~~Osborne Association~~
~~114 E. 30th Street~~
~~New York, N. Y.~~

Mr. Stewart Warner
Staff Consultant
National Council on Crime
and Delinquency,
50 Whitehall St. S.W. Atlanta

* Has indicated he will be unable to attend.

Mr. Marion A. Wright
Attorney at Law

Dr. William Jackson, Dean
School of Social Work
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

~~Mrs. Grace Hamilton, Executive Director~~
~~Youth Commission~~
~~City Hall~~
~~Atlanta, Georgia~~

~~Dr. Benjamin Frank,~~
~~Joint Commission on Correctional~~
~~Manpower & Training~~
~~1522 K Street, N.W.~~
~~Washington, D.C.~~

~~Dr. Cleveland Donald, Principal,~~
~~George Washington Carver High School~~
~~Atlanta, Georgia~~

Dear _____:

The Advisory Committee of the Project on Crime and Corrections will be convened on October 26, 1967 at the Biltmore Hotel. We would be happy to cover all expenses, and please let us know if you would like a travel advance. If you wish we will make hotel reservations.

In addition to the members of the advisory committee, whose names are listed on the attached, we are inviting some of the Directors of State Departments of Corrections to also confer with us because most of our ~~proposals~~ programs for 1967-68 will be focused corrections in the region. Some of you will be asked to prepare brief papers related to pertinent problems and trends which will be basis for future programming and we trust that you will be able to respond. You will receive details concerning all aspects of the meeting the latter part of September.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone
Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

P. S. Regret that circumstances resulted in a schedule so close to the Annual Meeting and realize that this might influence your decision to attend. However, your counsel is still desired and if you don't attend we will bring you up-to-date at the Annual Meeting.

Postscript for out of town council members only.

PROPOSED PARTICIPANTS FOR INITIAL SRC MEETING ON

PRISON REFORM AND CRIMINAL REHABILITATION PROJECT

1 Mr. McNeill Smith, Attorney at law
700 Jefferson Street Building
Greensboro, North Carolina

2 Mr. Joseph Haas, Attorney at law
1116 First National Bank Building
Atlanta, Georgia

3 Mr. Donald Hollowell, Attorney at law
859½ Hunter Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

4 Miss Barbara Jordan, Attorney at law
5303 Lyons Avenue
Houston, Texas

5 Mr. Sylvan Meyer, Editor
The Daily Times
Gainesville, Georgia

~~? Dr. Hollis F. Price, President~~
~~LeMoyne College~~
~~Memphis, Tennessee~~

6 Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild
3205 Arden Road, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

7 Mr. V. Lee Bounds, Director of Prisons
840 West Morgan Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

8 Mr. Richard Chappell
Institute of Government
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

~~Mr. George Randall, Administrator~~
~~Corrections Division~~
~~Oregon State Board of Control~~
~~Salem, Oregon 97310~~

9 Dr. E. Preston Sharpe, General Secretary
American Correctional Association
15th & H Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

10 Mr. Myrl Alexander, Director
Federal Bureau of Prisons
101 Indiana Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C.

11 Mr. Ralph McGill, Publisher
The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

12 Mr. Homer Benson, Member
United States Board of Parole
Washington, D. C.

13 Mr. Milton Rector, Executive Director
National Council on Crime & Delinquency
44 East 23 Street
New York, N. Y.

14 Mr. Christopher Edley
Ford Foundation
477 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

15 Mr. Burt Struby, General Manager *
Macon Telegraph & News
Macon, Georgia

~~Father Farrell, Chaplain~~
~~Howard University~~
~~Washington, D. C.~~

16 Mr. John Wheeler, President
Mechanics & Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

17 Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler
1900 Brunswick Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina

18 Mr. Ellis MacDougall, Director
South Carolina Department of Corrections
Columbia, South Carolina

19 Mr. Austin MacCormick
Osborne Association
114 E. 30th Street
New York, N. Y.

* Has indicated he will be unable to attend.

Dr. Hyland Lewis

Mrs. dated

Miss Josephine Wilkins
c/o Biltmore Hotel
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Cleveland Dennard
George Washington Carver Vocational School
1275 Capitol Avenue S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

~~Mxxx McNeill Smith~~
~~ex-ex~~
~~North Carolina~~

Mr. Marion Wright
20 Topkins
Louisburg, North Carolina

Dr. William Jackson, Dean
21 Atlanta University School of Social Work
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Stewart Wenner
Staff Consultant
22 Georgia Committee of the NCCD
50 Whitehall Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Lloyd Lewis
23

24 Dr. C. H. Parrish

PROPOSED PARTICIPANTS FOR INITIAL SRC MEETING ON

PRISON REFORM AND CRIMINAL REHABILITATION PROJECT

Mr. McNeill Smith, Attorney at law
700 Jefferson Street Building
Greensboro, North Carolina

Mr. Joseph Haas, Attorney at law
1116 First National Bank Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Donald Hollowell, Attorney at law
859½ Hunter Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Miss Barbara Jordan, Attorney at law
5303 Lyons Avenue
Houston, Texas

Mr. Sylvan Meyer, Editor
The Daily Times
Gainesville, Georgia

Dr. Hollis F. Price, President
LeMoyne College
Memphis, Tennessee

Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild
3205 Arden Road, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. V. Lee Bounds, Director of Prisons
840 West Morgan Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Mr. Richard Chappell
Institute of Government
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Mr. George Randall, Administrator
Corrections Division
Oregon State Board of Control
Salem, Oregon 97310

Dr. E. Preston Sharpe, General Secretary
American Correctional Association
15th & H Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Myrl Alexander, Director
Federal Bureau of Prisons
101 Indiana Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Ralph McGill, Publisher
The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Homer Benson, Member
United States Board of Parole
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Milton Rector, Executive Director
National Council on Crime & Delinquency
44 East 23 Street
New York, N. Y.

Mr. Christopher Edley
Ford Foundation
477 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Mr. Burt Struby, General Manager *
Macon Telegraph & News
Macon, Georgia

Father Farrell, Chaplain
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Mr. John Wheeler, President
Mechanics & Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler
1900 Brunswick Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina

Mr. Ellis MacDougall, Director
South Carolina Department of Corrections
Columbia, South Carolina

Mr. Austin MacCormick
Osborne Association
114 E. 30th Street
New York, N. Y.

* Has indicated he will be unable to attend.

Table 1

AGGREGATE EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (Fiscal year ended, June 1965.)

(Federal, State, Local)

(In thousands)

	50 STATES & D.C.	SOUTH	% OF 50 STATES
TOTAL	$ 5,285,321	$ 1,150,924	21.8
SPECIAL TYPES OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	4,903,394	1,132,354	23.0
Old-age assistance	2,042,572	748,886	36.7
Medical assistance to aged	523,694	20,979	4.1
Aid to blind	98,898	25,527	25.8
Aid to permanent and totally disabled	513,346	127,161	24.8
Aid to families with dependent children	1,724,883	209,801	12.2
GENERAL ASSISTANCE (Cases)	381,927	18,573	4.9

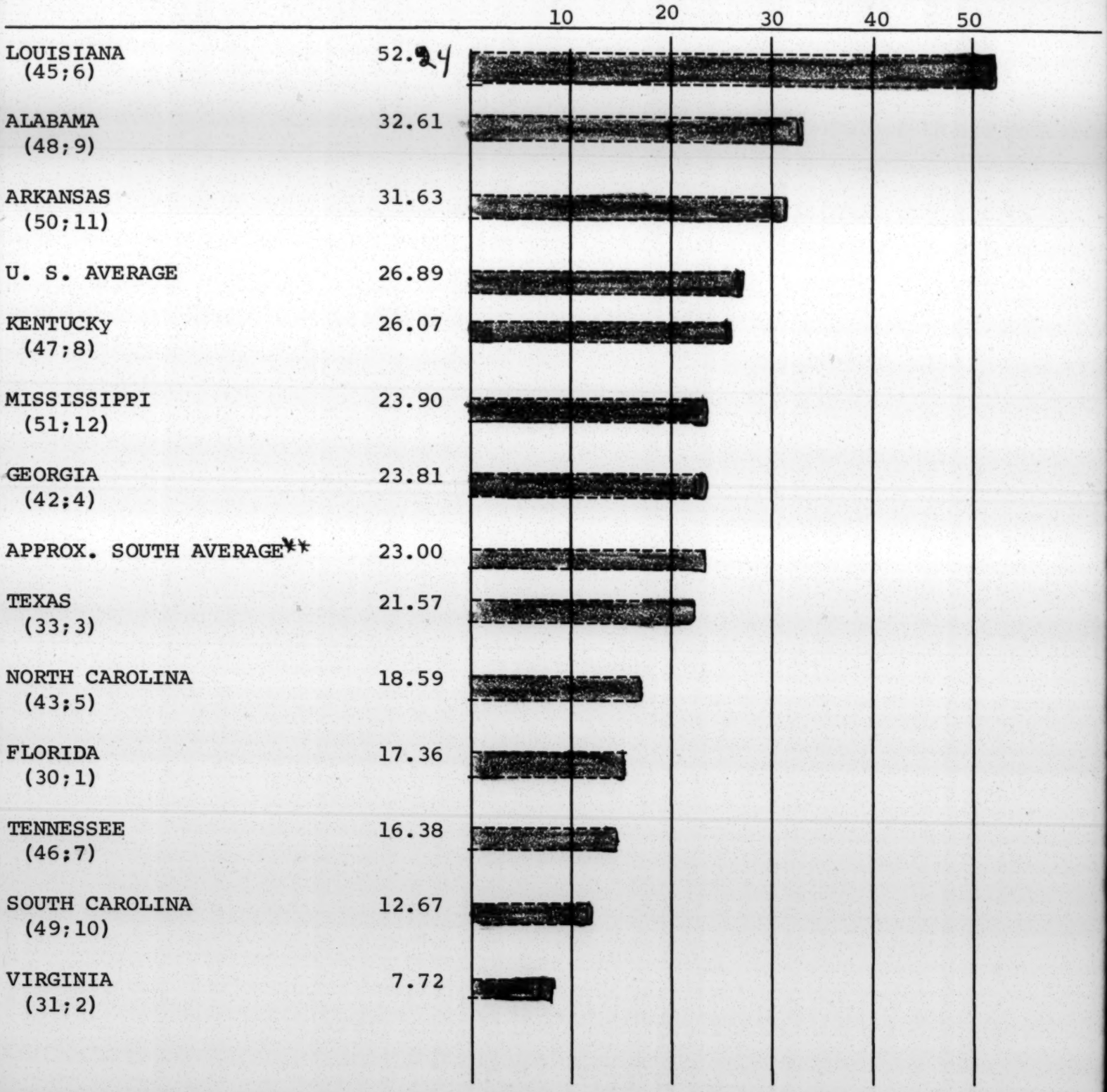
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY PROGRAM

TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%
SPECIAL TYPES OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	92.8	98.4
Old-age assistance	38.6	65.1
Medical assistance to aged	9.9	1.8
Aid to blind	1.9	2.2
Aid to permanent and totally disabled	9.7	11.1
Aid to families with dependent children	32.6	18.2
GENERAL ASSISTANCE	7.2	1.6

TABLE 3

AMOUNT EXPENDED PER INHABITANT* FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS (Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1965)

(1964 Per Capita Income Rank in parentheses for Nation and South)



*Based on Bureau of Census Population Estimates as of July 1, 1965.
**Based on 1960 Census figures and allowing for increase through 1965.

TABLE 4

Average Monthly Public Assistance Payment Per Recipient
(June 1965)

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

	Avg. Payment	Number of Recipients*	Persons aided per 1000 over-age 65
LOUISIANA	84.93	(130,799)	497
U. S. AVERAGE	80.36	-	117
TEXAS	70.14	229,050	272
VIRGINIA	67.24	1,016	41
ALABAMA	67.13	105,000**	394
FLORIDA	65.09	74,595	105
KENTUCKY	64.01	59,403	192
ARKANSAS	63.86	-	287
NORTH CAROLINA	62.96	42,318	121
TENNESSEE	59.22	44,738	134
GEORGIA	58.47	92,938	288
SOUTH CAROLINA	54.36	24,626	150
MISSISSIPPI	41.17	73,196	363

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

	Avg. Payment	Number of Recipients*	Children aided per 1000 under-age 18
U. S. AVERAGE	33.83	(-)	46
KENTUCKY	25.55	(60,430)	51
NORTH CAROLINA	25.44	82,712	46
VIRGINIA	25.27	35,974	22
LOUISIANA	23.08	81,501	56
TENNESSEE	22.46	62,005	43
GEORGIA	22.14	59,851	34
TEXAS	18.71	71,737	18
ARKANSAS	16.88	23,396	33
SOUTH CAROLINA	15.97	21,967	23
FLORIDA	15.68	87,410	43
ALABAMA	11.81	56,087	44
MISSISSIPPI	9.13	66,808	71

Note: * - ~~Adj.~~ No. or recipients for December 1965
** - Estimated

Table 5

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY SOURCE OF FUNDS (Fiscal year ended, June 1965)

100%	FEDERAL		STATE		LOCAL	
	U.S.	SOUTH	U.S.	SOUTH	U.S.	SOUTH
TOTAL	54.6	75.4	33.7	21.9	11.7	2.7
SPECIAL TYPES OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	58.8	76.5	32.2	21.6	9.0	1.9
Old age assistance	64.8	71.9	31.0	22.4	4.2	5.7
Medical assistance to aged	51.8	73.1	30.6	23.3	17.6	3.6
Aid to blind	47.4	72.9	46.0	24.1	6.6	3.0
Aid to permanent and totally disabled	56.0	74.4	34.5	22.3	9.5	3.3
Aid to families with dependent children	55.5	79.0	32.7	17.9	11.9	3.1
GENERAL ASSISTANCE	....	....	53.4	37.2	46.6	62.8

Table 6

FEDERAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

(Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1965)

EXPENDITURES (In Thousands)

PROGRAM	TOTAL U.S.	SOUTH	% OF TOTAL U.S.
TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS	$ 2,885,320	$ 867,325	30%
SPECIAL TYPES OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE			
Old-age assistance	1,323,352	573,125 ~~538,079~~	43.3 ~~40.7%~~
Medical assistance to aged	271,288	15,331*	5.7%
Aid to blind	46,872	18,598	39.7%
Aid to permanently and totally disabled	287,338	94,552	32.9%
Aid to families with dependent children	956,470	165,719	17.3%

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY PROGRAM

SPECIAL TYPES OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	Total US.	South
	100%	100%
Old-age assistance	45.9%	66.1%
Medical Assistance to aged	9.4%	1.8% *
Aid to Blind	1.6%	2.1%
Aid to permanent and totally disabled	10.0%	10.9%
Aid to families with dependent children	33.1%	19.1%

* No program: Georgia, Mississippi, Texas

Table 17

EXPENDITURE FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
FROM STATE FUNDS (Fiscal year ended June, 1965)

(Amounts in Thousands)

	ALL 50 STATES + D.C.	SOUTH	% OF ALL 50 States
TOTAL FROM STATE FUNDS	$ 1,782,992	$ 251,941	14.1
SPECIAL TYPES OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	1,578,963	244,931	15.5
Old-age assistance	632,653	168,106	26.6
Medical assistance for the aged	159,994	4,885	3.1
Aid to the blind	45,539	6,159	13.5
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	177,295	28,314	16.0
Aid to families with dependent children	563,483	37,468	6.6
GENERAL ASSISTANCE	204,028	6,910	3.4

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY PROGRAM

TOTAL STATE FUNDS	100%	100%
SPECIAL TYPES OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	88.6	97.3
Old-age assistance	35.5	66.8
Medical assistance for the aged	9.0	1.9
Aid to the blind	2.6	2.4
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	9.9	11.2
Aid to families with dependent children	31.6	14.9
GENERAL ASSISTANCE	11.4	2.7

Table 18

FAMILES (%) with income BELOW $3000 (1960 CENSUS)

	PERCENTAGE	WHITE	NEGRO
U.S.	21.4	18.6	47.9
SOUTH			
ALABAMA	39.1	29.6	67.8
ARKANSAS	47.7	41.0	79.5
FLORIDA	28.4	24.1	54.5
GEORGIA	35.6	25.7	67.7
KENTUCKY	38.1	36.7	57.7
LOUISIANA	35.6	24.2	65.8
MISSISSIPPI	51.6	34.4	82.9
N. CAROLINA	37.1	28.8	70.1
S. CAROLINA	39.5	24.5	77.0
TENNESSEE	38.3	34.2	63.8
TEXAS	28.7	25.2	57.6
VIRGINIA	27.9	13.7	54.1

100 Poorest Counties in U.S. Table 9

the number of counties in each state which are of the 100 poorest.

Mississippi	24
Kentucky	22
Tennessee	11
North Carolina	3
South Carolina	4
Georgia	9
Texas	6
Arkansas	8
Alabama	8
Louisiana	1
Virginia	1
	97

Averages of the 100 poorest counties (per family median) in the United States.

average median family income:	$1,736
range of median " "	1,260 - 1956
average per capita income	$633
range per capita income	$435 - $886
average population	14,606
range in population	2,443 - 54464
average total civilian labor force	4,728
range in total civilian labor force	741 - 16,509
average percent unemployment	5.523
range in percents of unemployment	.5 - 21.3
average percent nonwhite	38.89
range in percent of nonwhite	.1 - 81.3
average median school years	7.38
range in median school years	5.2 - 8.9
average percent rural residence	42.74
range in percents of rural residences	.1 - 47.5
average percent sound plumbing	24.89
range in percent of sound plumbing	8.8 - 47.5
average aid from poverty programs	$205,796
range in grants from " "	3,910 - 1,427,908

*
*
*
*

3 9 5 4 4 2 9
4 5 5 6 1 5 5
2 3 8 2 5 9 4
3 9 4 2 9 3 6
4 9 5 2 7 8 8
3 0 3 8 1 5 6
3 5 6 7 0 8 9
3 2 6 6 7 4 0
2 1 7 8 1 4 1
1 7 8 6 2 7 2
3 2 5 7 0 2 2
9 5 8 1 5 0 8
4 6 4 6 3 8 3 0 *
*
*
*

Top 1 of 12 rotates

4 6 4 6 3 8 3 0
2 1 7 9 3 2 5 6 7 1
5
1 6 3 2 4 1 2 2 5 *
*

4 6 4 6 4
2 1 7 9 3 2 6
5
9
1
0

6 3 3 4 0 *

Sorts 9 of U.S. 25,9

April 18, 1967

Mr. Myrl E. Alexander
Director, Bureau of Prisons
101 Indiana Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20537

Dear Alex:

Please read the attached article.

I made some comments, "off of the top of my head," concerning the nature of prison facilities in Mississippi. On Monday or Tuesday, I would appreciate some information from you, Gus Moeller, or any other knowledgeable person at the Bureau, concerning the desirability of decentralized prison systems as I suggested in this article.

I don't want to be caught "half cocked" on these issues in the future, and would appreciate some up-to-date information on trends when Moreland Smith and I see you next week.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ASCW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosure: 1

File

May 3, 1967

Mr. Myrl E. Alexander, Director
Federal Bureau of Prisons
H.O.L.C. Building
Washington, D. C. 20016

Dear Alex:

Moreland Smith and I have talked with Paul Anthony about the attached proposal and he is very much in favor of an effort along these lines. The Southern Regional Council would be most happy to participate in this program in any way that would not conflict with our policy against accepting public monies.

Should you and Mr. Hunter of GSA think well of the proposal, we are available for consultation and to establish contact with other interested parties.

We are most appreciative of your cooperation in this potentially valuable endeavor, and hope that you will advise us of your views on the matter at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW

JOB/vmb

May 16, 1967

Mr. Myrl E. Alexander
Director, Bureau of Prisons
101 Indiana Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20537

Dear Mr. Alexander:

Attached is our tentative plans concerning Eddyville's clinic - and, as you will observe, we were bold enough to make suggestions concerning long-range planning.

What we need is for you to have someone, perhaps Mr. Moeller, to candidly criticize our proposals. We are eager to be appraised of errors, not only for our own learning experience, but we do not want to lead this staff down the wrong street.

Note especially that we took a dim view of their plan for a high-rise (8 stories) building within the compound; not so much because we are against the theory, but because in view of future trend, this much space within the wall appears to be unnecessary.

Appreciate hearing from you before we prepare our final draft for Eddyville.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ASCW
Director, Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosures:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF PRISONS
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20537

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

June 9, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone
Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

The material submitted with your letter of May 16 has been reviewed. The following comments may be of assistance to you.

Master Plan

1. We concur in your recommendation that a contract be negotiated for the development of a master plan.

2. We concur that the master plan should contain provisions for new distribution lines and a boiler outside the wall, the plant could be designed so that access to it could be through the tunnel system and medium security inmates could still work in it.

3. Though we cannot tell from the information sent us what the exact uses of the courtyard are, it is rational that it be leveled and greater use made of the area. It is suggested that the water tower be removed to outside the wall as part of the master plan.

Hospital

The information is incomplete but gives a basis for the following comment.

We would not recommend all the functions listed within a single multi-story structure. Laundry, shops and a hospital do not belong in the same building as they would create problems of circulation, noise, sanitation, heat, etc.

The same is true of recreation space, canteen and offices. We have no detailed program but we don't believe they belong on the top of the hospital. We concur that warehouse and cold storage can probably go outside the wall. It looks as if the entire space needs of the institution were moved into one building whereas they should be studied as part of the master plan so that proper functional placing can be arrived at for an overall plan.

The Program

We believe that more thought should be put into program before completion of a master plan as the program controls a major portion of physical plant. An example: If vocational training is to be done in the community you don't need vocational training shops within the compound.

In general, in-patient facilities in hospitals have been decreasing and out-patient facilities increasing.

Within the past few years liberalization of visiting policies to increase family contact have made the old concept obsolete. This has brought forth the problems of larger and more comfortable space, access to chapels, access to dining halls, etc. We would suggest that the visiting plan should receive serious study in the master plan.

We hope these comments may be of some assistance to you. If we can be of further help, please let me know.

Sincerely,

MYRL E. ALEXANDER
Director

June 14, 1967

Mr. Myrl E. Alexander, Director
Federal Bureau of Prisons
H.O.L.C. Building
Washington, D. C. 20016

Dear Alex:

Enclosed is a copy of our publication, "NEW SOUTH." You will be particularly interested in the article, THE CONVICTS, which was written by Ronald Stirrup, who was a prisoner at Atlanta for several years. I think it will give laity a pretty good impression of some of the problems that are presented to us, and underscore our need for professionals in the prison community. If it does nothing else, it indicates that the whole range of human relations is experienced in prison.

I would like to wonder about the status of our proposal for a jointly sponsored project on, "Building to Meet Changing Needs in Modern Penology." This is not meant to imply that we are rushing you in any manner, but we would like to know if you still have it under consideration. Moreland Smith is willing to come to Washington for further consultation with you and Mr. Hunter if you feel that this is necessary in the near future.

Regret that I did not get a chance to see you when I was at the Bureau a few weeks ago. I didn't wait around because my business was not urgent.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosures: Publication

September 15, 1967

Mr. Myrl E. Alexander
Director, Bureau of Prisons
101 Indiana Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20537

Dear Alex:

This is a follow-up of my conversation with Norm Carlson, concerning a request to our Project on Crime and Corrections, for information to supplement the brief that will be submitted to the Supreme Court at the October session, relative to Washington vs. Lee, (the Alabama Prison Desegregation Case). Attached is a copy of a page from the brief for the appellant which essentially describes my testimony. Perhaps it is not necessary to indicate that my testimony regarding the positions of Thomas Sard, Kermit A. Weakly, and Charles M. Rodgers, was put to me out of context of the total implications of their positions. Of course, my statement on cross-examination cleared that up.

Nevertheless, ACLU requested that we furnish them some non-legal information, and requested especially, that we try to get some information concerning Federal Prison System's desegregation processes and experiences.

It would be particularly helpful if you would send a statement to us concerning your experiences in this connection, and also any directive, or policy statements and training manuals or training directives that will reflect the Bureau's experiences.

It would be appreciated if we were able to receive this right away since they wish to pull pertinent information together by the end of this month.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosures: 2

FIGHTING POVERTY WITH DOLLARS

THE NEW ECONOMIC APPROACHES TO EQUALITY

In the 1930's President Franklin D. Roosevelt told us in the midst of a depression, "I see one-third of a nation ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished." In 1935, the lowest fifth of the nation's families received four per cent of the total national income. In 1964, the lowest fifth received roughly five per cent of the income. In the midst of prosperity, the poor are not much better off than they were during the midst of the Great Depression.

Some new solutions being offered today are causing heated national debate. They strike directly at the heart of the matter is the fact that the poor don't have any money.

Ways to correct the poor's basic deficiency have a variety of names: income maintenance, guaranteed annual income, negative income tax, family allowance, demogrants. The plans are being debated not only on their economic merits but on the basis of their morality.

While President Johnson's National Commission on Technology, Automation and Economic Progress recently made headlines with its recommendations for a guaranteed annual income, a letter-writer in a national magazine echoed some typical outrage at the idea: "Guaranteed annual income indeed! My husband and I worked hard, went to school nights and saved so that we could leave the slums. We work now to give our children the benefits we did not have. Is it fair that we should pay taxes for those people too lazy and too self-indulgent to improve themselves?"

What Is the Guaranteed Annual Income?

Underlying any of the plans to subsidize the poor is the premise that the government must provide the opportunity for people to live in minimal comfort in a decent environment.

Although there are new terms for it, the idea of income maintenance or guaranteed annual income is not new. Home relief, public assistance to families with dependent children, and other programs have the same purpose: to fill the gap between what a person earns and what he needs to survive. Unemployment insurance is an income maintenance scheme in which the government provides temporary support between jobs.

Guaranteed annual income is a restatement in more substantial terms of policies the government has endorsed for many years. The principle has been adopted by all major industrialized nations. "Given the affluence of the American society, its income maintenance programs offer far less protection from poverty than do those of almost any of the other major industrialized nations," say Walter Williams and James M. Lyday, economists at the Office of Economic Opportunity. In a recent study by Otto Eckstein, published by The Brookings Institution, social security expenditures of 22 industrialized nations are presented as percentages of national income, and the United States ranks third from the bottom.

Two things are new about the idea of guaranteed annual income:

1. The Degree. By raising the income floor, the new plan attempts to match the nation's ability to pay with a higher basic minimum subsidy.

2. The coverage. It extends the principle to all citizens in need, eliminating discriminatory categories now used in public welfare.

Why Now?

Although most of the poor are white, the recognition of the need for basic minimum income has evolved mainly from the Civil Rights struggle during which it became clear that freedom to vote was only a first step toward full freedom. It became clear that discrimination was a barrier to economic progress and that poverty, more intense and widespread among minority groups, was the most urgent problem. Of the 34 million poor in the nation (those with less than $3,000 for a family of four), 75% are white. But a larger proportion of Negroes are poor. While only 15% of the whites are poor, almost half of the nonwhite are.

Serious consideration of a guaranteed annual income also stemmed from recognition of a stubborn unemployment problem. Amidst glowing reports of the health of the economy, general prosperity and increased production, the fact remains that approximately three million able people have been unemployed for long periods of time. Either their skills and experience are obsolescent or they cannot perform the tasks required by modern technology. Our current unemployment rate of about four per cent hides the fact that the unemployment rate is 12% for teenagers who have little skill and experience. Nor does the four per cent figure show that eight per cent of the Negro labor force is unemployed. The unemployment of these two categories is persistent and complex.

Also hidden are the uncounted thousands who have given up trying to find a job. There is increased agreement that the hard-core unemployed are not going to be automatically taken care of as the econ-

omy improves still further. As Gardner Ackley, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, said in a recent interview: "For the three million workers still unemployed, the solution is better education, improved health, improved information on job vacancies and a specific effort to train workers in skills that are in short supply." While those long-term solutions are being implemented, income maintenance is suggested for the interim.

Income maintenance also hits at the problems of the temporary or seasonal worker who usually gets submarginal wages. Seventy per cent of all poor families are poor even though they have at least one wage earner. Twenty per cent are poor although working full-time, some of them at more than one job in a desperate effort to raise their incomes. Yet, because their compensation is so low, they remain in the lowest income bracket. Minimum wage laws either do not apply to them or minimum wages provide a subminimal existence.

It is estimated by the O.E.O. that a five-person family needs a wage-earner with full-time, full-year employment at $1.80 an hour to live above the poverty level, and a six-person family needs $2 an hour. Yet the federal minimum wage law covers less than 60% of the labor force, with 32.3 million covered at $1.40 an hour and eight million at only $1.00 an hour. Thirty-seven states have minimum wage laws for those not covered by the federal legislation, but their standards are usually lower.

Income maintenance plans have also grown out of experiences with poverty programs. Despite real successes, the main lesson learned is that the war on poverty is too little, for too few, and for too short a time. Eli Ginzberg, professor of economics at Columbia University, estimates that federal poverty programs reach one in ten of the poor. There are, for instance, 15½ million children among the poor. Projects Head Start (263,500 children) and Upward Bound (20,500 students) are reaching only a tiny fraction. The paucity of the programs, the questions raised about their effectiveness, have led to closer attention to income maintenance plans.

Income Maintenance Plans

There are various schemes for income maintenance. In some, the only criterion is poverty. In others, to qualify one must fall into a special category, such as the blind, the aged, children in broken families, the disabled. Some of the plans are new departures; others are attempting to build on the social legislation that began in the '30's. Some of the plans contain work incentives in order to discourage people from giving up the small measure of employment they may have, and also to encourage people to obtain more employment to supplement government allowances. Some aim particularly at youth so as to break the cycle of poverty.

Five major approaches are most frequently discussed:

1. Reform of public welfare to cover more people at more dignified levels of existence.
2. Extension of social security to all citizens, with an increase in payments.
3. Granting of family allowances.
4. The negative income tax.
5. The Freedom Budget—a many-sided governmental undertaking including public works, job training, raising minimum wages and farm family income, and tax reform.

Reform of Public Welfare

Under our present system of public welfare, one-quarter (7.4 million) of the poor receive public assistance.

Existing welfare programs are principally federal-state programs operated through the Social Security system. The Federal Social Security Administration makes grants to the states for financial assistance for specified categories: the aged (Old Age Assistance), the blind (Aid to the Blind), the disabled (Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled), children in broken families or in families where the breadwinner is disabled or unemployed (Aid for Families with Dependent Children). States administer the assistance programs and each state sets its own standards of aid and eligibility.

In addition, general assistance, wholly state and locally financed, is available in most states for some people in need, such as the temporarily or partially disabled.

The Advisory Council on Public Welfare, created by Congress in 1962, recommended last June that a series of amendments to public welfare laws be adopted in order to: (1) establish uniformity among the states; (2) eliminate "categorical" assistance and extend coverage to all in need; (3) raise the minimum of public assistance payments to realistic amounts; (4) provide social services such as medical aid, counseling, housing, child care to all who need them as a matter of legal right; and (5) abolish requirements other than need, such as residence or citizenship, age limits, or designation of responsibility of close relatives.

It is important, points out the Advisory Council, that the federal government take a more active and direct role in aiding the states financially. In prescribing standards of performance, the federal government should make it possible to

enforce these standards. Therefore, if the states cannot meet more than a small part of the cost, the federal government should pay the balance without reference to a matching formula.

Average payments vary widely from state to state. In 1965, average general assistance payments were $69.15 monthly in Maryland and $4.17 in Arkansas. Aid to families with dependent children ranged from $51.42 a month in Minnesota to $8.16 in Mississippi.

The Advisory Council, and many other spokesmen, deplore the humiliating procedures now used for verifying applicants' need.

Professor Richard Cloward of the Columbia University School of Social Work spoke for many when he called for an end to "the sense of fear which this system generates in people, the degree to which they are intimidated by all manner of policy and procedure, the routine invasions of their households by caseworkers under the guise of rehabilitation when, in fact, they are there to perform the function of surveillance, and all of the other mechanisms by which people feel that big brother is watching them."

One of the tenacious myths clinging to public attitudes toward welfare is the notion that those on public assistance are able-bodied swindlers too lazy and cunning to work. But in 1965 the 7.4 million people who received assistance included:

- 2.1 million recipients in the aged category getting an average monthly payment of $79;
- one-third of a million aged who received additional medical aid;
- 4.4 million who received aid under AFDC, of whom more than 3.1 million were children;
- two-thirds of a million who received Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled;
- 630,000 who received state and local general assistance at an average monthly payment of $68.

The statistics above and investigations and studies consistently show that few among the public assistance recipients are able to work. When Joseph Mitchell, as city manager of Newburgh, N. Y., searched for eligible males on relief, he found two men: one was crippled and the other had a hospitalized wife and had to stay home and care for five small children.

Social Security and Family Allowances

Another proposed way to provide income maintenance is to extend Social Security coverage to all persons and to increase payments. This plan is not only simple but encourages independent work, because the larger the contribution (as a percentage of wages), the greater the benefits. Mimimums are established but payments are scaled according to the amount paid in. Social Security, a successful, accepted system, would not be difficult to broaden in its operations and coverage. The emphasis could easily be placed where the need is most urgent and where help is most likely to be effective: that is, increased payments to families with young children and to the elderly. In both cases, the subsidies are primarily intended for those who are unable to help themselves through employment.

Daniel P. Moynihan, director of the Joint Center for Urban Studies of M.I.T. and Harvard, advocates family allowances to be administered through the Social Security system. All families, regardless of need, would receive a certain monthly stipend per child. Those who do not need the grant would repay the government indirectly through income taxes, since their total income would increase. The plan resembles a veterans' bonus or income tax dependency allowance which recognizes status rather than need. In the many countries that give family allowances, there is no evidence that the allowance has any effect on the birth rate.

Critics of family allowances, however, consider this solution to poverty a mere palliative, since it serves only a portion of the poor. The only criterion for help, they believe, should be need.

Negative Income Tax

Guaranteed annual income plans have come from both the political right and left. Dr. Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago, former economic advisor to Barry Goldwater, favors the negative income tax, as do some liberal politicians and political scientists.

A negative income tax would mean that the government would award each family or individual the difference between an established minimum (it might be $3,000 for a family of four) and his private income. It would be an income tax in reverse. Proponents of this plan are acutely aware of the importance of including in it incentives for work. If it is as profitable to stay home and collect checks from the government as it is to go to work, the choice might be too easy even though the evidence is overwhelming that people would rather work than be subsidized.

"A guarantee of $3,000 would not, we may assume, dissuade them from working if they could earn and keep more," says Michael D. Reagan, professor of political science at the University of California. "We overrate the necessity of starvation as a goad to work."

NCJW, whose program is geared to fight poverty in many ways, supports "the development of programs that will provide financial aid . . . to all families and individuals in need" (National Resolutions). This article reports on some of the new plans that have grown out of the ferment of the War on Poverty. Council Platform is prepared by the staff of the NCJW Program Department; this article is written by Regina Reibstein of the Department. Reprints, a discussion guide and bibliography will soon be available from the National Office.

But to meet the question directly, several proponents have introduced a sliding scale of government cash benefits to encourage work. People who work will receive, up to a certain income ceiling, some government cash payment, but a proportion of that payment will be reduced as their earnings rise. When the maximum is reached, they then pay taxes rather than receive payments.

One of the advantages of the negative income tax is that it can be simply administered. The machinery for payment is on an impersonal basis. Humiliating tests and expensive investigations to determine eligibility are eliminated. The filer makes a sworn statement that the facts are true. No further verification is required, since it is assumed that the same level of honesty on tax forms will prevail among all income groups.

Another advantage to the negative income tax is its resiliency and responsiveness to the general economic situation. Like all tax programs, it depends on the fact that when business is good and incomes high, there are more tax revenues. If the economy can provide sufficient well-paying jobs, there will be less paid out in negative income taxes.

To some conservative supporters, such as Dr. Friedman, the negative income tax not only meets the need in an efficient, impartial way but it provides a single welfare package. Friedman advises adoption of this tax and the abolition of all forms of government welfare services, or, as he puts it, the "present ragbag" of welfare programs. Let the private citizen purchase his services in the free market, he suggests.

But there are others who believe that social services are equally important. They insist that the negative income tax will insure a minimum income but expanded welfare *services,* equitably distributed nationwide, are needed for a decent environment and minimal standards of comfort.

Freedom Budget

The Freedom Budget is a comprehensive plan involving public works and social services, with its main emphasis on employment. Prepared under the auspices of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, it is signed by more than 200 distinguished national leaders in the fields of sociology, economics, labor, education, religion, law and business.

Its five major premises are that the government must:

- improve the social environment
- stimulate the economy through large-scale public works programs which will provide sufficient jobs
- increase minimum wages to $2 an hour
- provide farm income supports instead of price supports (43 per cent of all farm families are poor)
- revise the tax scale and review allowable deductions and exemptions

The Freedom Budget recommends huge outlays for public works projects. Schools, hospitals, libraries, housing, parks, recreational facilities, public buildings of many kinds are needed desperately, its backers declare. Construction of these facilities would improve the social environment, at the same time stimulating economic activity by increasing employment and consumer purchasing. The alternative —leaving increased employment to the casual operation of the free market—may be both inflationary and ineffective in matching those who need jobs with places where workers are needed, it is argued. The federal government should have a nationwide, well-coordinated program of job training which will be rational and useful. Under the Freedom Budget, with the government in charge of training programs, manpower resources could be matched with needed public works projects. Private industry might do the actual training through contracts, and it would also be the source of the goods and services purchased by the government. Thus, the economy would be stimulated and private industry too would reap benefits.

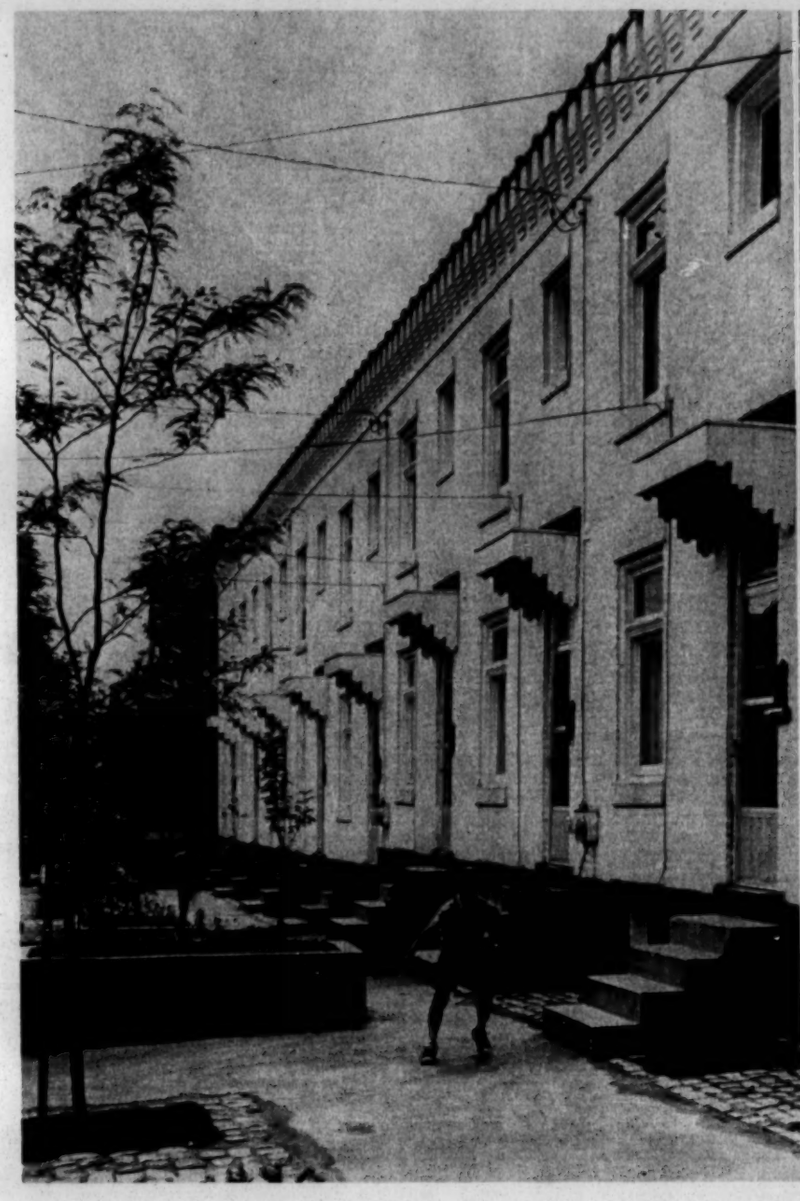
The Freedom Budget would average annually about $18.5 billion more for 10 years than if these domestic programs stayed at their present levels. Estimates of the gross national product, assuming a healthy economy created by a fully employed labor force, average about $900 billion for the same period. The increase in federal outlays for domestic programs essential to maintaining prosperity for all would thus amount to two per cent of the total value of goods and services produced annually.

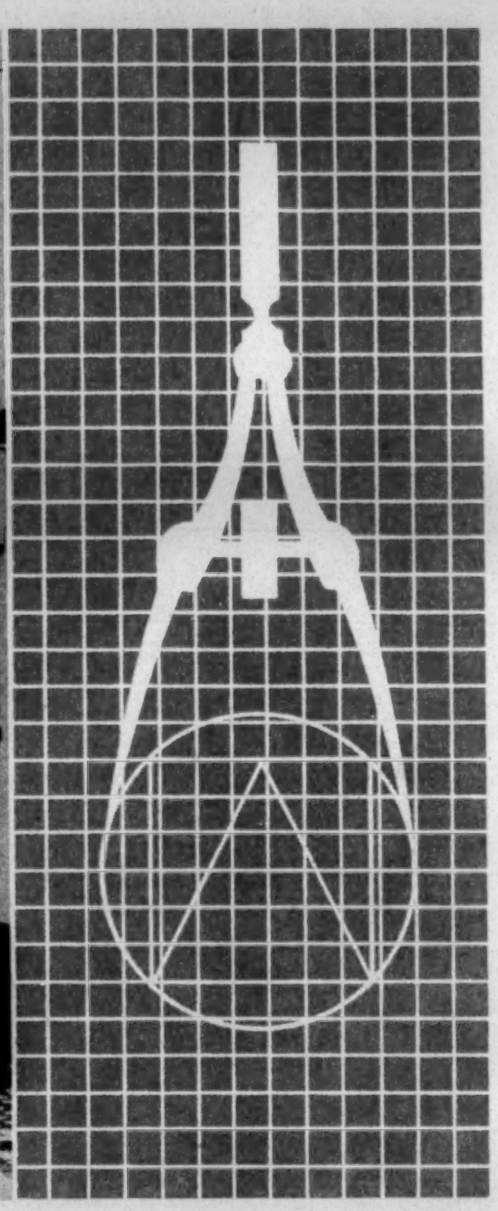
But the Freedom Budget is an actual budget, with income as well as expenditures. The cost would be paid out of increased revenues which the expanded economy would bring through increased employment. The $18.5 billion of the Freedom Budget can be more easily understood when it is taken in context of the 1967 total budget of $169 billion, of which $73 billion is for national defense, space technology, and international obligations.

Summary

Each of the income maintenance plans answers a need and any one of the plans would help close the poverty gap. Except for the Freedom Budget, which is comprehensive, no one plan can be expected to end poverty, not only because the problem is so enormous but because it is so many-sided. But each plan faces the problem of great need in a country of great affluence.

America is richer than ever. With a GNP estimated at $787 billion, a national budget of $169 billion, a national income of $614 billion (which amounts to $3,150 per capita or $12,600 for a family of four), we can afford to end poverty. What we must do is find the methods.





rehabilitation guide
for residential properties

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
Washington, D.C. 20410

JANUARY 1968
HUD PG-50

RAL Opportunities

Published as an information service in the War on Poverty by the Rural Services Division, Community Action Program of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

February, 1968
Vol. 3, No. 2
Washington, D.C. 20506

POMPANO A MONEY MAKER FOR NEW FLORIDA CO-OP

Thirty-two thousand pounds of fish is a lot of fish by anyone's count. But, when it's fresh pompano, caught and sold by the Florida Fisherman's Association, a newly formed cooperative, and flown up directly to Giant Food, Inc., a Washington, D.C. based supermarket chain, then the correct guess is that this fishing cooperative is on its way to becoming a classy, going concern.

The fresh pompano will be on sale in Giant food stores for 99 cents a pound; the cooperative receives 75 cents a pound.

Located in Ruskin, Florida, near Tampa on the Gulf coast, the Florida Fisherman's Cooperative was funded in August, 1967 for $245,000 by an Economic Opportunity Loan through USDA's Farmers Home Administration. It started operating in October, 1967 and since that date has caught, sold and stored more than one million pounds of fish.

A press conference-luncheon was held at the Giant Food headquarters last month to launch this delicacy of the fish world. Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman, who was there along with OEO Deputy Director Bertrand M. Harding, Fish and Wildlife Commissioner Clarence F. Pautzke, other government officials and Giant Food executives, said it was "the largest direct sale of pompano" in the history of pompano. It was also the largest sale of pompano to one buyer. Wayne Mead, president and Eugene McRoberts, manager of the co-op, flew in to Washington for the occasion.

There were 74 members in the original co-op founding group, 88 percent of whom were realizing incomes far below the poverty line of $3,000. Operations have exceeded expectations and one-fourth of the low-income members are already realizing incomes that will average between $4,500 to $5,000 annually.

Pompano is the name of the fish, and at a press-conference luncheon held in Washington last month, it had undivided attention from (left to right) Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman, OEO Deputy Director Bertrand M. Harding, Chef Alber' of the Giant Food Stores, Giant Food president Joseph B. Danzansky, and Fish and Wildlife Commissioner Clarence F. Pautzke. Hidden behind Commissioner Pautzke is Congressman Sam M. Gibbons of the Sixth District (Hillsboro County), Florida. Fished out of the Gulf waters by the Florida Fisherman's Co-op which was organized with an Economic Opportunity loan, pompano is a gourmet's delicacy and not too often obtainable in its fresh state. The Giant Food supermarkets are the first to fly 32,000 pounds of pompano in for sale in the Washington area.

Wayne Mead, president of the co-op stated that there were many more fisherman in the area who wanted to join . . . more capital will be needed to make this possible.

Now there are 92 members in the co-op and an additional 75 men earn a livelihood from the project working on boats and sharing a percentage of the catch which is then marketed by the co-op. Approximately 20 percent of the members are Indians and Mexican-Americans.

These formerly independent small-boat fishermen now are assured a coordinated processing and marketing facility. The co-op pays cash for each catch, processes the fish, and sells it or stores it for a better market. Any co-op income left after the expenses of loan payment and operation will go to members as dividends.

Previously, each fisherman had to concern himself first with obtaining a catch and then, secondly, with finding a market. If catches were large, as they often are, the market was glutted and prices low.

The co-op has given the independent fishermen a new lease on life. They are planning to develop a credit union, a boat-building co-op, and a program for training captains to man the fishing vessels. OEO, FHA and Fish and Wildlife Service are working closely with them on all their plans.

In fact, when Gene McRoberts was asked to say a few words at the celebration, the gist of his comment was **"I can't thank my government enough for giving people the opportunity to help themselves."**

Wayne Mead ended the press conference with a salesman's pitch: **"Fish is not only nutritious low-caloried and non-fattening, but runs high in virility, also!"**

General Manager, Eugene McRoberts couldn't thank "his" government enough for giving people a chance.

PARTNERS IN THE FOREST

The Jefferson National Forest in Virginia is blossoming out like a garden and it isn't natural outdoor foliage either. The spectrum of colors is being provided by the metal hardhats, mandatory safety gear for all Forest Service crew, worn by Neighborhood Youth Corps, Job Corps, and "Operation Mainstream" crews. These OEO partners in the forest were brought in to work by the Holston Ranger District staff, who are eager to cooperate with anyone interested in improving the livelihood of rural people.

In addition to the regular Forest Service Crew of eight men who wear silver hats, the six NYC boys, working on stream improvements, recreation sites, and hiking trails, are decked out in bright yellow hats. The twenty orange-hatted young men from the Flatwoods Jobs Corps Conservation Center at Coeburn are building a work-center complex consisting of warehouses, garages, and a water system. The twenty-one men from the Smith County "Operation Mainstream," who are building and improving trail bridges, wear bright blue hats.

The NYC, Job Corps, and "Operation Mainstream" anti-poverty programs are designed to provide meaningful work as well as formal training for better jobs. District Ranger John Archer, who has high praise for the programs, jokingly says, **"If we get any more programs represented here, we'll run out of colors."**

BRIEFS

Rocky Mountain Development Council, Inc., covering Broadwater, Jefferson, Lewis and Clark Counties in Montana, sponsored visits in the homes of private families for Job Corps boys from the Anaconda camp on Thanksgiving and Christmas Days. The 57 boys, mostly from the South and terribly homesick, were welcomed into the family gatherings, and both families and boys were pleased at the get-together.

The Lewis-Clark Transit and Scenic Tours, Inc., of Lewiston, Idaho, showed its backing of community action by providing free transportation for residents attending the December general meeting of the Lewis and Clark CAA.

Three Vermonters who attended the National Outlook Conference on Rural Youth in Washington in October were invited by Governor Philip Hoff of Vermont to participate in a January 31 program sponsored by the Governor's Youth Committee. The delegates were Richard Howrigan, Director of the **Champlain Valley Office of Economic Opportunity,** and two youth delegates, Linda Primm and Michael LaFarr.

WISCONSIN CENTER WILL TRAIN 120 RURAL WORKERS

Recruitment is now underway for 60 rural men and women to be trained in the first cycle of an OEO training program at the University of Wisconsin's Center for Community Leadership Development. The six-week course, February 19 to March 29, is open to CAAs in OEO Regions I, II, III and IV. A second training cycle, April 15 to May 24, will accept 60 persons from Regions IV, V, VI and VII. (Region IV is included in both cycles.)

Rural CAAs are urged to recommend persons from their community for this specialized training course. Applications should be made to the Center for Community Leadership Development, 606 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706. Those interested in the first cycle should apply without delay. For the second cycle, applications should be in by April 1.

Criteria for Selection

Criteria for selection for the course include (1) personal commitment to the anti-poverty program (2) prior activity and experience in community development programs, and (3) evidence of ability to provide effective leadership. Trainees must be 18 years of age or older. The program will teach fundamental techniques of rural community development work, so that enrollees can develop effective skills for employment in a rural CAA or a related agency.

The first two weeks of training will combine classroom study, group discussion and workshops. Areas of study and discussion will cover current social conditions and problems; causes of poverty; identifying the needs of a community; interpretation and presentation of statistical data; identification and study of Federal, State and private programs to promote social change; practical exercises to develop administrative skills; mobilization and coordination of resources; program development and evaluation; program proposal writing; accounting, fiscal and reporting procedures; social action techniques including techniques of working with socio-economic groups within the community; human relations; public relations; communication; and leadership.

Assigned to Field Sites

Following this indoctrination period, the third and fourth weeks of the cycle will be spent in field situations, where teams of trainees will be assigned to on-the-job training sites and observe actual programs in operation.

The final two weeks of the training cycle will bring the trainees back to the Madison campus to evaluate their field experiences, and refine their own skills and techniques in program operations. Sessions will be held on the new OEO legislation and its impact on rural community action. Workshops will provide an opportunity for trainees to use their field experience and their home situations in designing model community development programs.

Those who do not receive continuing pay from their regular places of employment during the training period are eligible for a stipend of $60 per week with $8 for each dependent up to a maximum of $100 a week. Travel to and from the Madison training site and for field trips will be paid. While in Madison, trainees will receive room and board at Lowell Hall, and in the field they will receive $12 per diem in addition to travel costs.

LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Definition of the dimensions and directions of Community Action under the 1967 amendments of the Economic Opportunity Act is nearing completion, according to Ira Kaye, director of Rural Services, OEO/CAP. Rural Opportunities' March issue will report the impact of the new legislation on rural community action.

Oregon Plan Helps Towns To Attract Industry

Although the small farming town of Jefferson, Oregon, lies in the heart of the fertile Willamette valley, it is an economically deficient rural area by almost anybody's yardstick. The town has had several opportunities to attract a food processing industry, but each time, in spite of its location and cropping practices, it was bypassed for another location.

Why? The answer, according to Ted Sidor of the Oregon State Extension Service, is that Jefferson does not have the sewer systems and other public services needed for the industry.

Mr. Sidor heads the Town and Small Cities project of the Oregon Extension Service, funded under Title 1 of the Higher Education Act. The program serves Linn, Marion, Clackamas, Umatilla, Malheur, Baker, Union and Wallowa counties. Helping citizens analyze local problems and plan community improvements, the program serves as liaison with public and private resources. Most officials, says Mr. Sidor, recognize problems but do not have the time, experience or knowledge to initiate and develop community improvement projects. After surveying 63 industrial plants, Sidor concluded that **"if it is desirable to encourage them to come into rural areas, it is more desirable to encourage communities to develop the services that draw industries."**

Mr. Sidor's survey revealed that tax incentives are low on the list of priorities that industries consider in choosing new sites. Labor, markets, nearness to suppliers and raw materials, proper zoning and good transportation were more important to 61 of the 63 industries surveyed.

Through the Town and Small Cities project's educational program, the citizens of Jefferson have been encouraged to provide the facilities that will be attractive to industry. The sewer system was one facility they felt was needed, and it is being installed now.

ARKANSAS TRAINS ITS RURAL WORKERS

The Arkansas Rural Training Program is making certain that the staffs of Community Action Programs in that state are well prepared to help low-income people help themselves.

The program is one of two statewide CAP training programs funded by OEO under section 206 of the Economic Opportunity Act. Five times a year, the Arkansas Rural Training Program conducts an eight-week training session that includes Rural CAP employees as well as unemployed potential CAP workers. The CAP employees range in position from clerk typists to directors; together with the unemployed enrollees, they undergo training that includes lectures, informal discussions, field trips, as well as a two-week on-the-job training session.

The trainees learn about the problems of the rural poor from talks by social workers, Congressional representatives, professors from the University of Arkansas, Regional OEO personnel, Vista workers and others familiar with rural poverty. These same people frequently act as monitors at formal discussions. Field trips take enrollees to Job Corps centers, mental hospital, state and country welfare offices, and State-operated institutions for children and adults.

Training is Intense

The enrollees spend the last two weeks of the eight-week program in a variety of on-the-job training assignments at sites such as social centers, neighborhood health programs, CAPs other than their own, and rural Vista stations. Often they work in areas of program development, community survey techniques, and fiscal management—all vital to the successful operation of a CAP.

The Arkansas Training program brings together a variety of people in each of the five sessions, which affords a healthy exchange of ideas, problems and solutions that ultimately gives all participants new and fresh insights into the problems of the rural poor.

What the trainees say about it

"The training program helped in so many ways; it helped me meet people and acquainted me with the way people live in the areas of CAP work before I started working. Most of all, it made me feel my place was working with people, that I could do something for them and they could do something for me."

This is what a recent graduate of the ARTP had to say about her eight weeks in the program. Prior to her training, she was the unemployed mother of two. Today she is working for a CAP in Mayflower, Arkansas. Her superiors report that this lady is not only doing a good job as a clerk typist, but has successfully reached members of the rural poverty community that were previously impossible to reach.

Jack Bryant from Helena, Arkansas, is another graduate of ARTP. Although previously self-employed as the operator of a woodyard, Bryant was anxious to work with people, especially those who needed help in finding jobs. The training he received through the training program compensated for severe deficiencies in formal education and, more importantly, helped him learn how to work with people.

"It has helped me to recruit workers who have been placed in various positions throughout the county. Others have been referred to me and employed by the Welfare Department, the Post Office, and various local department stores," says Bryant who now works as a Neighborhood Resident Worker at the Phillips County CAA.

Mr. Bryant and the clerk-typist at the Mayflower CAP are only two examples of the highly informed, eager-to-help CAP workers serving the rural poor of Arkansas. The ARTP has proven the value of developing a reliable form of communication and idea sharing among the CAPs within the State.

OEO secretaries and bookkeepers hard at work at the Arkansas OEO Rural Training Program held in Little Rock. They are intent on getting the most out of their eight-week course so that they can go back to their rural CAPs well-informed and well-trained on the services needed to assist low-income persons in their area.

Indian Families Discover Hope Makes The Difference

What happens when people begin to hope? Hannahville, Michigan, a tiny Potawatomi Indian community, is a good example. For a long time there was mighty little hope in the isolated and poor area. Then, a year ago, the Menominee-Delta-Schoolcraft CAA was the spark plug of a community effort which put electricity into 16 homes in time for Christmas (**Rural Opportunities,** February 1967). The entire community was involved—the families, the CAA, the Upper Peninsula CAP, the Marquette Catholic Diocese, the Alger-Delta Electric Cooperative Association, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Title V Program of OEO through the Department of Social Services.

Now, a year later, **"One thing has led to another,"** says Ray LaPorte, the CAA director. **"This community is convinced that progress is possible. Hooking up those homes to the electric lines did it. Now the people have faith that they can improve their way of life, and they are really trying."**

The community shows evidence of change. New roofs, or foundations, or siding—even additional rooms—appear on homes. The Thomas Wandehsega family, with 10 children, had three rooms added to their home. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Phileman, who hadn't moved since 1917, have a new two-room cabin. An old barn is being remodeled to provide a sturdy one-room cabin for two bachelor brothers. All this is the product of fathers working under Title V, with BIA providing $17,000 for materials. Edward Hammerberg, the project foreman, says his nine Title V workers are a hard-working crew who are quickly learning new and valuable skills.

New Homes in the Future

Three families whose homes are beyond repair have moved into used trailers procured by BIA from General Services Administration. Eventually it is hoped that these and other families will move into new housing, for which applications to HUD are now being prepared.

This spring, with the help of the CAA, BIA and Public Health Service, the community will begin to drill new wells. Right now many homes do not have a convenient and dependable water supply, and one 77-year-old woman has to walk several blocks each day to the nearest pump. Water will be piped into the homes, and used plumbing fixtures are being furnished by the Diocese and delivered to the homes by the CAA, which has also located used sinks for 25 families.

Three families living outside of Hannahville will be the next to get the benefits of electricity. **"We are working on that now,"** reports Mr. LaPorte.

Two hundred children in the area attend the Head Start program operated under the CAA. Mrs. Joe Migwanabi and Mrs. Charlotte Megenuph, both members of the Potawatomi Indian community, are aides in the program. Many of the families have received help from the two VISTA workers attached to the CAA, Rexann Maxwell and Bernadine Branco, who arrived last September. Four nights a week the community center buzzes with children who come in for tutoring. Mothers are learning better ways of homemaking and family life. Young and older people use the 250-book library the VISTAS have set up with the help of the Mid-Peninsula Library Foundation. The young women have helped organize a 4-H club, and they conduct a story hour for the little children. Their most unusual project is compiling a history of the Potawatomi tribe. Working with the community college, they hope to get sufficient material to teach the people of the community their own tribal history and heritage. In line with this, Mr. LaPorte and others are investigating methods of developing an Indian craft industry. Although native skills have largely been lost, many examples of early Potawatomi work in leather, wood, ceramics and beads are in the collection of the Field Museum in Chicago, and the museum has agreed to make them available for study if a craft cooperative is undertaken.

HUD Workable Program Requirements Modified For Small Communities

Rural CAAs will be interested in knowing that the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has announced that it has modified its requirements of the Workable Program for Community Improvement for communities of 10,000 persons or less.

The Workable Program is a local plan of action drawn up by a community for the elimination and prevention of slums and blight, and calls for the use of private and public local resources to accomplish this objective.

Approval of the local plan by HUD is required before Federal aid is given for urban renewal, public housing programs, or other HUD programs.

The announced modifications will avoid placing an unreasonable burden on the limited resources of the small communities. HUD Regional Offices will work closely with small communities because they usually need more advice and assistance than the larger city in preparing a Workable Program.

The modified program provides that:

1—Small communities will make written requests for waivers or modifications to the Regional Office and these will be approved if they are reasonable and provide a meaningful program of action to prevent and eliminate blight.

2—Certification or recertification for small communities will be for two years, instead of one year as in the past.

3—Instead of submitting documentation for annual recertification, there will be a field review of progress under the Workable Program.

4—In reviewing applications of small communities, the Regional Office "shall be tolerant of deficiencies or omissions in data and shall not request additional information unless it is pertinent to a determination of acceptability."

Couple Are War On Poverty Allies

A McAlmont, Arkansas, couple have become allies in the War on Poverty, and the residents of the rural poverty area north of Little Rock, Arkansas, will be the beneficiaries of their extraordinary gift.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ruffin, owners of the Ruffin-Jarrett Funeral Home, have built and donated a building to be used as the neighborhood center headquarters for Area 1 of the Economic Opportunity Agency of Pulaski County. The center will serve McAlmont, Tie Plant, Cato, Jacksonville, and Scott—everything in north Pulaski County outside the North Little Rock city limits.

The Ruffins first became involved with EOA when they donated a room in their home to be used as a day care center. Mrs. Ruffin said that the reasons for their decision to construct a new building were that the day care center had a waiting list for more children and that no less than eight members of the EOA staff were working out of a single room.

Mrs. Ruffin came from Rustin, Louisiana, when a child of six. Her father was a laborer and she says that she recalls her mother as always being involved in helping people. Ruffin is a native of Pulaski County. The Ruffins have two adopted children.

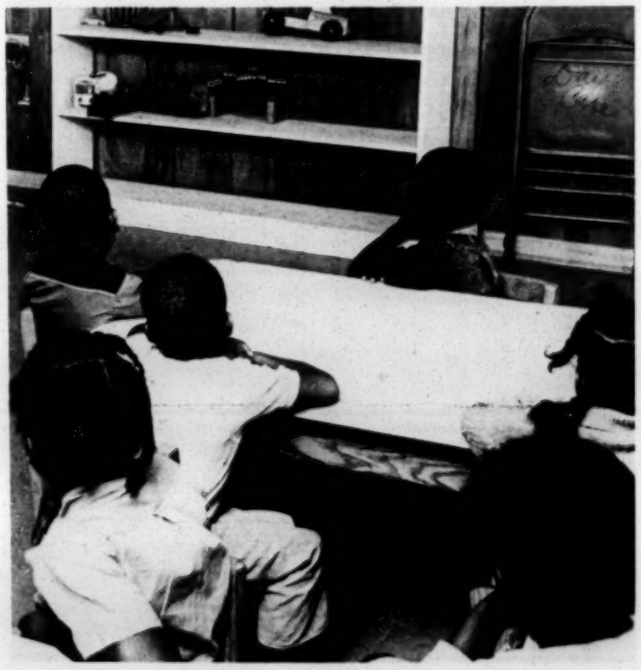
The center, located on eight and one-half acres of land, has 38,000 square feet, which will provide day care facilities for fifty children, six offices, a kitchen and dining room, an area-game room, classrooms and auditorium. The value of the facility is estimated at $75,000—it has paneling, hardwood floors, and is centrally heated and air conditioned. Before it opened, the neighborhood center for the area of approximately 25,000 poverty residents was a small ice cream kiosk.

George Reed, the EOA coordinator for Area 1, said that each of the rural communities had contributed something to the center. It was dedicated December 10, 1967 and has been in full use day-time and evenings. Reed said that the activities undertaken in the center are decided upon by the people of the community.

Schrimpf Is New Rural Man For North Central Region

Paul Schrimpf, a native Missourian, has been appointed CAP Rural Specialist for OEO's North Central Region, Regional Director Don Thomason has announced. Schrimpf will be concerned with implementing the attack on rural poverty in the nine-State area. For the past two years he has been public information officer for North Central Regional Headquarters. His career also includes information work with the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, and almost 20 years of radio and television work in Missouri, including serving as a farm services director.

Schrimpf succeeds James Turgeon, who is now the Regional Interagency Relations Specialist.



The Ruffins became EOA supporters when one of the rooms in their home, which they offered to be used as a day care center, became too small. A new center was the only answer. Here in the new center, the rooms are airy and light and large enough for fifty children.

McAlmont, Arkansas: *The U-shaped center built and donated by Mr. and Mrs. John Ruffin, has plenty of room around it for parking and it is planned to pave the area in the Spring for that purpose. Another one and one-half acres across from the center, is being set aside for a tennis court and outdoor play area.*

Extension Low-Income Work

Three area Extension agents are providing leadership and training for Community Action Programs in 12 Minnesota counties. These counties are included in the Lakes and Pines, Tri-County and the Koochiching-Itasca Community Action Councils. This pilot project began in 1967 and results indicate that the pay-off is good.

If resource personnel are needed, the agents bring them in to supplement local resources. For example, a recent three-day training conference for the Senior Citizens Program in the Lakes and Pines CAP involved a University of Minnesota sociologist, clinical psychiatrist, and representatives of the Governor's Council on Aging. The area agents are helping to plan a youth conference (see adjoining story). They also provide information on community action and other programs related to economic opportunity for the entire 12-county area.

How does all this work under field conditions? How are the problems solved? One of the agents, Gordon Stobb of Tri-County, comments, **"If all the answers were simple, we could be attacking some other problems."** Obviously, the answers aren't simple.

Extension Does Training

Major emphasis has been placed on training CAA program aides—a natural for Extension with its experience in leadership training. As a follow-up, the agents have developed work guides to make aides more effective in conducting home visits. **"It's much more effective for someone other than the boss to do the training,"** comments State OEO Technical Assistance Director Robert Carlson, who is working closely with the Extension Service in the design and conduct of this program.

Dissemination of information useful to citizens and economic opportunity agencies ranks as another important activity of agents in this pilot program. This is especially true where low agricultural production is one of the barriers to improved family and community economic conditions, and the agents provide farm management counselling and training.

One community action program director took the initiative in recruiting several speech therapists to work in local schools. The area Extension agent, by going directly to the University of Minnesota speech specialist, now is providing in-service training for these specialists.

Increase CAA Effectiveness

"We feel very strongly that Agricultural Extension has the experience and human resources to increase effectiveness of on-going economic opportunity programs," says Dr. Roland H. Abraham, Acting Director of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

Dr. Abraham points out that the pilot project provides a direct line between local community action programs and the entire university and Agricultural Extension Service. The program was funded through an arrangement with the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Federal Extension Service, and the University of Minnesota Extension Service. The area agents work directly with local Community Action Councils to plan and carry out training and leader involvement in low-income communities. Area agents are: John R. Jacobson, Grand Rapids (Koochiching-Itasca CAC); Paul Larson, Morris (Lakes and Pines CAC); and Gordon Stobb, Little Falls (Tri-County CAC).

Bryan M. Phifer
Federal Extension Service

Minnesota CAP Focuses On Needs Of Rural Youth

An innovative seminar to examine the needs of rural youth will be held February 10 in the Lakes and Pines Community Action Council in eastern Minnesota. Delegates, both youth and adults, from the seven-county area will be joined by workers in the fields of youth and education from the entire State to hear a panel of speakers and to discuss several areas including the dimensions of youth culture and the rural social system; youth relationships to the school system; and governmental programs as they affect youth.

Emphasis of the program will be on serving the needs of youth of low-income families.

CAC Director Ray Walton and the Lakes and Pines staff have worked closely with the University Extension Service and the Minnesota State Technical Assistance Office in setting up the seminar.

The CAA comprises Aitkin, Carlton, Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs and Pine Counties, where cut-over and burned-over timberland combine with a sandy agricultural area.

(See also adjoining column on Minnesota programs)

MOBILE CENTERS BRING CAP TO SOUTH CAROLINA FAMILIES

When people can't get to the program, the program must get to the people. This decision by the Aiken-Edgefield Community Action Commission in South Carolina will soon move two mobile neighborhood centers into service in Aiken County. The mobile home units are being outfitted and staffed to bring to isolated rural families the training and services they need to help them in their fight against poverty.

Each center will have on board complete information and referral services to the families. Families will be able to learn food purchasing and preparation, sewing, family budgeting, consumer education, and health and sanitation practices. Family planning information will also be available.

A director and three volunteer aides for each of the two mobile centers, and for a permanent center in Edgefield, will be trained by professional staff members of cooperating county agencies.

Rural CAP Grants for Fiscal Year 1968, to December 31, 1967: 450 grants for $57,983,234.

CAP POSITION OPENINGS

Executive Director For Two-County Rural CAA: Administrative background and college degree required. Extensive work experience in CAA preferred. Job description and detailed qualifications, pay scale, and fringe benefit program available from Personnel Director, Mountain Projects, Inc., 50-C West Main Street, Sylva, North Carolina 28779.

Two positions in Salisbury-Rowman Community Service Council, Inc. P. O. Box 631, Salisbury, North Carolina 28144. Telephone 704-633-6633.

Deputy Director of CAA. College graduate, preferably with Master's degree. Experience in community action work desirable. Administrative ability essential.

NYC Director. College graduate, major in sociology and experience in community action work desirable.

Executive Director of Model City agency for Manchester, New Hampshire, a "Model City" of 90,000. Position available immediately. Applicant must have college degree, substantial experience in community development, urban renewal, housing, social work or related fields; at least three years experience in an administrative position. Additional administrative experience may be substituted for college degree. Applicant must demonstrate ability in administration and community relations and must have working experience with Federal agencies and programs. Excellent opportunity to develop new program in a progressive community. Salary open, depending upon qualifications. Send resume to: Mr. Cary P. Davis, Coordinator of Development, 12 Market Street, Manchester, New Hampshire 03101.

Starting Self-Help Housing Is Subject Of New Handbook

A Self-Help Housing Handbook, published under an OEO grant to the International Self-Help Housing Association (ISHHA), is now available to community action agencies. **Starting a Self-Help Housing Program** was written specifically for groups interested in programs jointly financed by OEO and Farmers Home Administration. A second volume, which will deal with operation of a self-help program, is scheduled for a later publication date.

Such specifics as financing for land and materials, "sweat equity," sizes and costs of houses, program timetables, and technical assistance are spelled out in the new handbook. A chart shows a typical organization pattern for a self-help housing project, and samples indicate how articles of incorporation and by-laws should be drawn up, and how an actual self-help housing proposal is written.

The book is published in loose-leaf form so that new material can be added as revisions or additions evolve. Early changes are expected to include information on Housing and Urban Development's 221(h) program for housing rehabilitation and FHA's cooperative housing program. Clay L. Cochran is executive director of ISHHA. For copies of the ISHHA handbook, write to Rural Services Division, Community Action Program, Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D. C. 20506.

Position Wanted

Peace Corps returnee wishes to teach in rural school in Appalachian area. Write Carolyn A. DiMarcello, Box 101, R. D. 2, Pottsville, Pennsylvania 17901.

Use of funds for printing this publication approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 11, 1967.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PRINTED MATTER

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

ROL

CLSA Reports
COMMISSION ON LAW AND SOCIAL ACTION

SUMMARY OF FAIR HOUSING PROVISIONS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL OF 1968, AS APPROVED BY THE SENATE ON MARCH 11.

On March 11, 1968, the United States Senate terminated many weeks of debate on a comprehensive civil rights bill and approved it by a vote of 71 to 20. The bill on which the Senate acted was H.R. 2516, which had been passed by the House of Representatives in 1967. As passed by the House, the bill dealt with only one limited subject, protection of civil rights workers against violence. The Senate, under the prodding of both its liberal and conservative wings, added a number of other features, including protection of the rights of Indians, attempts to curb fomentation of riots and Federal penalties for crimes committed during riots. Undoubtedly, however, the provisions barring discrimination in housing that were added on the floor of the Senate attracted the most attention.

The bill, as amended by the Senate, has been returned to the House of Representatives which will decide whether to accept it as it stands or to insist on the convening of a conference committee to consider further changes. This will not happen before April 10.

This report summarizes the fair housing portion of the bill (Titles VIII and IX) with particular reference to the scope of its application, the practices that are prohibited and the enforcement provisions.

Scope

The bill would go into effect in three stages, gradually extending its application to a very large part (estimated at 80 to 85 per cent) of the total housing market.

(a) Immediately upon enactment (that is, when it is signed by the President), the bill would apply to all dwellings owned or operated by the Federal Government; all dwellings built with the assistance of loans or grants from the Federal Government under agreements entered into after November 20, 1962, unless the loans had been paid off prior to enactment of the bill; all dwellings receiving Federal mortgage guarantees (such as those granted by the FHA and VA), under agreements entered into after November 20, 1962, unless the mortgage had been paid off prior to the effective date of the Act; and dwellings made available through redevelopment projects receiving Federal assistance granted after November 20, 1962.

The term "dwellings" includes not only residential housing but also vacant land for use for residential housing.

The date repeatedly referred to in the sections described above, November 20, 1962, is the date of President Kennedy's executive order prohibiting discrimination in Federally-assisted housing. Apparently, the theory is that discrimination in such housing is already illegal and it is appropriate to make the statutory prohibition effective immediately.

(b) After December 31, 1968, the bill would apply to all dwellings except (1) rooms or units in any dwellings occupied by no more than four families if the owner maintains his living quarters there, and (2) single family homes sold or rented by the owner. However, this second exemption would not apply if the owner owns more than three such single family homes at one time. It is also provided that, in the case of a sale of a single family home by an owner other than its most recent resident, the exemption shall apply only with respect to one sale made within any 24-month period.

(c) After December 31, 1969, the bill would apply to the sale or rental of single family homes unless the house is sold or rented without the services

of a real estate broker or of a person engaged in the business of selling or renting of dwellings, and also without public advertisement in violation of the provision in the bill on discriminatory advertising.

As noted below, the bill also contains provisions barring discrimination in financing of housing and discrimination by associations of real estate brokers, both of which would go into effect at the end of 1968.

The bill would not prohibit religious organizations from giving preference to their own followers with respect to dwellings which they operate for other than a commercial purpose (unless membership in the organization was restricted on account of race, color or national origin). The bill would also permit private clubs to restrict to their own members lodgings which they operate for other than commercial purposes.

Prohibited Practices.

The bill contains the customary provisions making it illegal to refuse to sell or lease housing, to refuse to negotiate for sale or lease of available housing or otherwise withhold housing, because of race, etc., and to discriminate in the terms or conditions of a sale or lease with respect to services and facilities. It would also ban discriminatory advertising. In a section aimed at "block-busting," the bill would make it illegal for anyone, acting "for profit," to induce any person to sell or rent by representations regarding the entry into the neighborhood of persons of a particular race, etc.

After December 31, 1968, it would be unlawful for any financial institution to discriminate in making loans on dwellings because of the race, etc. of the borrower or of the prospective owners or tenants of the dwellings. It would also be unlawful, after that date, to deny to any person full and equal participation in any multiple listing service, real estate brokers' organization or other similar facility on the basis of race, etc.

General Administration

Responsibility for administering the fair housing portions of the bill would be given to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. An additional Assistant Secretary would be added to the HUD Department. All Federal executive departments and agencies administering programs affecting housing and urban development would be directed to do so affirmatively so as to further the purposes of the Act. The HUD Secretary would be directed to make studies concerning housing discrimination, publish reports and cooperate with other governmental and nongovernmental agencies. The Secretary would also be directed to initiate educational and conciliatory activities directly upon enactment of the bill.

Enforcement

The bill provides three separate procedures for enforcement.

1. HUD Administrative Proceedings. Persons aggrieved by discriminatory practices or believing that they may be injured by threatened practices could file complaints with the Secretary within 180 days of the violation. The Secretary would investigate and then notify the complainant "whether he intends to resolve" the complaint. (Although this is not spelled out, the Secretary would presumably make such a declaration of intent when his preliminary investigation produces evidence of illegal discrimination.) On making such a declaration, he would attempt to eliminate or correct the discriminatory practice by informal methods of conciliation and persuasion.

The bill contains a provision to insure handling of cases under state and local fair housing laws where they exist. Thus, when a complaint was filed in such areas, the Secretary would notify the appropriate state or local agency of the filing of the complaint and would refrain from further action on it if the agency accepted jurisdiction and proceeded to act.

If within 30 days after the complaint was filed with the Secretary (or within 30 days after expiration of the reference of a case to a state or local agency) the Secretary was unable to achieve compliance, the aggrieved person could start a civil action in the United States District Court to enforce his rights. (However, such an action could not be started in any state or local area where the law provides a judicial remedy for housing bias.) If the court found a violation of the Act, it could enjoin the practice "or" order appropriate affirmative action. (Despite the use of the word, "or," it is likely that a court could both halt the practice and require remedial steps.) It is specifically provided that the burden of proof shall be on the complainant, as it is in most if not all civil actions.

There are customary elaborate provisions giving the Secretary power to subpena evidence in the investigation of complaints.

2. Individual Court Proceedings. In separate provisions, the bill would permit any person to enforce his rights under the Act by civil actions in the United States courts. This section provides, however, that the court shall suspend proceedings if it believes that conciliation efforts by the Secretary or by a state or local agency in any proceeding are likely to result in satisfactory settlement of the discriminatory practice involved.

The court would be empowered to issue an appropriate order. However, no sale or lease entered into with a person having no notice of the existence of the complaint could be set aside. There are provisions allowing the court to appoint an attorney for the plaintiff if he is not financially able to assume the attorney's fees. It could issue both temporary and permanent injunctions and could award the plaintiff actual damages and not more than $1,000 in punitive damages.

3. Proceedings by the Attorney General. The bill contains provisions (paralleling those of the 1964 Civil Rights Act with respect to employment and public accommodations) which would permit the Attorney General to bring a civil suit restraining discrimination if he found a "practice" of discrimination and the practice "raises an issue of general public importance."

Prevention of Intimidation

The bill would make it unlawful to coerce or interfere with any person in the exercise of the rights described above. This section could be enforced by "an appropriate civil action." In a separate portion of the bill, Title IX, intimidation would be made a criminal offense punishable by a fine of $1,000 and/or up to one year in jail and, if bodily injury results, a fine of up to $10,000 and/or imprisonment of up to ten years and, if death results, imprisonment for any term of years or for life.

Joseph B. Robison

March 25, 1968

America in Vietnam—The Circle of Deception

A psychiatrist who visited South Vietnam says America is defeating her own purposes there

ROBERT JAY LIFTON

It is becoming more and more apparent that the American presence in Vietnam is enclosed in a circle of deception. Distorted perceptions, false interpretations, and misguided actions have been continually reinforcing one another. During a recent re-visit to South Vietnam, I had a chance to talk at some length with both articulate Vietnamese and Americans, and their views revealed to me some of the psychological and historical dilemmas underlying our ever-deteriorating military and political involvement. And the Vietcong "Tet offensive" in late January and February has suddenly exposed this deception—reaching into every aspect of American activities in Vietnam—for all who are willing to see.

Beginning with the military situation itself, in official American evaluations I could not help noting an element of George Orwell's "Newspeak": "progress" means disintegration; and "victory" means stalemate or even defeat. American correspondents told me how, three or four times over the course of a year, they would accompany American troops through the same woods or highlands; each time be informed of the impressive number of Vietcong killed; and end up finding things the way they were, with nothing really settled, no new

territory held, nothing secure. And when the Vietcong recently demonstrated their ability to mount effective attacks in cities and villages throughout the South, American spokesmen responded with dubious body counts and spoke of *our* great triumph. Indeed, the word "stalemate"—so repugnant to our President and our Secretary of State—if anything gives us the benefit of the doubt. It is difficult to estimate how much those Americans who promulgate this Newspeak really believe it, but any circle of deception does involve a good deal of self-deception.

Everybody seems to agree that a major cause of these military difficulties is the fact that the Vietnamese army won't fight. When you inquire why, Americans have a quick answer: "Lack of leadership." This explanation is put forth as though one were discussing a large machine in which a few key gears were missing, with the implication that if *we* (Americans) could only "instill leadership" in *them* (Vietnamese), they would then fight and all would be well. This *mechanistic fallacy* pervades much American thinking about Vietnam in general, and is a way of dismissing the fundamental human dimensions of the problem. (The National Liberation Front and the North do not seem to "lack leadership.") Americans are reluctant to look beyond the immediate "operation" into the chasm, preferring, wherever possible, to reinforce the circle of deception.

Symbolic Death of a Nation

The truth is that South Vietnam is a society so dislocated and fragmented that no amount of American technology or technique, military or rehabilitative, can put it together again. The dislocation goes back at least two centuries, and can be attributed to precolonial, colonial, and postcolonial social conflicts, as well as to certain "postmodern" confusions now found in all societies. The present war accelerates processes of breakdown at every level, especially in its annihilation of village life, the main source of social stability in Vietnam. And what is too often overlooked is the extension of these disintegrative tendencies into the realm of idea systems and images. There has been a breakdown not only of social institutions but of the shared symbols necessary to ordered existence—symbols defining rhythms of life and death, group loyalties, and the nature of reality. This "desymbolization" reaches deeply into individual mental lives and undermines collective efforts of all kinds, including that of fighting a war. Whatever success Communism has had as a cohesive social force in the North or the South has resulted from its ability to provide meaningful new images and symbols, or to revitalize old ones.

While all South Vietnamese are involved in this process of desymbolization, you begin to appreciate its national consequences when you observe some of the convolutions in the lives and thoughts of the country's would-be leaders.

One formerly high-ranking diplomat I spoke to had a background of diverse intellectual and political allegiances; of long and close association with Diem; and of continuing leadership in a prominent religious sect. He spoke from experience when he described the last 30 years of Vietnamese history as "nothing but explosions." But he went on to characterize all existing political systems—"so-called American democracy," European parliamentary methods, and the various kinds of communism and socialism—as inadequate for Vietnamese needs: "We have to find our own way." Somewhat vaguely he added, "These days all ideologies are a little outmoded." I was left with the impression of a man both knowledgeable and confused, in whom the pulls of old Vietnamese and contemporary international images had resulted in a facile end-of-ideology perspective that covered over a more fundamental absence of any viable ideas at all.

Another prominent public figure, after giving a strikingly uninhibited account of pervasive government corruption (including manipulation of the then-impending elections), considered the elections nonetheless hopeful—because "people are learning to play the game of the constitution." Again, I had the sense of a postmodern distrust of all thought systems—of the whole thing being a "game" or a "scenario" (perhaps a "bag") that had to be played out but was not to be taken seriously—in a man who, like his country, could construct little that was cohesive out of damaged old goods and tarnished new ones. (He did not remain hopeful when the elections were over: He condemned them as fraudulent.)

The American response to Vietnamese dislocation and anomie is more and bigger war. And this, of course, means more deception, more claims that things are getting better and that progress is being made.

I found myself reminded of two rather terrifying psychological analogies: First, the tendency of people committed to certain beliefs to refuse to surrender them when circumstances have proven their beliefs to be wrong, but instead to embrace them with renewed intensity. The second, based upon my own work relating to death imagery, is that men are most likely to kill or wish to kill when they feel themselves symbolically dying—that is, overcome by images of stasis, meaninglessness, and separation from the larger currents of human life.

The Blind Giant

To pursue an understanding of the circle of deception, one must examine more closely the nature of the American presence in Vietnam. One is immediately confronted with the theme of the impotence of Amer-

ican power—of the *blind giant.* This is not to say that American men and machines count for naught, but that America-in-Vietnam, despite its vast technological and bureaucratic dimensions (one must go to Vietnam to grasp these), is incapable, *in this situation,* of doing what it says it is doing or wants to do (defend the South against Communism, help strengthen democracy, defeat the N.L.F. and the North or weaken them sufficiently to cause them to seek peace). Here the circle of deception works something like this: The giant has been called forth, fully equipped; one cannot admit that he is helpless. But the giant *is* helpless, not because he lacks strength or even intelligence, but because his vision is severely impaired. Unable to "see" the actual dimensions of the environment he finds himself in, he resorts to blind technological saturation of that environment with his destructive fire-power; unable to see the enemy, he shoots blindly at elusive figures who might just as well be his wards or allies.

Yet, in another sense, the giant seems all-powerful. There is a general feeling in South Vietnam that if America does not take care of things, nothing gets done —for there is a tendency among a dislocated people, unfamiliar with Western technology, to lean on America more and more to do everything. What is becoming clear, however, is that Vietnamese passivity is not relieved but increased by the giant's presence. This is so because of the unhealthy relationship between the Vietnamese and the Americans, a relationship marked by power on one side and dependency on the other—what I call a *situation of counterfeit nurturance.* This pattern can develop in any one-sided relationship; the weak feel special need, but resent help offered because they perceive it as a confirmation of their weakness. A classical example of such a situation is colonialism. But one also finds it in American aid to underdeveloped countries; in Negro-white relationships in the United States; and in virtually all programs of social welfare. The key problem is the denial of a sense of autonomy to the dependent party—indeed, the perpetuation of conditions that make autonomy impossible.

I constantly came upon precisely this combination of dependency and antagonism in South Vietnamese feelings toward Americans. The sense that help received was counterfeit was aggravated by the fact that the help was accompanied by a broadening of areas of destruction. Moreover, Vietnamese hold extreme images of Americans. They see them sometimes as an omnipotent force, a hidden manipulative hand behind everything, and at other times as ineffectual innocents repeatedly duped by a tough enemy. In such a situation of counterfeit nurturance, a balanced view of Americans becomes impossible; and many aspects of the American presence, as I will point out, perpetuate this imbalanced view.

The Many Faces of America

The majority of Americans are new to the country and relate to it mainly on the basis of the war. For them there are another "two Vietnams"—one of fighting and killing, the other of healing and rebuilding. This "second Vietnam" is made up of physicians, agriculturalists, and providers of various forms of social and economic relief—in short, the *humane American.* But however valuable and even heroic the humane American may be, his efforts tend to be tainted by his ultimate involvement with the first group—because he is officially sponsored; or because he must depend upon the American military (dispensers of transportation and much else in South Vietnam) to sustain himself; or simply because he is American. In these and other ways, the services offered by the humane American are likely to become imbued with the suspicion of counterfeit nurturance. Their healing efforts are, in fact, associated with a strange 20th-century moral inconsistency: on the one hand, the assuming of considerable medical and social responsibility for injured and dislocated civilians (though belated and in response to outside pressure); and on the other, the willingness to sacrifice these same civilians, and indeed entire villages, to the goals of war.

There are also many examples of the *poignant American,* a man increasingly aware of the larger contradiction surrounding his energetic and often compassionate reconstructive or therapeutic work. He is an entrapped idealist—entrapped by the official bureaucracy he serves and by the mission it assigns him. He tries to cope with his situation through a form of "bureaucratic idealism," but this is likely to be flawed by some version of the mechanistic fallacy mentioned before. Thus one able young foreign-service officer working in "pacification" said to me, "If I had three or four hundred good dedicated men, I could get the job done." When I asked whether he meant Americans or Vietnamese, his answer—"Of course, if they could be Vietnamese that would be fine"—made it clear that he had Americans in mind. Although well-informed about the historical complexities responsible for the absence in such a program of "three or four hundred good dedicated" Vietnamese, he chose to brush these complexities aside in favor of a characteristically American vision of the most efficient way to "get the job done." In the fashion of most Americans, he attributed the continuing success of the Vietcong (despite severe stresses) to their "organization"—and sought to equal that organization as a way of defeating it. But in Vietnam this kind of efficiency becomes inefficiency, especially when attempted by an alien force—a blind giant—whose vast resources can find no point of local integration, and whose actions, even on behalf of reconstruction, are perceived as externally imposed.

These realities were impressed upon me even more forcefully by another poignant American doing similar work. He was unusually well-trained (he spoke both French and Vietnamese) and well-regarded, and he had had extensive work in the field before assuming his current administrative position. He outlined to me the steps in the program he and his team sought to carry out—establishing security, evaluating social and economic needs, instituting necessary changes—and then admitted that the major impediment to the whole process was the simple fact that security was at best tenuous because "the Vietnamese won't fight." (The recent Vietcong offensive has demonstrated just how great an impediment this is.) He went on to describe how he and his group would seek out a village head and coax him to participate in the program, while instructing him on its procedures, then rush off to the provincial office to smooth the way for the village head's written application, then struggle with various forms of bureaucratic resistance (not to mention the resistance of villagers afraid of retaliation from the Vietcong). He defined his own role in all this as a "catalyst." But it was clear that under such conditions an American is less a catalyst than a *desperate energizer*—one who initiates and oversees a reaction that is not primarily Vietnamese—and, for that matter, is not really taking place.

The Numbed American

There are many varieties of the *numbed American*—intellectually aware of death and suffering, but emotionally desensitized. Such "psychic numbing" is a useful defense in various encounters with death, but it also permits man's most extreme inhumanity to his fellow men. One of its forms is a preoccupation with "professional" concerns. Emphasized to me repeatedly was the widespread awareness among Americans of the importance of a stint in Vietnam for professional advancement—whether for journalists ("the place where the story is"), foreign-service officers, or career military men (a record of command in Vietnam, it was said, would in the future be a prerequisite for highest military appointments). And in all three groups a large number of men conducted themselves as "professionals," in the sense of knowing their work and performing well in adversity. In Vietnam, ordinary professional numbing perpetuates the circle of deception by enabling each to think only of "doing his job." Only occasionally do you encounter men who both "do their jobs" and transcend them—doctors who combine their healing with outspoken moral revulsion toward killing, journalists who, by telling the truth, lay bare the circle of deception.

I heard much of another kind of numbed American—the official who, asked about the killing of civilians, replies, "The numbers have been exaggerated, and anyhow civilians always get hurt in war"; and when asked about the jailing of intellectuals, replies, "We haven't heard about that—after all we can't keep up with everything that goes on—and, besides, we are guests in this country." This form of numbing emerges directly from the contradiction surrounding American influence in Vietnam, as well as from the deception that we are there merely to help a worthy government in its uphill fight to create a free society.

Still other forms of numbing derive from American frustration with Vietnamese passivity. Thus a U.S. Agency for International Development representative spoke of the dreadful predicament of "unofficial refugees" who camp along the roads in order to avoid the gunfire in the villages—and a minute of two later, discussing a campaign to collect blood for needed transfusions, angrily declared, "No American should give a single pint of blood to the Vietnamese until they learn to do things for themselves." G.I.s facing similar frustrations, sometimes with life or death consequences, in a strange country that seems to offer them so little and demand so much, often characterized the Vietnamese as "dirty," "cowardly," "not willing to do a damn thing for themselves," and "not worth fighting for." I heard extreme attitudes emerging from combinations of numbing and rage: "We should use every single weapon we have—including nuclear weapons. We used the atomic bomb in Hiroshima, didn't we?" Nor need one dwell on the brutalization of combatants, or on patterns of "military necessity" prominent on both sides: Americans firing at "anything that moves," and Vietcong killing those suspected of collaborating with Americans or those who simply possess needed equipment.

The psychological purpose of numbing is to ward off anxiety about death—and guilt about the dead and dying. In the case of Americans, both in Vietnam and at home, numbing prevents awareness of what is happening to combatants and noncombatants on all sides, but is easier to call forth with regard to an alien nonwhite people than to our own dead.

The closest to the *quiet American* among those I encountered were, alas, the resident social scientists. One I talked with, a man with a high academic reputation who had been supervising a series of studies under government contract, exuded an unnerving enthusiasm—about the country ("a fascinating place") and about his research ("fascinating" and "rewarding"). There was an air of unreality about this scholar's exuberance in the midst of disintegration: He discussed problems of South Vietnamese and N.L.F. "attitudes," and then the measuring of responses of villagers to the presence of TV sets provided by the Americans for experimental purposes. When I origi-

nally read the Graham Greene novel, I thought its portrait of the *quiet American* in Vietnam a bit overdrawn. But now I believe I understand more about what Greene was trying to convey: the American's misplaced decency, his altruistic commitment that is at once naive and arrogant in its ideological presuppositions, and which ends in disaster. Certainly the social scientist in Vietnam has been much less destructive than many of his fellow countrymen, but he has a special relationship to one part of the circle of deception implicit in Greene's concept—the fiction that a mixture of expert technical knowledge and dedicated anti-Communism will enable Americans to show the way toward a "solution" of the Vietnamese problem.

Finally, there was the *tired American,* emotionally drained by weeks, months, years in a deteriorating situation and by all the time having to explain, to others and to himself, its rosy possibilities. One should never underestimate the psychological work a person must do to maintain an illusion against continually impinging reality. One high-ranking official spokesman responded to my expression of doubt about our position in Vietnam with skillful openmindedness: "One *should* have doubts. Nothing is clear-cut." But his distorted version of events quickly emerged: "We have always been in favor of negotiations, but no one answers the phone." And he buttressed his interpretations with a series of "scholarly" half-truths, including an ingenious justification of the American presence: He referred to a discovery, by an American psychologist, that the Vietnamese "have a strong need for a father-figure" —a vulgarism impressive in its psychological, historical, and moral reach.

Even more revealing was his consistent technique of affirmation by negation. On the suffering of Vietnamese with fixed salaries because of spiraling prices caused by American spending: "There has been no *runaway* inflation." On the poor performance of Vietnamese troops and their tendency to desert: "There has been no defection of whole *battalions.*" On the burgeoning resentment of Americans: "There have been no all-out anti-American *riots.*" Here the circle of deception operated on the assumption that, since one could imagine (anticipate?) far worse developments, things must be quite good now. On the use of American influence to curb flagrant violations of election procedures, he wavered between decorous restraint—"It's their country"—and a sly admission that "We do, of course, talk to people." The fatigue and despair in his voice became all the more understandable when I learned that he had been among the minority of top-ranking Americans in Saigon who favored stronger support of civilian government. Now he was daily defending the course he opposed. For there are doves and hawks of sorts among resident American officials —and, as one knowledgeable journalist put it to me, "Everyone but the generals wants out." But the tired American must remain, and justify being, "in."

Unknown to most Americans, there are large numbers of Vietnamese who refuse to enter the circle of deception, who are painfully aware of the consequences of a situation of counterfeit nurturance. Vietnamese political leaders, professors, writers, and editors conveyed to me various messages of deep dissatisfaction.

. . . But the patient died

One prevailing message was: *You are curing us to death.* A prominent political candidate, who is also a physician and given to medical metaphors, referred to America as an "iron lung" being used to help "the patient" (Vietnam) to "breathe." Then he added, with considerable emotion, "But this iron lung should be for the purpose of the patient learning how to breathe by himself and becoming healthier—not to take over his breathing for him." Using a similar metaphor, a newspaper editor wrote, "The injection of a right dose—in the right place—will cure, but an overdose—injected in the wrong place—will kill." He went on: "A moderate drink . . . once in a while will improve health and morale. But too many drinks too often will poison the blood, and eventually destroy the brain and the liver. Barrels of it will drown the drinker." Here the message is: *Your "help" is poisoning (drowning) us.*

The newspaper editor elaborated that "excessive and prolonged aid" would aggravate an already harmful tendency in South Vietnam for the city to be alienated from the countryside, and make them both "dependent on the donor country" in the way that would "sap . . . physical as well as moral strength, and render [South Vietnam] powerless in the face of a threat to its social body from the inside. . . . [This would be one of] the worst gifts ever made to this country, for it would mean eventual destruction . . . of its capacity to think, plan and execute, and its will to work and struggle—that is, to live." Here we encounter what is perceived as the worst form of counterfeit nurturance: Help meant to be life-giving becomes deadly; in political terms, assistance meant to thwart Communism speeds its victory.

In his talk with me, the editor also lashed out at what he saw as the hypocritical nature of the American effort: "We know you are not fighting for Vietnam but against China. If you want to fight China, why not go there, to her borders, and fight?" As a Southerner, he was especially bitter about the destruction of the country ("Everyone talks about the bombing of the North, but what about the bombing of the South?"). In his writings, he referred to the "preposterous situation" in which Americans supply the

military force to impose an unpopular government upon a rural population, and "even . . . carry out psychological warfare and civic action to win the population over to the government side." In our talk he also brought forth what is for an Asian intellectual the most extreme kind of condemnation, referring to his country as "like a colony, but worse."

Essentially the same message was conveyed to me by a university professor, in the midst of a quiet discussion over aperitifs, when he suddenly launched into an angry denunciation of the blind giant's encroachments into intellectual spheres. He compared the modest office of his university president with the lavish suite maintained on the floor below by the resident American "adviser"; complained of American dictation of educational policies, in ignorance of Vietnamese needs and desires; and concluded, bitterly, that "Americans always think their ways, their ideas, their teaching, their food, their way of life are the best." Like the other Vietnamese quoted above, he was by no means free of need for the Americans, but found himself humiliated, and at times paralyzed, by the form the American presence has taken.

Thus the message *You are curing us to death* readily extends itself to *Give us back our country!* Such was vividly the case with a young writer who had spent several years at an American university and now belonged to a loosely-organized group of intellectuals—highly nationalistic and vaguely socialist, with contempt for their government and respect for the N.L.F. ("We are against their terror but we understand them, and consider many of them patriots"). He spoke to me at length about America's takeover of South Vietnam, and conveyed all of his bitterness in one remark: "This is not our country." Throughout our talk he struggled with feelings of humiliation, and with the quest for renewed individual and national pride. He was contemptuous of those Vietnamese who had become French citizens; asserted, "I am Vietnamese and shall be Vietnamese until I die!"; and summed up his convictions about his country's situation as follows: "I don't care so much whether it is Communist, anti-Communist, nationalist, or imperialist [then, more slowly and pointedly] *as long as it is Vietnamese!*"

This young writer resented the Americans' collusion in what he regarded as fraudulent standards imposed upon Vietnamese intellectuals: "A friend of mine tried to publish an academic study of Marxism, but it was disapproved by the censor, so he wrote another book entitled *Sexual Response,* which was easily approved."

On a Saigon street corner, American journalists patiently wait for news to break. Many of the Americans in Vietnam, the author says, have become preoccupied with "professionalism" and insensitive to the suffering and death around them.

He alluded to the helplessness of the blind giant in Vietnam by suddenly asking me the question, "Can you sleep at night?" At first I thought he was raising a problem of American conscience, but he was referring to the artillery fire one hears in Saigon every evening—his point was that it was occurring on the very outskirts of the city. Yet he in no sense gave up on America. He recalled with great affection the warm and stimulating student community he had known there, in contrast with the "other America" of generals and bureaucrats he found in Vietnam. What he seemed to be asking for was a reassertion of the libertarian spirit he had associated with America in the past. He went so far as to suggest that, since "the problem is not the North but the Chinese" (a point of view many Vietnamese nationalists share), even if the North were to take over the country "it might want an American base in Vietnam." However one might question the accuracy of this assumption of joint interest in preventing Chinese incursion, it would seem to contain a lingering wish to remain allied to America in the struggle for national independence.

But to conclude that men with this kind of intellectual and emotional tie to the West can be counted upon to support Western—or American—political policies is to enter further into the circle of deception. Indeed, for almost a century Asian intellectuals have been emerging from their experience in the West as revolutionaries who combat Western domination. If one looks to Chou En-lai, Krishna Menon, or Ho Chi Minh, one suspects that much of the hostility ultimately felt toward the West has to do with precisely the kind of ambivalence I observed in this young writer. The strong initial attraction becomes viewed as an evil seduction that must be violently resisted in the name of individual and national integrity. And there are many ideological "Wests" to draw upon. The connection with the West is never entirely broken, but it is used mainly as a means of self-discovery.

Dependence and Resentment

Other frequent messages the Vietnamese conveyed to me about Americans were variations on *We feel that we need you but. . . .* A woman of about 30, who was the daughter of a plantation owner from the North and had lived in Paris for some time, was appalled at the generally corrupt and "Americanized" atmosphere she found upon her return to Saigon. She spoke even more bitterly about the effects of American-induced inflation upon Vietnamese civil servants and soldiers, going so far as to claim that many incidents of stealing and killing attributed to the Vietcong were actually the work of destitute members of the South Vietnamese army. Her proposed solution to these problems was a Vietnamese version of the circle of deception: a strongman running the government who would put to death a few of those indulging in graft to set examples for others; and more American soldiers "to fight the Communists." She seemed uneasy about reports of reservations on the part of Americans, and repeatedly asked me to tell her "what Americans think about the war." This kind of anxiety in the Vietnamese appeared to stem from doubts not only about American staying power, but about the validity of the demands they were making of Americans. Such uneasiness and guilt are always likely to increase resentment.

This combination of demand and resentment could take various symbolic forms. On a visit we made to a Saigon hospital, my wife distributed little dolls to children injured in the war. She had given away almost all of them when one of the parents rushed up to her, holding the head of a doll in one hand and the rest of it in the other to demonstrate that the doll had broken in half—all the while smiling with discomfort in the East Asian fashion and making it clear that she expected the broken doll to be replaced (which it was). The incident seemed to suggest several dimensions of the situation of counterfeit nurturance: the help needed and demanded is endless; the American giver will be resented for the imperfections of his gifts; and (somewhat more abstractly) Americans are expected to put severed things and people together—because they possess such great power, and because they are largely responsible for severing them in the first place.

I encountered another symbolic expression of this demand-resentment constellation in a young female dancer hospitalized at a psychiatric center in Saigon. She had lived for some time in London, and had returned to her country because of developing symptoms of mental illness. But she was convinced that "the Americans" had abducted her in London and carried her forcibly back to Saigon, and now wondered what the American psychiatrist could suggest to make her better. Again, Americans are seen as all-powerful —the ultimate source of both benevolence and suffering. The pattern is, of course, by no means unique to Vietnam: General MacArthur frequently appeared in the delusions of Japanese mental patients during the early postwar years, in this and other ways replacing the Emperor. But it is illustrative of the American-Vietnamese relationship.

The prevailing feeling one senses among Vietnamese intellectuals is that of despair and helplessness, or *immobilisme*. Similarly, the people seem in general to react neither with enthusiasm nor opposition but rather with passive resistance: general resistance to government programs; peasants' resistance to taxes; young men's (especially students') resistance to the

army; and, of course, the army's resistance to fighting. The general mixture of lassitude, cynicism, and aggressive self-seeking pervading Saigon is reminiscent of accounts of the atmosphere in large cities in China just before the Communist takeover—which suggests that there is a certain style of American interplay with Asian corruption, of joint participation in the fiction that a highly unpopular and ineffectual government is a dynamic and virtuous force around which free men must rally. In truth, the most efficient and wholehearted American-Vietnamese collaboration I encountered in Saigon was a bar-whorehouse featuring beautiful Vietnamese girls and élite (mainly Embassy) American clientele—who had no complaints about Vietnamese "organization" or "leadership."

Since so many Vietnamese tend to reject the circle of deception, are there any authentic ideas and images to which they are capable of responding? I had the clear impression that there were three: images of *nation, social transformation,* and *peace.* To grasp the importance of these, one must remember that the human mind lives on images, absorbing and recreating them as a basis for all understanding and action. The problem in Vietnam is less a matter of "getting the bugs out of the machine," as the mechanistic fallacy would have it, than of evolving shared world-pictures that inspire and cohere. I would suggest that the uppalatable truth about the American presence in Vietnam is that it radically undermines each of the three significant images I have mentioned.

Dream of Nationhood

We have already observed the force of the *image of nation;* it has been rendered especially compelling by the very precariousness of Vietnam's historical status as a country, by old national struggles as well as by its recent dismemberment. A Vietnamese who is considered a nationalist wears a badge of honor, and much of the admiration in the South for Ho Chi Minh stems from his ability to make psychological contact with all Vietnamese through this shared image (enhanced by his creating a form of "national Communism" with considerable independence from larger Communist nations). Similarly, Vietnamese who feel threatened by the Vietcong are nonetheless willing to speak sympathetically of "nationalists" among the Vietcong.

Many Vietnamese I talked with stressed the South's need for a leader who could, like Ho, reanimate the national image—always making clear that men who have fought on the side of the French during the struggle for independence, as did most of the present military junta, would be automatically disqualified. One young political scientist with experience in government told me that the Vietnamese have been searching in the wrong places for models of leadership and economic development, and advocated someone on the order of Ayub Khan of Pakistan. Most looked to eventual reunification of their country, though differing on how this could or should be achieved. Virtually all maintained that the American presence painfully violates the image of nation, and that this violation has direct pragmatic significance: Guerillas with little

A wounded Vietnamese civilian gets medical aid in a U.S. Army hospital in South Vietnam. According to the author, even the "humane American" devoted to healing and rebuilding simply cannot avoid involvement with the war.

military equipment can harass and outmaneuver the blind giant because he widely identified as an alien threat to their nation.

We have, of course, by now become familiar with the excesses that can surround the image of nation, with aggressive national*ism*. But this should not cause us to lose sight of the powerful integrative force exerted by a people's shared sense of geographical-racial-cultural destiny. The root of the word "nation" is the same as that of "origin" or "birth," and in our struggles to extend the concept outward from its beginnings in clan and tribe to include all of mankind, we may too readily forget that men still require it for their sense of immortalized human continuity.

Clearly, the image of nation is not something that one people can provide for another, least of all Americans for Asians. The refrain I heard from the Vietnamese was that "America must take a risk" and support leaders sufficiently independent of her to make it likely that they would question her policies. Both sides are thus presented with an excruciating paradox that the recent Vietnamese elections have by no means resolved: the American need to support opponents of American power; and the Vietnamese need to call upon American power to help them overcome it. This is part of what the editor quoted earlier meant by the "preposterous situation"—a situation that will find no solution that does not include a reassertion of Vietnamese autonomy.

The Need for Social Reform

The significance of the second general image, that of *social transformation,* is attested to by the recent use of the phrase "revolutionary development" for the American-South Vietnamese village-pacification program. The military regime's miserable record on all aspects of social transformation, especially the basic issue of land reform, renders this terminology sadly ironic. A leading legislator told me that when territory is retaken from the Vietcong, the landlords return right behind government soldiers. Yet a vision of major social reform remains fundamental to reversing the symbolic social death of South Vietnam.

While a number of the people I spoke to condemned the Communists for their "betrayal of the revolution," there was little doubt that *some* form of revolution has to take place. Thus the editor called for "a new army and a new civil service . . . [that] would have to be built up *in the field* [italics his] away from the capital and cities, around a nucleus of revolutionary men . . . living simply among the peasants." The idea sounds familiar; its proponent readily admits that it has much in common with the successful approach of the Vietcong. Our claim that we ourselves have favored such a transformation is very much part of the circle of deception. For while we have applied pressure upon a reluctant government in the direction of reform, our relationship to that government (as well as the nature of that government itself) makes impossible the actual accomplishment of transformation from within. A related deception is the dismissal, as irrelevant or disruptive, of those groups that have most strongly articulated the widespread desire for transformation—militant Buddhists, students, and younger intellectuals. They will surely be heard from in the future.

A Strong Desire for Peace

An even greater deception has pervaded America's underestimation of the significance of the *image of peace* for the Vietnamese. The idea that the South Vietnamese are determined to continue their military struggle should have been shattered, once and for all, by the results of the recent elections. Despite the ruling generals' questionable manipulations, they drew fewer votes than the combination of three candidates who had declared themselves for peace; and the most outspoken peace candidate surprised everyone by coming in second. From all that I heard when I was in Vietnam, I would tend to agree with the opinion expressed by journalists that the dove symbol used on the ballot by the peace candidate had much to do with his impressive showing. Anyone who has talked to Vietnamese during the past few months can readily sense something close to a groundswell of peace sentiment. What symbol could appeal more to an electorate that is largely illiterate but by no means indifferent to the sufferings of war and the attractions of peace? The image of peace includes relief from a long and terrible cycle of death anxiety and death guilt, and—whatever the qualifications put forth about the kind of peace there would be—an opportunity to reverse the increasingly intolerable pattern of disintegration.

I had an encounter with a "former peace candidate" that, I believe, illustrates some of the complicated dimensions of the peace image. This man was an economist who, though still in his 30s, had been finance minister in three cabinets—and his campaign emblem was a bomb crossed out by two diagonal lines. Since the military regime had in the recent past associated peace talk with such dangerous tendencies as "neutralism" and Communism, this kind of campaign by so prominent a person was creating quite a stir. At the time Americans were divided about him—on occasion one would hear him spoken of as "unrealistic" or "put up to it by someone," and on other occasions he would be praised for his accomplishments as finance minister and described as "one of the best minds in South Vietnam." No one was very surprised when, on the day before I went to see him, he was

publicly denounced by the police as having "Communist affiliations," leaving his future as a campaigner, and indeed as a free man, in doubt.

This candidate told me that he welcomed talking to me, since he too wished to stress a psychological perspective. Then he handed me a brief essay (translated from the original French) in which he had, somewhat abstractly, discussed the Vietnamese as a people caught up first in a revolution, then in opposition to revolution, and now feeling "the desire for peace" as their "most powerful psychological motivation." He insisted that the elections should give the people a chance to express this desire, stressing the urgency of proper timing—since in the past there had never been the necessary combination of war exhaustion and political climate for peace, and in the future there might be little left of the country to salvage. He spoke of a "war mechanism"—a self-perpetuating system—with no possibility of anyone's winning, but all continuing to fight "because they don't know anything else to do." (I was later reminded of this when I read John Kenneth Galbraith's contention that "War turns reason into stereotype" and freezes participants in original error.) He felt that the mechanism could be interrupted only by installing a government committed to peace through negotiations; that such a commitment would cut down the effectiveness of the Vietcong, who thrive on war and chaos; and that it would evoke a strong general response in the Vietnamese people, which would in turn impel the N.L.F. and the North to join the South in negotiations. He thought that all this would take time, and that American troops would remain in Vietnam during protracted negotiations, but that once the general undertaking had been started it would succeed in bringing peace to the country.

One could raise various points about his program, but what struck me was his serious effort not only to rally the country around the image of peace but to evolve a workable plan to bring about peace. He told me that the government was spreading false stories about him in order to prevent him from running in the election, and when I asked him why the government was determined to do this he answered, "Because the idea of peace is extremely popular." It would seem that he was right on both counts: He was officially eliminated as a candidate a short time later, and the elections proved that peace was indeed a popular idea.

But images are not so easily eliminated as candidates. Once safely established in their campaigns, a number of other office-seekers (especially the peace candidate who did so well) actively committed themselves to negotiations and the search for peace. Even the military rulers were forced to make very uncharacteristic obeisance in the same direction. Many elements seem to be converging—the influence of the "former peace candidate," an increasing American realization that there is no feasible course other than negotiations, and strong pressure from the rest of the world. But underneath everything is the tremendous power of the image of peace and its ability ultimately to break through the circle of deception.

Ever since World War II, Vietnam has been living out the painful problems besetting the world at large. Thinking back to my first visit to Saigon 13 years ago, I recall mainly scenes of ordinarily well-intentioned men—Vietnamese, French, American—arguing passionately, sometimes intelligently, apparently endlessly, about what should be done, behaving as men do when confronted by a terrible problem that, however approached, will not go away. What I have tried to suggest here is that the problem is being confounded rather than solved by the American presence—because that presence works against Vietnam's only viable psychological and historical possibilities. Is it not time for the giant to begin to see? Can he not recognize, and then step out of, the circle of deception?

FURTHER READING SUGGESTED BY THE AUTHOR:

The Two Viet-Nams by Bernard B. Fall (New York City: Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 1964).

Last Reflections on a War by Bernard B. Fall (New York City: Doubleday & Co., 1967).

Vietnam: Between Two Truces by Jean Lacouture (New York City: Random House, 1966).

Robert Jay Lifton is research professor of psychiatry at Yale. He has spent seven years in the Far East. His interest in the relationship between individual psychology and historical change has resulted in the books, *Thought Reform and the Psychology of Totalism: A Study of "Brainwashing" in China* (1961) and *Death in Life: Survivors of Hiroshima* (1968). He is now working on books about the cultural revolution in China and about death imagery and the impact of nuclear weapons.

In Future Issues

DO WOMEN REALLY LIKE WOMEN?

The feminists tell us that men discriminate against women and consider them inferior. But what about women—do *they* regard women as inferior? Apparently the answer is Yes: A study of the attitudes of college girls shows that they tend to consider any woman's accomplishments as inferior, even when the accomplishments are the same as a man's.

Why Employment-Agency Counselors Lower Their Clients' Self-Esteem

By carefully manipulating a job-applicant, an agency can get him to accept the first available opening

THOMAS M. MARTINEZ

Thomas M. Martinez is an instructor of sociology at the University of Santa Clara. He has written on bureaucratization and professionalization among probation workers and is conducting studies of probation officers in the United Kingdom and of public-employee strikes in the United States. He is also gathering more information for a book on the impact of private employment agencies on American society.

There are more than 5000 private employment agencies in the United States, and their numbers increase about 15 percent per year. The "job counselors" working for these agencies fill millions of positions annually —90 percent in white collar, salaried jobs. Private employment agencies are thus a major force in our national employment picture.

But the fact is that many job counselors are hired as a species of salesman, and they are seldom expert in any other role; the business of the agency may not be obtaining jobs, but obtaining fees; and the counseling services may consist, in large part, of manipulating the applicant to lower his sense of his own worth, thus making it easier for the counselor to place the applicant in a job and obtain a fee.

During the summer of 1964 I worked as a counselor for a private agency in a large Midwestern city. As a participant observer I gathered material for this study, focusing on (1) how the counselor attempts to manipulate the applicant's definition of himself to make it easier to place him in a job quickly; and (2) how the agency itself selects and shapes the personalities of its counselors.

The whole process starts with the job opening. A few of these openings are called in by the interested companies—usually the jobs are for some specialists the company is having difficulty in hiring. But the majority of the openings are obtained when the counselors call the companies, ostensibly to stimulate interest in the qualifications of some particular applicant or applicants. During the call, the counselor inquires about other possible personnel needs. Here is a sample presentation, used by my agency to teach its counselors how to "sell":

" 'Sir, my name is ———. I'm with the ——— department of ——— Agency. I don't know what you have open, but I'm calling in regards to a ——— [title of position, like 'industrial engineer'] who has — years of experience, — education, and is [married or unmarried]. He is presently [employed or unemployed] and available for an interview [give possible time].'

"If the employer expresses a desire to see the applicant, then obtain the following information: the salary paid for the position and their policy on the fee (who pays, the employer or the applicant?). If

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

June 10, 1968

Mr. John Boone
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Boone:

I am writing you in response to your inquiry concerning the raping of a 12 year old Negro girl by an adult caucasion male.

The matter developed along two lines: (1) the prosecution of the defendant, and (2) a civil action against a local hospital for refusing to treat the girl which was initiated by the girl's parents.

Regarding the first point, a group of citizens became aroused and organized specifically to bring community pressure on the prosecuting attorney's office to see that the usual double standard of justice would not come about in this case. (See the enclosed clipping for details). Apparently their pressure was effective for the accused rapist received a sentence of life imprisonment which to my knowledge he is now serving.

The civil action was not as successful. A legal defense fund lawyer was contacted about the girl's rights against the hospital for refusing to treat her and it was thought by him that no cause of action was present.

The facts were that after the girl was raped, the parents took her to memorial hospital for treatment. The physician on duty, who was either an intern or fourth year medical student, refused to treat her because "he didn't want to get involved in a controversy."

The attorney felt it would have been useless to sue because in Arkansas the hospitals fall under the doctrine of charitable institutions and are immune from suits, and it would have been

OFFICERS — RABBI ELIJAH E. PALNICK, CHAIRMAN • MRS. JOE RAMOS, 1st VICE-CHAIRMAN
JAMES M. COATES, JR., 2nd VICE-CHAIRMAN • MRS. FAYDORE HOWARD, SECRETARY
WILLIAM T. KELLY, TREASURER
STAFF — ELIJAH COLEMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • MRS. CAROLE I. TAYLOR, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
MRS. CAROL TUCKER, OFFICE SECRETARY
REV. BEN GRINAGE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ARKANSAS VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

very hard to prove that the doctor refused to treat the girl because she was a Negro. In the light of that thinking no action was brought against either the hospital or the individual doctor.

Yours very truly,

Perlesta Hollingsworth

Perlesta Hollingsworth
LSCRR Intern

PH/ct
Encl.

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

VOLUME 13, NO. 3 NEWSLETTER AUGUST, 1968

From the Executive Director: BLACK LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations has long been concerned about the low percentage of black law enforcement officers in our cities, counties and state. We have in the past few years encouraged mayors, county sheriffs and governors to develop and proceed with plans that would assure a greater percentage of minorities in all departments of law enforcement.

We have sometimes doubted the seriousness of these officials when they have said that they would be willing to hire more officers from the minority groups, but they had few or no applications. Because of this, our State Office and local groups have at times asked our services in helping to secure young men who could qualify to become police officers.

We have found, too, that the recruitment of young black men for this kind of work does, at this time, create a problem. We've asked ourselves why, as we are sure those genuinely concerned officials must have done, aren't young black men interested in careers in law enforcement?

The answers we get from conversations and observation from many of these potential prospects probably reveal some insights into their obvious reluctancy toward police work.

First, and foremost, the Black community has held a psychological image of the policeman that has not been conducive to trust, respect and concern. For example, one would have difficulty finding a black youth past the age of 12 who really thought of the policeman in his neighborhood as a helpful friend. This is probably true because the experiences the youth's parents have had with the police have taught him fear rather than respect.

Secondly, in too many instances, the police department has done little to remove the negative image which they created in the Black community. A black policeman is often regarded as "selling out" or informing.

Unless there are substantial efforts made by law enforcement officials in the area of human relations, the stigma on the police - either black or white - will remain. Thus, the paradox will also remain: demands for more black policemen from the Black community vs. the real reluctance of many Negroes to identify themselves with what has been the symbol of oppression.

The burden rests upon the police to make overtures to the Negro community and to consciously show changes in attitude toward minorities and the poor.

REBELLION IN LITTLE ROCK? YES!

A rebellion against social and economic conditions, not against mankind.

A rebellion because the people have had enough; they're tired and they're ready to give their all, their life, for what they feel to be human rights! They are willing to risk death because they consider these rights to be more important than themselves. They are making a loud demand for clarity, unity and order in our society.

Many of Little Rock's city officials and townspeople were shocked, scared, bewildered after the weekend of disturbances. Many were saying, "Haven't we given them parks, open-air theatres; haven't we said yes, you may go to a movie downtown; yes, you may eat in our public restaurants; sleep in our motels - but that doesn't mean we will treat you with respect - the same respect we have for our white brothers."

The President's Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders listed 12 deeply held grievances as probable causes of social disorders:

"First Level of Intensity

1. Police practices
2. Unemployment and underemployment
3. Inadequate housing

Second Level of Intensity

4. Inadequate education
5. Poor recreation facilities and programs
6. Ineffectiveness of the political structure and grievance mechanisms

Third Level of Intensity

7. Disrespectful white attitudes
8. Discriminatory administration of justice
9. Inadequacy of federal programs
10. Inadequacy of municipal services
11. Discriminatory consumer and credit practices
12. Inadequate welfare programs."

The Commission's report further stated:

"What the rioters appeared to be seeking was fuller participation in the social order and the material benefits enjoyed by the majority of American citizens. Rather than rejecting the American system, they were anxious to obtain a place for themselves in it."

The Black United Youth Groups of Little Rock and North Little Rock made the following recommendations to the city officials:

1. Negro Assistant City Manager to fill the need which exists for a person who is in touch with the Negro community to serve on the management level of city government.

2. Meaningful Negro and white poverty representation (either elected or appointed) on city, county and state boards.

3. At least two Negroes appointed to fill Civil Service Board vacancies.

4. Recruitment and training programs for Negro law enforcement officers and firemen through 1968 Crime Control Bill.

5. Spelled out policy of law enforcement procedures. Declaration of Rights of citizens when issues with law enforcement agencies arise.

6. A civilian review board for all complaints of harassment and police brutality.

7. Initiation of police community relation program in poverty communities.

8. Better pay to attract better quality law enforcement officers combined with in-service training.

9. Stronger and more sincere effort on the part of the business community to develop and provide jobs and end discriminatory hiring practices, especially as regards the hard-core poor.

10. A thorough investigation of the penal farm system by a truly representative civilian group and a public report of their findings.

11. Immediate efforts to integrate the National Guard.

The Advisory Committee on Civil Disorders in their attempt to answer the question "Why Did It Happen?, listed several basic causes:

"The most fundamental (cause) is the racial attitude and behavior of white Americans toward Black Americans. Race prejudice has shaped our history decisively; it now threatens to affect our future."

"White racism is essentially responsible for the explosive mixture which has been accumulating in our cities since the end of World War II. Among the ingredients of this mixture are:

Pervasive discrimination and segregation in employment, education and housing, which have resulted in the continuing exclusion of great numbers of Negroes from the benefits of economic progress.

...despite continuing economic growth and declining national unemployment rates, the unemployment rate for Negroes in 1967 was more than double that for whites.... Negro men are more than three times as likely as white men to be in low-paying, unskilled or service jobs. This concentration of male Negro employment at the lowest end of the occupational scale is the single most important cause of poverty among Negroes.

....segregation and poverty converge on the young to destroy opportunity and enforce failure. Crime, drug addiction, dependency on welfare, and bitterness and resentment against society in general and white society in particular are the result."

The Commission further states:

"A new mood has sprung up among Negroes, particularly among the young, in which self-esteem and enhanced racial pride are replacing apathy and submission to "the system."

"The police are not merely a "spark" factor. To some Negroes police have come to symbolize white power,

white racism and white repression. And the fact is that many police do reflect and express these white attitudes. The atmosphere of hostility and cynicism is reinforced by a widespread belief among Negroes in the existence of police brutality and in a "double standard" of justice and protection - one for Negroes and one for whites."

"The maintenance of civil order cannot be left to the police alone. The police need guidance, as well as support, from mayors and other public officials. It is the responsibility of public officials to determine proper police policies, support adequate police standards for personnel and performance, and participate in planning for the control of disorders."

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations has available a Summary of the Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. Every concerned citizen must read this. Please contact our office for a copy of this Summary.

LOCAL ORGANIZING ACTIVITIES

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations has a total of 13 active affiliate councils over the State of Arkansas. Listed below are the affiliate councils and their membership count as of January 1, 1968:

COUNCIL	NEW MEMBERSHIP	RENEWAL MEMBERSHIPS	TOTAL MEMBERSHIP
Batesville	24	2	26
Conway	33	53	86
El Dorado	5	2	7
Fayetteville	58	91	149
Forrest City	7	13	20
Fort Smith	16	10	26
Hot Springs	17	6	23
Jonesboro	97	11	108
Little Rock	155	271	426
North Little Rock	28	9	37
Pine Bluff	10	37	47
Wynne	6	16	22
Ouachita Council		120	120
Other Cities in Ark.	10	29	39
Out of State Members	4	9	13
TOTAL	470	679	1,149

BATESVILLE

Another addition to the Arkansas Council on Human Relations! The Batesville Council on Human Relations was organized recently by 26 members of this community. Officers elected were:

Dr. C. Fitzhugh Spragins	-	Chairman
Savoy Montgomery	-	Co-chairman
Mrs. Johnnie Murchison	-	Secretary-Treasurer
Mrs. James Gillaspy	-	Corresponding Secretary
Mrs. Dick R. Kinser	-	Reporter
Ron Murchison	-	Board Representative to ACHR.

The Batesville Council has taken as its first community project that of getting Negroes placed in jobs in various industries in Batesville. This Council is conducting a manpower survey of the city and county

to determine the number of individuals available for employment and individuals available for upgrading in their present employment.

A REPORT FROM THE NORTH LITTLE ROCK COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The North Little Rock Council on Human Relations seems to be in full swing as always trying to open up dialogue among people who, because of history and social customs, have never had the opportunity to become acquainted with each other.

The North Little Rock Council understands that for many persons this kind of dialogue is an educational experience - learning about the conditions in one's own community, about the problems and hopes of other people, about what may be done concretely to improve our society.

The Council has done much to improve the race relations among the citizens of North Little Rock in the area of education with John Wesley Smith as Chairman, who is now a member of the North Little Rock School Board becoming the first Negro to serve on that Board; in the area of housing with W. D. Goldsby as chairman of that committee, who for seven years chaired that committee and is now the President of the North Little Rock Council. Mr. Goldsby succeeds Mr. W. H. Williams who has given great leadership and guidance to the Council. This Council has done much in the area of health and welfare with Terry Thompson as chairman of that committee. The Council's membership has increased with Mrs. M. Z. Glien as chairman of that committee. Miss Rose Ann Mooney, who is presently working with the EOA Headstart Program, is Vice-president of this Council.

Members of the Council feel that there is much to be done in improving human relations by working to secure equal opportunity for all people. The North Little Rock Council is dedicated to social improvement and change - changes to bridge the gap between the American ideals of equal justice and equal opportunity and those inequities they see around them every day.

New Officers		Committee Chairmen	
W. D. Goldsby	- President	Housing	- Roscoe Whyte
Rose Ann Mooney	- Vice President	Education	- W.S. Jones
Mrs. W. S. Jones	- Secretary	Health & Welfare	- S. Redwood
Mrs. Erma Daniels	- Recording Secretary	Employment	- Mrs.M.Glien
Boyce Johnson	- Treasurer	Community Coordination	- T. Thompson
		Membership	- B. Johnson

HOT SPRINGS COUNCIL

The Hot Springs Council on Human Relations is presently working in the areas of voter education and employment. Progress has been made in the area of employment after biracial conferences with several industries in that city.

JONESBORO COUNCIL

The United States Office of Health, Education and Welfare has approved a $75,000 grant for the Jonesboro School District for the purpose of conducting a follow through program for disadvantaged children who have participated in the Head Start pre-school program. The Jonesboro Head Start Program is the only follow through grant approved in the State of Arkansas.

This follow through program was developed with close cooperation between the School System and head start personnel, many of whom are members of the Jonesboro Council on Human Relations.

Funds are available through the Department of Health, Education & Welfare for other similar approved projects.

The Jonesboro Council is sponsoring an integregated "Babe Ruth" baseball team. Mr. Jim Hanley, Chief of Police of Jonesboro, was guest speaker at this Council's meeting August 15. Chief Hanley announced to this Council 4 police positions were open and he would fill these positions with Negroes if any are interested.

LITTLE ROCK COUNCIL

The Little Rock Council on Human Relations held its monthly meeting August 20 at the Dunbar Recreation Center. The purpose of the meeting was to help the Intercollegiate Council on Human Relations conduct a Voter Education Workshop. The Intercollegiate Council was organized by concerned young people in Little Rock who are students at Little Rock University, Philander Smith College, Shorter College and Arkansas Baptist College.

Since this is an election year, these students are planning other workshops in low-income areas of the County to inform the people of the importance of voting. Constitutional Amendments and Initiated Acts which will appear on the ballot in November were discussed and a voting machine was available through the courtesy of R. S. "Bob" Peters, County Clerk, for demonstration. Mr. Peters has offered to demonstrate and have available the voting machine upon request.

Dr. Jerry Perrin, Human Relations Advisor for the Little Rock Public Schools was guest speaker at the Little Rock Council's meeting in June.

The next meeting of the Little Rock Council will be September 17, 7:30 p.m., Dunbar Community Center, 16 & Chester. Topic of discussion will be Desegregation in the Little Rock Schools.

A REPORT FROM THE OUACHITA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Ouachita Council has formed a Liason With Youth Committee in an attempt to involve the young people of Camden in the Council's activities. Youth from the four high schools in the greater Camden area were invited to make suggestions for summer projects.

WELFARE & POVERTY COMMITTEE, CAMDEN: This committee sponsored a welfare workshop; met with representatives of the Welfare Department; and is working through Negro ministers to assist in helping the elderly and uninformed people receive welfare. This Council is working with representatives of the OEO Community Action Program to establish Day Care Centers in Camden.

HOUSING COMMITTEE: This group has made a survey of low-income housing needs and has found that the present public housing program cannot take care of all applicants. An additional public housing program is in the planning stage and it is hoped it will be approved. As general economic progress is made, more previously low-income families will be able to provide homes for themselves. A new subdivision is being opened with very generous terms for those desiring to own homes.

LABOR & EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE: This committee has been active in promoting fair employment practices and encouraging the hiring of Negroes in retail sales positions. This committee assisted in the desegregation of local medical clinic waiting rooms.

VOTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE: Over 100 Negro PTA and community representatives attended a Voter Education Workshop conducted by the Camden League of Women Voters. Mr. Donald Broach, County Clerk, was present to register any unregistered voters.

The City Manager of Camden has enlisted this Council's aid in matters involving arrests and to make full reports of incidents concerning rumors which had been circulated.

ACHR WELFARE PROJECT

Why Welfare Workshops? Howard Himmelbaum and members of the Welfare Committee of the Little Rock Council on Human Relations have been conducting workshops in Pulaski County and in other counties throughout the State. These educational workshops are conducted in the poverty areas so that the poor will understand their rights and responsibilities with regard to the welfare system.

Ann Patton, a student at Henderson State Teachers College majoring in sociology, has worked this summer with Howard Himmelbaum to complete a Simplified Welfare Manual.

This Welfare Manual is designed for the layman. All too often studies are made and manuals and pamphlets are written, but nothing in the welfare system changes. This happens because the material is too technical and can be used only by professional people in the field. This simplified welfare manual is a most useful tool when it is combined with a community action program of organizing welfare education groups. The manual allows people to confront their county welfare offices with an understanding of how public welfare works and how it should work.

While these workshops have been designed toward informing the community as to the rights and responsibilities of the welfare recipients, it is also designed to educate the more affluent community of the problems involved in the entire welfare system.

ARKANSAS VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

Reverend Ben Grinage resigned his position as Director of the Arkansas Voter Education Project July 12 to accept a full time position on the staff of Senator J. William Fulbright. Gene Reeder, Administrative Assistant for this project, is acting director.

The AVEP was formerly organized in July, 1967 although voter registration drives have been conducted in the State since 1962. AVEP is a non-partisan, non-profit organization dedicated to helping Negro citizens become better informed voters through programs of voter registration, citizenship education and leadership training. The ultimate goal of AVEP is the participation of every citizen in the affairs of government so that each citizen will be able to share in the determination of his political, social and economic life.

GRANTS AWARDED TO SIX COUNTIES IN ARKANSAS

Six counties in Arkansas have been funded by the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta for the purpose of conducting voter registration and citizenship education drives.

These grants, which will run from June 27 to August 22, were made by VEP after receiving written proposals from these counties. Listed below are the counties receiving grants and the number of citizens they have registered since June 27:

		No. Registered
Crittenden County	(1st Congressional Dist.)	92
Cross County	(1st Congressional Dist.)	No Record to date
St. Francis County	(1st Congressional Dist.)	204
Woodruff County	(1st Congressional Dist.)	60
Pulaski County	(2nd Congressional Dist.)	105
Jefferson County	(4th Congressional Dist.)	350
	Total Registered	811

There are approximately 32,948 more qualified voters in the State of Arkansas as of June 1, 1968 than of June 1, 1967. Arkansas has a total of 769,704 qualified voters as of June 1, 1968.

The total white voting age population in Arkansas is 850,643; of this number approximately 616,000 are registered voters; a percentage of 72.4 registered. The total Negro voting age population is 192,626 with approximately 121,000 registered voters, a percentage of 62.8 registered.

Pulaski County, the largest county, had 99,305 registered voters June 1, 1967; June 1, 1968, there were 102,673 registered voters - an increase of 3,368 voters.

The increase of black eligible voters cannot be accurately determined since the present voter registration system does not require a person to specify race.

TWO NEGROES WIN IN REPUBLICAN PRIMARY

Of the 37 black candidates who filed for positions in municipal, county, state and federal government races in Arkansas only 2 were winners. Republican candidate York Williams, Jr. of Dermott and a member of ACHR's Board of Directors, won over Richard G. Fricke, 1,119 votes to Fricke's 27, for State Representative, Position 1, District 44 (Chicot Co.). His Democratic opponent in November will be LaMar Dingler of Lake Village.
Reverend Daniel Bowman, Republican, polled 2,933 votes over Jimmie M. Brown's 1,731 to win the Republican nomination for Position 3, District 22 (Pulaski & Perry Co.). In November's election Mr. Bowman's opponent will be Gayle Windsor who has held this house seat for many years.

Reverend J. F. Cooley of Forrest City who filed as an Independent for Position 2, District 27, will face Wayne Courtney of that city and a Democrat, and will also face Steve Eatmon, a Republican from Blytheville in November.

Two Negro Candidates for State Representative who were unopposed in the Primary Election will face opposition in November.

Reverend M. L. Hendricks of Little Rock, a Republican for Position 1, District 22, will challenge W. E. "Bill" Beaumont, a Democrat, in the general election.

Charles Sims of Marvell, a Republican, will face Jim Linder, a Democrat of West Helena in November in the race for State Representative, Position 2, District 29 (Lee & Phillips Co.)

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS MARTIN LUTHER KING SCHOLARSHIP FUND

This Committee is continuing to solicit funds for scholarships to be given in memory of Dr. King. This committee which is comprised of U of A faculty, students and staff, has received contributions throughout the State. However, the amount of contributions to this date is not enough to insure a perpetual scholarship.

This scholarship is to be awarded to one or more students who show promise of contributing to the fulfillment of Dr. King's dream of brotherhood, equality of all peoples, social justice and world peace.

Contributions may be sent to the Martin Luther King Scholarship Committee, Box 1719, University Station, Fayetteville, Arkansas. These contributions will be deposited with the University Endowment and Trust Fund and are tax deductible. If further information is required, please write Mr. Erin L. Schmidt in care of the Martin Luther King Scholarship Fund.

Georgia Department of Labor
One Peachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Sam Caldwell
COMMISSIONER

Walter O. Brooks
DIRECTOR
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCY

November 4, 1968

Mr. John O. Boone
Project Director
Corrections Project of
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Boone:

During our conversation of last Thursday, you will recall that I told you that I would like for you to come visit our Metropolitan Manpower Center, One Peachtree St., N. E. and also our Professional, Clerical and Sales Office, 161 Peachtree St., N. E.

Our purpose for inviting prominent citizens like you is to acquaint them with the services rendered to many individuals, business concerns, to our city, state and nation as well. Won't you please accept this my invitation to come and visit with us real soon?

Let me assure you that our Metropolitan Area Director, Mr. S. J. Steen and his staff will gladly welcome you. I will greatly appreciate it if you will be so kind as to telephone me at 688-9000, ext. 204 or write me and let me know when you plan to visit us so that I may inform Mr. Steen and he can arrange to be present.

Sincerely,

S. J. Steen
Metropolitan Area Director

by: Herman Scott, Jr.
Herman Scott, Jr.
Minority Group Representative

Denham Goes On Trial Thursday; Rape Charge Of 12-Year Old Girl

Committee Of 100 To Attend The Rape Trial

Jerry Denham, a White man, who is allegedly charged with raping a 12 year-old Negro girl in the Parlarm Community on the night of June 24, 1967, will go on trial Thursday October 26th. This information was related to the Journal this past week.

The trial will begin at 9:30 a.m. in Judge Kirby's Court at the Pulaski County Court House.

The 12 year-old girl was reportedly baby-sitting for a White Family in the community when the White man entered the home about 11:30 p.m. and forceably carried her out of the house by gun point into a wooded area where he allegedly raped her.

Denham, who is charged with raping the girl, was immediately arrested and lodged in the Pulaski County Jail. He was later committed to the State Hospital for a 30-day observation test and was found to be sane.

The Concerned Citizens Committee of 100 of Marche and Palarm communities, was organized immediately for the purpose of protesting the matter and seeing that the law would take its course in the case. Rev. John Taylor is the President and Mr. Leo Richardson is the Secretary-Treasurer.

ATLANTA CHAPTER, School of Social Work Alumni Association
Atlanta University, 223 Chestnut St., S. W., Atlanta, Georgia 30314
Telephone (404) 523-6431

A resolution has been passed by the alumni of the Atlanta University, School of Social Work recommending repeal of the AFDC Freeze which is set to go into effect July 1, 1969. It is with great concern that we urge the repeal of this bill: A bill that will deny too many of our nation's children the basic human needs of survival. In fact, under present legislation in Georgia, the most a family of four or more can receive is $154.00 a month which amounts to $1,848.00 a year, almost fifty per cent under the poverty level. The Federal poverty level for a family of four is $3,200.00. We are already perpetuating an injustice by not providing these children, the unfortunate victims of such legislation, the opportunity for at least adequate food, clothing, and shelter. The freeze will result in maximum aid to families with dependent children of $900.00 for a family of four per year. To cut such funds lower still is not only an act of cruelty but also socially and economically suicidal. According to President Johnson's recent study, Commission on Human Rights, we can no longer afford to ignore the needs of the poor. By not facing such crucial issues as providing for our children, we are providing for ourselves the problems of retardation, delin-

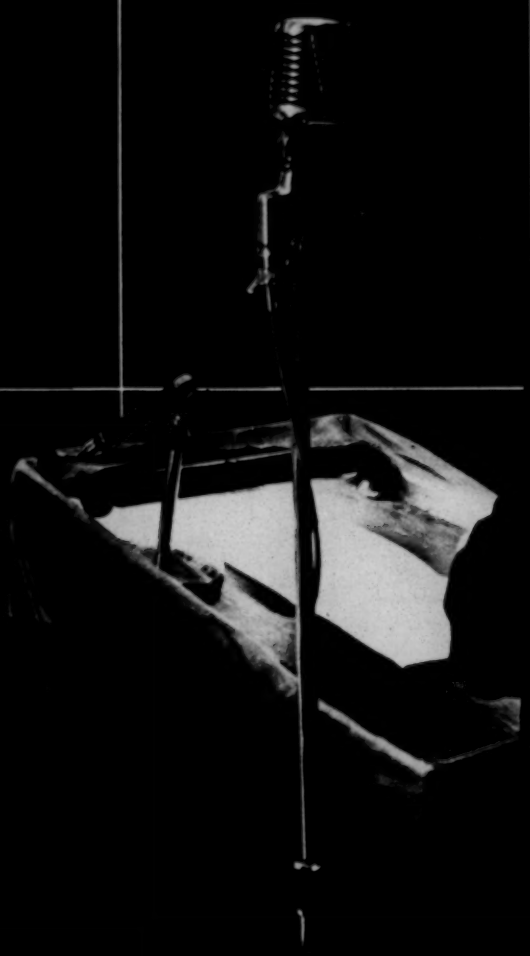
quency, malnutrition and further rioting. Revolutions are a product of abuse of one class by the other. Can we afford to go backwards now when we have already been overwhelmed as a result of many years of social neglect? Can we afford to breed tired, petulant, suspicious, apathetic children that will perhaps be problems in the future.

The Council on Family and Children Services, 1968 meeting, endorsed a "Pledge to Children" promising "We will work to lift the standard of living and to improve our economic practices so that you may have a material basis for a full life". It will be impossible for us to live up to this pledge if the proposed freeze goes into effect. Let us therefore re-examine our pledge to our children and our responsibility to them.

The Urban Coalition

Phase II

Expanding Employment Opportunities



Eastern Regional

Private Employment Conference

22 advice (1 mother, 2 father, 3 both, 4 older brother sister, 5 grandparents, 6 present teacher, 7 school pers, 8 personal friends, 9 older friends)

---

23 13 as is

---

24 a-d as is, e availability of colleges + unis; g as in I

---

25 16 kept g. which reads "I involve myself in gang activities"

---

26 see notes revision of 17

---

27 getting ahead as revised in II

---

28 I 35

---

29 I 36

---

30 I 32 "after what grade ... 9, 10, 11, 12

31 I 33

---

32 as revised in II Old question 22

33a 23

33b live alone

33c married

---

34 24 as revised on II

35 25 as is on II

36 26 with revisions

~~37 27 with changes~~

~~38 as attached~~

~~34 see attached~~

37 spanish

38 scolding

~~39 [illegible]~~

~~40 [illegible]~~

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314

January 20, 1968

SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Mr. Irving K. Kaler
Chairman
Atlanta Community Relations Commission
1820 Fulton National Bank Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Kaler:

Several members of the Atlanta Committee for Cooperative Action called me last night (Friday, January 19, 1968) expressing a great deal of concern over the news release that Mrs. Eliza Paschall may be released from her position as Executive Director of the Community Relations Commission.

We view this development with serious alarm inasmuch as Mrs. Paschall, over the years, has developed a level of confidence among all elements of the Negro community which would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to duplicate.

We feel that Mrs. Paschall's experience and her ability to communicate with members of our community make her an ideal candidate for the position. Accordingly, I urge strongly that the Commission continue Mrs. Paschall in her present position.

The Commission still has not gained the prominence or confidence that it needs for effective action. We feel that Mrs. Paschall can contribute in this area. She has our strong endorsement.

Sincerely yours,

Tilman C. Cothran

TILMAN C. COTHRAN
Chairman
Atlanta Committee for Cooperative Action

TCC:dwa

P.S. To Non-Commission Member:

It might help if you would send a similar letter to the Commission.

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

MEMORANDUM

March 11, 1968

TO: Field Instructor

FROM: Mrs. Lydia Wynn - Coordinator of Field Instruction

Now that students are into the second semester of field instruction may I take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the excellent cooperation we have received from each of you.

It does appear that there is a pattern in the monthly reports indicating that most students are now less anxious, and developing a firm committment to practice as a science requiring both knowledge and skills.

Social Work education is itself finding it must make new directions, must find new approaches in order to train students who will be able to respond to the current and future demands of the field of Social Work.

The Field Instruction Committee has planned to concen - trate on the student at our next meeting.

Mrs. W.W. Higgins, Executive Director of The Big Brothers Association of Atlanta, and Mrs. Jessie Walker, Atlanta University School Representative will discuss the "Student as a Learner".

This meeting will be held Tuesday, March 19, 1968 at 2:30 P.M. We are looking forward to seeing you.

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

March 14, 1968

Dear Field Instructor:

I am enclosing for your information a schedule of proposed visits for March, April and May. If this schedule meets with your approval you may telephone or write me confirming the dates listed.

Agency	Dates			Time
Wesley Community Center	3-12-68	4-2-68	5-2-68	10:00 A.M.
Bulter Street Y.M.C.A.	3-19-68	4-9-68	5-7-68	10:00 A.M.
Atlanta Urban League	3-19-68	4-9-68	5-7-68	2:00 P.M.
Atlanta Children & Youth Services	3-20-68	4-11-68	5-9-68	2:00 P.M.
Southern Regional Council	3-28-68	4-16-68	5-13-68	2:00 P.M.
ACCEP (EOA) Service	3-28-68	4-16-68	5-13-68	10:00 A.M.

Thanking you in advance for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

George T. Hedpespeth, ACSW
School Representative

GTH:bm

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
Atlanta, Georgia
July 8, 1968

It is important for you to know that:

____during the six months placement period, the School's Liaison Representatives make at least two visits to agencies, in October - November, and in January. The primary purpose is to review the student's Progress. Approximately one day for each student is planned. Dates convenient to agency executives, field instructors, students and the liaison are arranged. The liaison will make the initial contact.

____when possible, a visit is also made by a member of the research faculty to facilitate an exchange of ideas on student research, as well as to assist students with their projects. (Research program is under revision).

____a minimum of 2½ hours per week of direct field instruction should be scheduled for each student. Where feasible, a combination of teaching method should be employed.

____the student should use the recording method practiced by the agency. In those agencies not requiring process recording, the student must use this method to the extent the field instructor deems it necessary for teaching purposes.

____during the liaison representative's first visit, course objectives and course content for Field Work III will be discussed.

____students are exprected to observe agency policies, procedures, and daily work schedules. A maximum of five work days may be allowed during the Christmas season, if it is the field instructor's judgement that the student's progress toward achieving course objectives warrants this absence. Non-Christian students may observe their religious holidays.

____all absences, other than agency and religious holidays, must be made up.

____students are expected to devote 4½ days per week to field work, and one-half day to the research project.

____a monthly report from students is required. The field instructor and the liaison representative should receive a copy on the 15th of each month, beginning with October. The student retains one copy. (For your information, the report form is included).

____it is essential that the field instructor make two written reports of the student's progress. Two copies of these reports are due at the School on December 15 and on February 15. Guides for appraisal of student's progress will be sent to you.

____students should participate in the evaluation conferences, and should read and affix their signatures to the final copies of the reports before these are sent to the School.

____the University requires a letter grade for all students: A-excellent B-good - C-fair and F-failure. The grade is base on the student's overall achievement of the course objectives and determination is made by the collaboration of field instructor and liaison representative. In the event of disharmony of judgement, the School accepts the responsibility for making the final determination.

____the agency is expected to immediately notify the School of any emerging situation which might adversely affect the normal progress of the student.

____we're so glad you're working with us!

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
Atlanta, Georgia
July 8, 1968

Student has completed the following Courses

Unit I

Group Work I - Casework I or Community Organization I
Human Behavior and the Social Environment I
Social Process I
Social Statistics I
Social Welfare Policy and Services I
Field Instruction I

Unit II

Group Work II - Casework II or Community Organization II
Human Behavior and the Social Environment II
Social Process II
Social Work Administration
Social Welfare Policy and Service II
Field Instruction II

Unit III*

Group Work III - Casework III or Community OrganizationIII
Human Behavior and the Social Environment III
Emotional Problems of Children
Introduction to Casework or Group Work or Community Organization
Research Seminar

1. All students take three courses in preferred method
2. *Courses will be completed at end of Unit III - August 9, 1968.

Selected electives:

The City -
Peoples of Africa
Introduction to the Study of Political Behaviors
School Social Work
The Sociology of Poverty
Racial and Cultural Relations

July 11, 1968

Mrs. Lydia Wynn
School of Social Work
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Dear Mrs. Wynn:

Attached is the final evaluation for Miss Ruth Harris and Mrs. Johnnie B. Booker.

It was a pleasure to work with you and the students during the past several months. Look forward to another fruitful experience.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Field Supervisor

JOB/vmb

Enclosures:

P. S. As mentioned, and agreed on the telephone, Miss Ruth Harris's grade should be "A." She has performed on an excellent level. Mrs. Johnning Booker failed back a few points. We agreed that her grade should be "BB" The latter part of her experience, as indicated in the evaluation, she performed in an excellent manner and there is no reason to believe that shesshould not continue to do so in her educational experience on an excellent level.

7/23/68

TO: Field Instructors

FROM: Mrs. Lydia Wynn

Enclosed are students evaluations, educational advisors appraisal and course outlines.

Methods outlines will be forwarded to you very shortly.

COURSE CONTENT

I. A- Definition of Terms. The nature of the term community. Popular conceptions as a social system, as people, shared institutions, and values, as interaction, as distribution of power, and as the foundation for democracy.

Dunham, Harper, et al, Community Organization in Action, Chaps 1,4,5,
Lindeman, Eduard C. The Community, 1921, pp. 14-15.
McIver, Robert, Community, A Sociological Study,
Kuenstler, Peter, Community Organization in Great Britain, Ch. 7, p.17
Morgan, Arthur E., The Small Community: Foundation of Democratic Life, Chap. 2.
Ross, Murray G., Community Organization Theory and Practice, Chap. 2.
Sanders, Irwin T. The Community An Introduction to a Social System.
Warren, Roland L. The Community In America, pp. 9-14.
Wirth, Louis, On Cities and Social Life, pp. 169-170.

I.B- Approaches to the Community. Different ways of approaching the community; factors essential in individualizing a community; social work values in the approach; worker's attitude and commitments.

Wirth, op. cit., p. 173.
Warren, op. cit., pp. 85-94.
Ross, op. cit., chap. 3. Case Studies in Community Organization
Dunham, op. cit., pp. 481-486 pp: 3-15
Gordon, William E. Social Work, "Knowledge and Value: Their Distinction and Relationship in Clarifying Social Work Practice, Vol. 10, No. 3, July, 1965, pp. 32-39.

II. The Meaning of Community Organization. The nature and characteristics, a method and a process, purpose, objectives, sanction, techniques, and history of its development.

III. Concept of Relationships. Man as a social and emotional animal Definition of Term. Purpose. Worker's Role. Factors which affect worker-client relationship. Factors affecting role of worker. Freedom

Abrahamson, Arthur C. Supervision and Staff Development, p. 22.
Bernstein, Saul, Social Work, "Self Determination: King or Citizen in the realm of Values", Vol. 5, No. 1, Jan. 1960. pp. 3-8.
Dunham, op. cit., pp. 82-84; 93; 121; 88-89.
Green, Helen D. Social Work Practice in Community Organization
King, Clarence, Working with People in Community Action, pp. 62-102.
Mahoney, Stanley C. The Act of Helping People Effectively (all)
Trecker, Harleigh B. Social Group Work, pp. 30-31; 46-47.

IV. Dealing With the Problems of The Community. Problem Solving Techniques Steps in securing client action.

Dunham, op. cit. pp. 214-221. pp. 66-67; 206-207.
Murphy, Campbell G. Community Organization Practice, 19-21; 219-293.
Ross, op. cit., pp. 132-152.

V. Techniques for securing goals for interpretation and/or education through use of the interview, meetings: (small) committee and conference (large) with emphasis on purpose and structure.

Beckhard, Richard, How To Plan and Conduct Workshops and Conferences (all)
Blumenthal, Louis H. How to Work With Your Board and Committees (all)
Carp, Bernard, Your Annual Meeting (all)
Dunham, op. cit., pp. 222-223; 231-243; 248-253.
King, op. cit., pp. 62-102; 103-125.
Murphy, op. cit., pp. 104-107.
Ross, Case Histories in Community Organization," The West End, pp. 77-80.

VI. Principles related to organization. Initiation of, focusing and channeling of discontent, involvement of leaders; aasociation of goals and programs

Dunham, op. cit., pp. 104-112 "Centertown," pp. 239
Ross, Community Organization Theory and Practice, pp. 155-199.
Ross, Case Histories.

VII. The Role of the Professional Worker with emphasis on four roles: (1) The role of the guide, impact of manipulation, worker's initiative, acceptance of his role; (2) Role of Enabler, focusing discontent, encouraging organization, nourishing good interpersonal relations, emphasizing common objectives; (3) the role of the expert, community diagnosis, research skill, technical information and evaluation; and (4) the role of therapist.

Dunham, p. cit., pp. 487-493; 463-479.
King, op. cit., pp. 62-102.
Mahoney, op. cit., (all)
Ross, Cash Histories, "Steve Bishop," pp. 36-40.
Ross, C. O. Theory and Principles, pp. 200-228.

Paper: A statistical and narrative description of the community to which your field work agency is responsible. Delineate the actors which individualizes this community. Due Date: _____

Mid-term Examination Date Due_____

Final Examination Date 1/17/_____

Final Paper Select one of these topics Due January 12, 1968

Aging In A Modern Society
Family Welfare Today
Community Intervention for Children in Trouble
Meeting Medical and Psychiatric Need Through Planning
New Concepts in Rehabilitation of the sick and disabled
Community Organization and the School Social Worker

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION II

Mrs. K. Brisbane

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To provide additional learning experience for the student to:
   Analyze further the principles and techniques employed in community organization so that skill in their application may be increased.

2. Examine the procedures and use of relationships in effective committee work.

3. Increase understanding of the use of behavioral knowledge in work with groups and communities as related to assessing and planning.

4. Develop appreciation for citizen involvement and leadership in selected problem solving situations both on the neighborhood level and in the wider community.

5. Clarify the role of enabling as related to the worker's responsibilities in helping groups define and attain their goals in planned change.

6. Broaden understanding and use of self awareness and professional discipline to agency and community relationships.

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This unit will deal with the major instrument of community organization, the Committee, its function and the skill and principles involved in developing effective committees.

COURSE CONTENT

I. Committee Development. Function and principles of effective committee work; selecting committee members and interaction.

Blumenthal, Louis H. How to Work With Boards and Committees.
Dunham, op. cit., pp. 85; 222-223; 231-243; 489-490.
King, Clarence, Working With People in Community Action, pp. 103-125.
Murphy, op.cit., pp. 12-13; 226-230.

II. Dealing with Individuals in the community. Emphasis is on the role of the worker and human behavior.

Ross, Case Studies in Community Organization, pp. 33-73. (specific assignments)
Assignment - Presentation from field experience with emphasis on human behavior - to be explained.

III. Working with groups in the community. Emphasis on community organization principles.

Ross, op. cit., pp. 54-74. (specific assignments)

Presentation from field experience

IV. Skills essential to community organization practitioner. Definition of skill, professional discression; committee process; consultation and negotiation; relationships and movement; knowledge of community resources.

Dunham, op. cit., pp. 93-94; 482-483; 85, 222-223; 225, 228, 231-243; 489-490; 493; 206-208; 67.

V. Social Process in Community Organization. Change and adaptation, stratification, cultural lag, invasion, cooperation and assimilation.

Sanders, An Introduction to A Social System.

Midterm Examination

VI. Paper: Social Conflict a positive force for social change.

Due:

9/17/68

INTRODUCTION TO COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

Kathryn Brisbane 1968

Objective

The objective of the course is to provide opportunity to identify the concepts and theories basic to Community Organization practice as a Social Work method. The role of the worker and the techniques employed will be examined.

Text: Community Organization Theory and Practice, Murray G. Ross, Harper Brothers Publishers, (Revised Edition) 1955.

I. Concept of Community Organization

A. Definition of Terms

1. Sociology

2. Social Work

(a) Casework
(b) Group Work
(c) Community Organization

3. Social Problems

pp. 1163, 61-68; 69-72; 41-45; 4-5; 40-51; 139

B. Community Organization a Process and a Skill

1. Process - Community Problem Solving

a. Community as a Client

b. Problem solving approach

Chapter 2

2. Role of the Worker

(a) Guide
(b) Enabler
(c) Expert
(d) Social Therapist

Chapter 8

3. Community Client System

4. Three Models of Community Organization Practice

a. Locality Development
b. Community Planning
c. Social Action

Reading: Ross, Chapter 2, 8

PAPER DUE: The Role of the Professional Community Organization Practitioner
Elaborate on the "gestalt" and "function" of the worker.

II. Historical Perspective

A. Early Social Welfare in the United States
B. Nineteenth Century Developments
C. 1900 to the Great Depression

III. Trends

IV. Social Work Concepts, Principles, and Goals

A. Goals

1. Self Realization
2. Professional Self
3. Self Determination Planning

B. Meaning of Relationship

C. Using Relationships

D. Concept of Movement

Meaning of Leadership Prejudice Obstacle to Community Integration
pp. 14-17; 22-24; 120, 126, Chapter 5.

V. Using Comm nity Resources

VI. Social Processes and Community Forces

A. Change and Adaptation

B. Stratification of Society

C. Cultural Lag

E. Invasion

VII. Patterns of Organization

A. Coordinating and Promotional Agencies

B. Direct Service Agencies

VIII. Structural Devices for Intergroup Communication

DISCUSSION: Beginning December 1. Preparation Agency Visitation. Visit two or three different agencies. Gather information as to function and Community Organizations programs in which it is engaged. Learn something about the history and background of the agency and its affiliations, local and national.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

September 6, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

We welcome you to the beginning of another school year and the challenge we face together in the education of future social workers.

The School has planned a Workshop for Field Instructors to be held on Thursday, October 10, 1968 from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. The Workshop will be obligatory on all field instructors new to the Atlanta University School of Social Work and will be open to all field instructors interested in participating in these sessions.

The Agenda will include:

1. Orientation to the School and its educational program.
2. Review of field instruction requirements, course content, structure of the educational program.
3. Distribution of material regarding the field instruction program.
4. "Buzz" sessions devoted to specific areas of interest and concern: methods, fields of practice, assignments, recording, etc.

We would be pleased to have your staff person, who is serving as field instructor for the School, attend this Workshop and be our guest for lunch. A copy of this invitation is being sent to the field instructor. We would appreciate your returning the tear-off below, no later than September 30, 1968, indicating the attendance and participation of your staff person.

We would also be grateful if you would send us, with the tear-off below, any suggestions you may have for discussion at this Workshop or future workshops.

Sincerely yours,

George Plutchok

GP:d/encl:return envelope

I will (not) attend the Workshop for Field Instructors on Thursday, October 10.

I will (not) be able to stay for lunch.

SIGNED _____

POSITION _____

AGENCY _____

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314

September 17, 1968

JB

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

Dear Mr. Anthony:

We welcome you to the beginning of another school year and the challenge we face together in the education of future social workers.

The Atlanta University School of Social Work is departing this year from its traditional pattern of an Institute for Class and Field Instructors, usually held in mid-October. Instead, we are planning to hold a one-day Workshop for new field instructors on Thursday, October 10, 1968 from 9:30 am - 4:30 pm, to be followed by a 3-day educational institute on field instruction to be held during the first week of December.

The Agenda will include:

1. Orientation to the School and its educational program.
2. Review of field instruction requirements, course content, structure of the educational program.
3. Distribution of material regarding the field instruction program.
4. "Buzz" sessions devoted to specific areas of interest and concern: methods, fields of practice, assignments, recording, etc.

Unfortunately, we will not be able to provide transportation costs for the Workshop, although we would be delighted to have the field instructor as our guest for lunch.

A copy of this invitation is being sent to the field instructor. We would appreciate your returning the tear-off below, no later than September 30, 1968, indicating the attendance and participation of your staff person.

We would also be grateful if you would send us, with the tear-off below, any suggestions you may have for discussion at this Workshop or future workshops.

Sincerely yours,

George Plutchok

George Plutchok

GP:m/encl:return envelope

I will (not) attend the Workshop for Field Instructors on Thursday, October 10.

SIGNED _____

POSITION _____

AGENCY _____

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314

JB

September 27, 1968

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

We surely have been thinking about you, but the many changes which have occurred in our school since our last fall contact have resulted in many time-consuming emergencies. As you probably know, Dr. William Jackson has resigned as Dean but has retained his position as professor, and Professor Genevieve Hill has been appointed Acting Dean. We are exhausting our efforts to find some dynamic person to fill this position, and would appreciate any guidance or suggestions you can offer.

We are happy to announce an increase in our faculty, correlated by an increase in our enrollment to ninety first-year students. Most of the new faculty were indicated in the 1968-69 School Bulletin, and without question, are broadening and enriching our program.

Changes are reflected throughout our school's program, including class and field. We will endeavor to keep you apprised to them prior to there being an effect upon your relationship and programs with us. As different members of our faculty are in contact with you, they will be responsible for providing clarity and understanding of any differences in our functioning.

A major curriculum change stems from our participation in the Council on Social Work Education current project on Innovative Teaching (see enclosed). We trust that you will share in our interest and enthusiasm over the implications of this venture. The experimental program, to continue through this first unit, involves one-third of our first-year class. This has necessitated a temporary alteration of our usual class and field schedules for which we must ask your indulgence. Instead of a four-day placement plan to accommodate two student groups, we are scheduling the regular M.S.W. program students for field instruction on Monday and Tuesday only. The thirty students in the experimental project are being provided (we hope) several field laboratory experiences, limited goal task oriented, in lieu of our traditional field instruction course provided by your agencies. However, these students will need to be assigned to the usual field instruction program in the second semester. Please hold our places, and we will be in touch with you for further planning.

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

October 8, 1968

Dear Participant:

In preparation for the Workshop for New Field Instructors to be held at the School on October 10, 1968, from 9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., we are enclosing a packet of materials for your perusal, information, and for future use. Please read the material in advance of Thursday's meeting and feel free to raise any questions the material may present to you at the appropriate times set aside for this during the Workshop.

All meetings will be held in Clement Hall, the building of The Graduate School of Education, which is directly across the quadrangle from the School of Social Work building.

Please convene for coffee and registration in the Faculty Lounge, on the first floor of Clement Hall, at 9:30 a. m.

We at the School look forward eagerly to your attendance, your participation, and our common endeavors in education for social work.

Sincerely yours,

George Plutchok

George Plutchok

GP/maw

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
Atlanta, Georgia
Student Monthly Report Form for Field Instruction

Name of Student_____Reporting Month_____

Practice Method_____

Agency or Other Facility_____

Field Instructor_____

1. List your field work assignments for the month. Indicate for each whether it is new or continued, and include cases, groups, projects, reading assignments, field trips, participation in staff committee or staff or board meetings, case staffings, intra-agency and professional meetings, etc. Explain the nature of the situation.

2. Select about five to seven of the above assignments or parts of assignments which have been most meaningful to you. For each of these describe the objectives met through the assignment, and then your own learnings in relation to the objectives. (Select what was meaningful rather than describing the entire case or project or all of your activity). It is expected that the description will indicate your use of supervision, classroom learnings, and other specific means used to develop professionally.

3. Describe any additional meaningful learning experiences in field work during the month, whether or not acquired from the assignments.

Note: This report is due on the 5th of each month. The first due date for first year students in November, and October for second year students.

Form C

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314

October 22, 1968

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

Mr. John Boone
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

I am planning a visit to your agency to discuss with you the progress of our student(s). At this time, I'm hoping you will feel free to bring to my attention any concerns that you might have with regard to the achievement of the educational goals of the block placement.

I would like to set Monday, November 4, 1968 at 1:30 P.M. as our conference time, providing you find this compatible with your schedule. Should another day or time be preferable, please call me at: 523-6431 Ext 265.

Looking forward to meeting with you.

Sincerely,

Gayle

(Mrs.) Gayle E. Alexander
Field Representative
Atlanta University
School of Social Work

GEA/bm

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

November 15, 1968

Mr. John Boone
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

Our Twenty-Second Annual Institute of Field and Class Instructors will be held at the School December 9-11, 1968. "The Social Worker's Use of Power for Effecting Social Change" is the theme, and Dr. Preston Wilcox is the Keynote speaker.

We are extending our invitation for your agency to be represented by you. The Institute begins at 8:00 A.M. on Monday, and closes before noon on Wednesday.

Let us hear from you by November 25 in acceptance of this invitation. We are eagerly anticipating your participation.

Sincerely,

Genevieve T. Hill

(Mrs.) Genevieve T. Hill
Acting Dean

GTH:d

CC/ Mr. Paul Anthony

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

November 21, 1968

Mrs. Lydia Wynn
Coordinator of Field Instruction
School of Social Work
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Re: Julia Foreman

Dear Mrs. Wynn:

Mrs. Foreman's work for the Southern Regional Council was of a uniformly high level. She was regarded as articulate and thoughtful - though occasionally evasive when sensitive areas were approached in conference with supervisor. She brought to the agency considerable background of experience in civic circles, and made effective use of this experience in her field work assignment.

The student's primary responsibilities in the field was in the area of formulating, developing, and working with steering committees of a multi-purpose, localized, civil rights organization. The objectives of the work was toward improving the quality of services and opportunities for the disadvantaged in the city of Atlanta, especially black people. She works well with committees; is charming and enthusiastic. She was limited to some extant, because her knowledge base in the method of Community Organization was narrow. She was aware of this and sought remedial opportunities.

She was extremely anxious over her status at Atlanta University. Perhaps it was her anxiety over this that occasioned the manipulative behavior that was presented in some phases of her relationships. It is our opinion that she can learn to deal with this tendency as she becomes more aware of its significance and the pitfalls that such behavior could hold in subjective applications of the inclination.

In short, she performed in an above average manner in her program responsibilities.

I would recommend a grade of "B" as indicative of thellevel of her performance under my supervision.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director
Project on Criminal Justice
Southern Regional Council

JOB/mv

File
Add Union

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

December 2, 1968

Mr. John Boone, Supervisor
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

We are looking forward to seeing you at the Institute next week, and certainly appreciate your acceptance of our invitation to participate in the opening panel.

Would it be possible for you to send me the enclosed form by return mail, and a brief summary of your presentation to Mrs. Alice Clark (Consultant for the Institute) Tulane University, School of Social Work, New Orleans, Louisiana. Mrs. Clark has requested this in order to make advance preparation for her response to the issued presented during the panel. This is very short notice, and if too short, I hope you can bring a summary with you for Mrs. Clark.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Lydia Wynn

(Mrs.) Lydia Wynn
Coordinator of Field Instruction

LW/bm

Enclosure:

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

File

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

January 22, 1969

Mr. John Boone
Social Work Supervisor
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Boone:

We are pleased to tell you that student(s) listed below have been assigned to your agency for the 1969 field teaching-learning period, to begin Thursday, January 30, and continues to May 31, 1969.

Archie Payne

Robert LaPrince

I am enclosing some evaluative material for each student. Additional material is being sent as the student progresses through the current semester.

We are looking forward to a highly productive and enjoyable period.

Mrs. Gayle Alexander is the local school representative and will be contacting you very shortly regarding visits to your agency.

Very truly yours,

Lydia Wynn

(Mrs.) Lydia Wynn
Coordinator of Field Instruction

LW/bm

Enclosures:

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

March 6, 1969

Mrs. Gayle E. Alexander
Field Representative
Atlanta University School of Social Work
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Dear Mrs. Alexander:

The evaluations for Mrs. Janice Pace and Mrs. Winifred Searles will be forwarded to you early next week.

For your use and information, in accordance with our telephone conversation, the grades are as follows:

Mrs. Janice Pace - "A".

Mrs. Winifred Searles - "B".

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/mv

cc. Mrs. Lydia Wynn
Coordinator of Field Instruction

March 6, 1969

Mrs. Gayle E. Alexander
Field Representative
Atlanta University School of Social Work
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Dear Mrs. Alexander:

The evaluations for Mrs. Janice Pace and Mrs. Winifred Searles will be forwarded to you early next week.

For your use and information, in accordance with our telephone conversation, the grades are as follows:

Mrs. Janice Pace - "A".

Mrs. Winifred Searles - "B".

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/mv

cc. Mrs. Lydia Wynn
Coordinator of Field Instruction

REFERENCE POINTS OF ENTRY IN CLIENT AND SERVICE SYSTEMS IN FIELD INSTRUCTION

System	Role	Function	Time	Status	Self-Awareness	Diagnostic Continua	Field of Practice
<u>Client Systems</u>							
Indiv. (interview)	* Observer		One session to long-term	Student Worker-Employee Soc. Wk.	Attitudes	Normal-deviant	Client
Family or Part.	Particip. Observer	Instrumental	Short inten. or extensive		Values	Life cycle	Profession(s)
Small Group	Adjunct Helper	Expressive	Long term Intensive Extensive	Peer-colleague-leader	Professional ethics	Action cycle	Function and structure of service
Inter-organizations and sub-systems in community	Intervenor enabler	Planning Research Development				Group Process	
	Data gatherer					Societal process	
	Researcher Planner Organizer						
<u>Service Systems</u>							
The Agency and its Administration							
The Profession							
The Interdisciplinary System							
The Instructional Situation							

*The items within the columns are illustrative and are to be read <u>down</u> only, <u>not</u> across.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

550 - SOCIAL GROUP WORK I

Instructor - John W. Cox

I. A. Theme: Course Content, Direction, Requirements, etc.

B. Readings: School Manual
Field Work Manual

II. A. Theme: Group Work A Method in Social Work Practice

B. Learning Activities and/or Tasks

1. Historical background of social group work
2. How working with groups differs from social group work
3. "Content and "tools in social group work
4. How social group work relates to the other social work methods
5. Discussion of concepts and principles common to the methods of social work practice; those unique to group work
6. The science and art of social group work

C. Readings:

1. Social Work Yearbook (Scan)
2. Cohen, Nathan E. Social Work in the American Tradition. New York; Dryden, 1958.
3. Proceedings of National Conference Forum (scan).
4. Hendry, Charles E. A Decade of Group Work. N. Y., 1948.
5. Trecker, Harley B. Group Work: Foundations and Frontiers. New York: Morrow, 1955, pp. 61-63.
6. Readings from NASW Journal

_____"Nature of the Group Experience," April 1960, pp. 91-96.

_____"Group Work and Social Work Practice, July, 1961, pp. 59-67.

_____ Neucleus and Boundaries of Group Work," Oct. 1961, pp. 90-95.

_____ "Interrelated Functions of Social Group Work," April 1957, pp. 63-69.

_____ "Frame of Reference for Social Group Work Practice."

_____"Social Group Work: A Social Work Method." October, 1960, pp. 53-61.

_____"Illusion and Realities in Current Social Work with Groups, April 1964, pp. 80-89.

_____ Theory and Practice of Group Work, NASW April 1964, pp. 80-89.

_____ "Social Change and Social Group Work Practice." July, 1964, pp. 106-111.

7. Other Articles & Books

_____. "Toward a Strategy of Group Work Practice," William Schwartz, Social Service Review Sep. 1962, pp. 268-9.

_____. "Social Work With Groups," Frame of Reference For Social Group Work Practice," NASW publication 1962, (Mimeographed). Function of Group Work Service NASW publication 1962 (Mimeographed), pp. 18-29 and 128-48.

Kogan, Leonard S. Social Science Theory and Social Work Research. New York, NASW 1960, pp. 91-108 and 123-34.

III. A. Theme: The Nature, Philosophy and Values of Social Group Work.

B. Learnings Tasks and Activities

1. Develop operational definitions of such concepts as group, program, worker, leader etc.

2. Discuss the knowledge and theoretical basis of social group work.

3. Discuss how non-social work elements are used in social group work practice. Include social psychology, recreation, group therapy, teaching, counseling.

4. Discuss the value framework of social group work.

5. Become aware of the concepts and principles common to the method of social group work practice.

6. Recognize the range and variety jof problems served by the social group work method.

C. Readings:

1. Newcomb, Theodore M. Social Psychology. New York: The Dryden Press, 1950.

2. Berne, Eric. The Structure and Dynamics of Organizations Reviewed in Jan. 1965 NASW Journal, by Margret Hartford, p. 123.

3. Cohen, Nathan E. Social Work and Social Problems. New York, NASW.1964 (Scan book).

4. NASW Journal Articles

   (A) Social Change and Social Work. July 1964, pp. 106-111.

   (B) "Knowledge and Value," William E. Gordon, July 1965, pp. 32-39.

   (C) "Values in Social Work Practice, Oct. 1965, p. 154, and July 1965, pp. 32-39.

   (D) Social Influences On Group Values," Clbert S. Alissi, Jan. 1965, pp. 14-22.

5. Brown, Social Work as a Profession (HV40 B 87).

IV. A. Theme: The Settings and Ranges of Problems With Which The Group Profession Deals."

B. Learning Tasks and Activities

1. Discussion of how agencies and services are structured and organized.

2. Discussion of the types of agencies using social group methods and skills.

3. Discussion of the common "strands" in social agencies' practices.

4. Discussion of a therapeutic atmosphere for social group work agencies.

5. Discussion of multipurpose settings for social group work practice.

C. Readings

1. Kahn, Alfred. Planning Community Services for Children Trouble.

2. National Board of YMCA, Group Work In Community Life N. Y., Assn. Press, 1954.

3. Schreiber, Daniel, Guidance and The School Dropout. American Personnel and Guidance Assn., 1964.

4. Hillman, Arthur, Neighborhood Centers Today. New York: National Federation of Settlements & Neighborhood Centers, 1960.

5. Bernstein, Saul, Exploration in Group Work. Boston, 1966.

6. Lipton, Walter M. Working With Groups. N. Y.: John Wiley & Son, 1966.

7. Bernstein, Saul, Youth on The Streets. New York: Association Press, 1964.

8. Wilson and Ryland, Social Group Work Practice.

9. Fenton, Wiltze, Group Methods in Public Welfare, HV45 F4.

10. National Conference of Social Work, Group Work and Community Organization HV4535, Reserve.

11. Konopka, Gisela, Social Group Work, HV45 K63, Reserve.

12. Johnson, Arlien, School Social Work LB 301 J 6(Reserve).

13. Articles & Book Reviews

"The Group in Social Work With the Aged," Louis Lowry, pp. 43-49 NASW Journal, 1962.

"Group Work in the Psychiatric Hospital," Rostow, pp. 23-31, NASW Journal, 1965.

"Social Change and Social Group Work" Weiner , pp. 106-111, NASW, July 1964.

Group Work with Emotionally Disturbed Children in Residential Treatment," John Malsushima, pp. 62 -70, NASW, April, 1962.

"The Role of the Group Service Agency in Education," NASW, July, 1964, pp. 98-105.

"Group Work with Mentally Retarded" , NASW Journal, pp. 79-85.

Fenton, Norman & Kermit, T. Wiltse. Group Methods in The Public Welfare Program. Reviewed NASW Journal, Jan. 1965, p. 120.

V. "Redefining the Settlement's Function for the War on Poverty." Herbert J. Gans, NASW, Oct. 1964, p. 3.

Improving Family Guidance Through the Small Group Experience. Robert K. Leik & Lawrence K. Northwood, NASW Journal. Oct. 1964, pp. 18-25.

"Group Work in Homes for the Aged." July, 1960, pp. 84-90.

"Group Work With Street Corner Girls," October, 1960, pp. 27-36.

Use of Group Work in The Psychiatric Setting," New York, NASW, 1960, pp. 74-86.

"Group Work in Psychiatric Setting: Its Roots and Branches." Grace L. Coyle, NASW, pp. 74-81, 1956.

Social Group Work and Group Psychotherapy," Saul Schedlinger, NASW, July 1956, pp. 36-42.

"Group Work with Malperforming Pupil," NASW , Jan. 1965, pp. 3-13.

"Group Work in Discharge Planning" NASW , Jan. 1965, pp 45-50.

Group Work and Group Therapy" NASW Jan. 1965, pp. 26-27.

"Group Work with The Multiproblem Family," kNASW July, 1965, pp. 73-

"Group Work With Potential Delinquents," NASW Jan. 1965,pp 14-22.

"Group Work In Psychiatric Hospital.' NASW, Jan. 1965, pp. 23-31.

"Group Work and Street Work Services, NASW, April 1965, pp. 47-55.

National Conference on Social Welfare. The Welfare Forum, 1964. "The New Role for Community Centers", pp. 200-216.

Murray, Clyde, Group Work in Community Life.

VI. A. Theme: The Individual and The Group in Social Group Work Practice.

B. Learning Tasks and Activities

1. Discussion of who seek and come for group services and why.

2. Discussion of individual dynamics, internally and socially.

3. Discussion of the relevance of these aspects to the Individual Present social functioning.

4. A discussion of the individual purpose in coming to a group and his need for service in a group and/or an agency.

5. A discussion of the group and its dynamics aspects.

6. A discussion of how surrounding social forces play an impact upon the group and the functioning of the individual within it.

C. Readings

Feynel, P. R. The Troublemaker.

Hare, R. Paul, Handbook of Small Group Research.

Allee, W. C., Animal Aggregation 751 A6 (reserve).

Greco, Marshall. Group Life. C1 (reserve).

Klein, A. F. Society, Democracy and The Group. (reserve)

Redl, Fritz. Children Who Hate. (reserve).

Smith, Ernest A. American Youth Culture. (reserve)

Stern, George H. Method In Personality A sessment. (reserve)

Thelen, Herbert. Dynamics of Groups at Work. (reserve)

Thebait, John. The Social Psychology of Groups.(reserve)

Dimock, Hedley S. Rediscovering The Adolescent. New York: Association Press, 1949.

Reiner, Simcox. Character Disorders in Parents of Delinquents. Reviewed in NASW, Jan. 1961.

Weeks, Ashley. "Youthful Offenders at Highfield." Reviewed in NASW, July 1960.

Cloward, Richard A. Delinquency and Opportunity. Reviewed by Margret Hartford in July 1962. (HV9062. (HV9062 C52).

Riessman, Frank. The Culturally Deprived Child. N. Y. Harper, 1961.

Speregel Irvin. Selecting Groups for Streetwork Services. Reviewed in NASW, April 1965.

Yablonsky, Lewis, The Violent Gang. Reviewed in NASW Journal, Jan. 1964.

Shaw, Otto. Youth In Crises. Reviewed by Charles King, 1967.

Hollingshead, A. B. Elmtown's Youth. (Ha 796. H 65) (reserve)

Havighurst, Robert J. Growing Up In River City. H a 796 C455 (reser

Coleman, James S. The Adolescent Society. H a 796 C64 (reserve)

Sherif, Muzafer. Problems of Youth. H A 796 S 4466 (reserve)

Fritz, Redl & Wineman. The Aggressive Child. H Q 773 R 4 (reserve)

Halmos, Paul. The Conford Families. Reviewed in NASW, Jan. 1964 by Mary L. Somers.

Lucius T. Cervantes. The Dropout , Causes and Cures. An Arbor, University of Michigan Press, Reviewed in NASW, Oct. 1965.

Erickson, Erik H. Youth: Change and Challenge (reserve)

Hall, Darl, Dynamics of Group Action.

k

Articles

Group Work Approach to the Isolated Child. Ralph L. Koloding NASW July 1961, pp. 76-84.

Nature jof Group Experience", NASW , April 1960, pp. 91-96.

"Social Structure as a Determinant of the Group Workers' Role.' NASW, July 1963, p. 87.

V. A.Theme: The Role and Functions of The Social Group Worker.

B. Learning Tasks and Activities

1. Discussion of the workers roles and functions in relation to the profession, agency, group members and the situation.

2. Discussion of how the workers uses professional knowledge and discipoine in relationship with groups nx members.

3. Discussion of the knowledge, attitudes and values necessary to become a competent social worker.

4. Discussion of the how the group worker uses his knowledge of behavior norms at different stages of development to work with groups and individuals.

5. Discussion of how the worker uses himself appropriately in group situation.

6. Discussion of how and where the worker uses collateral information, consultants, experts, referral sources.

7. Discussion of the skills needed by the social group worker.

C. Readings

Berryce, W. McLennon. Group Counseling and Psychotherapy. N. Y. , Columbia University, 1967.

Middleman, Ruth E. The Non-Verbal Method of Working with Group. N. Y., 1968, Assn. Press.

Phillips, Helen U. Essential of Group Work Skills, N. Y., 1957, Assn. Press.

Stern, George G. Method in Personality Assessments.

Williamson, Margarett, The Social Worker in the Group HV 40 W5 (reserve

Thurz, Daniel. Volunteer Group Advisors in National Group Work Agency, HV 45 T 55 reviewed in July, 1962, NASW, pp. 119-20.

Cohen, Nat. T he Citizen Volunteer, HM 131, C 7 418.

INTRODUCTION TO COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

Objective

The objective of the course is to provide opportunity to identify the concepts and theories basic to Community Organization practice as a Social Work method. The role of the worker and the techniques employed will be examined.

Text: Community Organization Theory and Practice, Murray G. Ross, Harper Brothers Publishers, (Revised Edition) 1955.

I. Concept of Community Organization

A. Definition of Terms
   1. Sociology
   2. Social Work
      (a) Casework
      (b) Group Work
      (c) Community Organization

B. Community Organization a Process and a Skill
   1. Process - Community Problem Solving
      a. Community as a Client
      b. Problem solving approach
   2. Role of the Worker
      (a) Guide
      (b) Enabler
      (c) Expert
      (d) Social Therapist
   3. Community Client System

Reading: Ross, Chapters 2, 8

Paper due: The role of the Professional Community Organization Practitioner. Elaborate on the "gestalt" and "function" of the worker.

II. Historical Perspective

A. Early Social Welfare in the United States
B. Nineteenth Century Developments
C. 1900 to the Great Depression

III. Trends

IV. Social Work Concepts, Principles, and Goals

A. Goals

1. Self Realization

2. Professional Self

B. Meaning of Relationship

C. Using Relationships

D. Concept of Movement

V. Using Community Resources

VI. Social Processes and Community Forces

A. Change and Adaptation

B. Stratification of Society

C. Cultural Lag

D. Invasion

VII. Patterns of Organization

A. Coordinating and Promotional Agencies

B. Direct Service Agencies

VIII. Structural Devices for Intergroup Communication

Discussion: Beginning December 1. Preparation Agency Visitation. Visit two or three different agencies. Gather information as to function and Community Organization programs in which it is engaged. Learn something about the history and background of the agency and its affiliations, local and national.

576 - COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION I

Objectives:

1. Gain knowledge concerning the Method of community organization in social work.

2. Develop recognition of principles and/or assumptions essential in helping community groups undertake activities designed to solve community problems.

3. Attain an appreciation for, and beginning skill in using a systematic approach in problem solving or helping community groups define problems and make plans.

4. Recognize the components in professional performance which are unique in the role of effective community organization.

5. Develop appreciation for the use of the values of social work in their application in community work.

6. Gain knowledge concerning procedures used by the worker in efforts to develop community group participation (Techniques, i.e., structure, interview, recording etc.)

7. Become familiar with the general nature of ways to provide service, to prevent problems, and to assist community groups increase their capacity to work together.

Content Topics:

1. The Approach to the Community

   A. Use of knowledge of factors essential in individualizing a community.

   B. Social work values in approach

II. Concepts of Relationships

   A. Nature of interaction
      See Kenneth Pray - Proceedings 1947

      Campbell Murphy C. O. Principles, Chapter 5

   B. Worker's Roles (consciously) affect
      Use Research Paper

   C. Freedom in choice (aspect of value)
      groups & individual
      Extent of - worker responsibility

III. Dealing with Problems of the Community-Procedures

A. Method of the worker (problem-solving activities)

B. Steps in securing client actions (i.e., "client system")

Use: Chase Roads to Agreement
Group Chapter assignments
Ross - Case Records - Bellwood

IV. Consideration of Selected Techniques to secure Goals of Interpretation and/or Education.

A. The interview

B. Meetings (small group) (Mass)

Short term and long term conferences

1. Purposes
2. Structural aspects
3. Worker's role

V. Identification or Principles in Work within Community Groups

A. From committee work (use: King, Murphy, Ross, Trecker
Thesis - Archie Lewis)

B. From study of field work experiences
Class assignment

VI. Administrative Aspects of C. O. Planning

A. In relation to a plan - Recording

B. In relation to evaluation - self & job achievement

VII. The Role of the Social Agency in Relation to the Community

A. Sanction

B. Worker in

C. Direct service and indirect

D. Citizen understanding

VIII. Examination -

Paper - Present an analysis of the social work content in respect to the following items as applied or experienced in a selected phase of your Field Work assignment.

A. Values observed or attempted to use
B. Relationship
C. Procedure

Articles, Journal of Social Work

Broger, George, Organizing The Unaffiliated In A Low Income Area, April, 1963, pp. 34-40.

DeGarcia, Juanita, Yambele: An Experiment In Community Organization In A Public Housing Setting, April, 1961, pp. 87-93.

Pollak, Otto, Image of The Social Worker In The Community and In the Profession, April, 1961, pp. 106-111.

Putter, Zetta, Social Work and Public Housing, October, 1963, pp. 95-103.

Worthington, Gladys, Older Persons As Community Service Volunteers, October, 1963, pp. 71-75.

Robinson, Reginald, Planning For The Small Community, 1959, pp. 114-124.

Morris, Robert, New Concepts In Community Organization, 1961, pp. 128-145.

Clinard, Marshall, Perspectives on Urban Community Development and Community Organization, 1962, pp. 65-89.

Sieder, Violet M., Community Organization In The Direct Service Agency, 1962, pp. 90-106.

*Shaw, Thelma, Community Representation and Participation in Community Organization. 1948, pp. 232-249.

*Carey, James B., Special Needs of Congested Communities and of Defense Workers. 1951, pp. 82-91.

*Mayo, Leonard, Community Planning for Health and Welfare.

*Seltzer, Louis, Community Cooperation for the Community's Welfare. 1952, pp. 46-52.

*Sieder, Violet, What is Community Organization Practice in Social Work? 1956, pp. 160-174.

*MacRae, Robert, Services to Agencies and Communities. 1957, pp. 21-25.

Office Folder Materials (See Adams)
- Neighborhood and Settlement Organizations
- Selected Problems
- Records from Ross, and field work students reports
- Pamphlet Material - Interviewing and interpretation
- Personal Research Papers Relationships in C.O.

---

*National Conference of Social Work Proceedings.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION I

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abrahamson, Julia, A Neighborhood Finds Itself. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1959.

Brownwell, Baker, The Human Community. New York: Harper Brothers, 1950, Chapters 5 & 8.

Barry, Mildred, "Community Organization Process; An Approach to Better Understanding," Social Work Journal, 31(Oct., 1950).

Clarke, Helen I., Principles and Practice of Social Work. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1947.

Dillick, Sidney, Community Organization for Neighborhood Development: Past and Present. New York: William Morrow and Co., 1953.

Dunham, Arthur, and Harper, Community Organization Practice.

_____, Community Welfare Organization: Principles and Practice. New York: Crowell Co., 1958.

_____, "What is the Job of Community Organization Worker?" National Conference of Social Work Proceedings, (1948).

Friedlander, Walter A., Concepts and Methods of Social Work. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall Incorporated, 1958.

Hillman, Arthur. Community Organization and Planning. New York: Macmillan Co., 1950.

Johns, Ray, and DeMarche, David F., Community Organization and Agency Responsibility. New York: Association Press, 1951. Chapts. 2 & 3.

King, Clarence, Organization for Community Action. New York: Harper, 1948.

Lane, Robert P., The Field of Community Organization," National Conference of Social Work, Proceedings, 1939.

Lippincott, Earle, Our Home Town. New York: Association Press, 1949.

Lippitt, Ronald, Training in Community Relations: A Research Exploration Toward New Group Skills. New York: Harper, 1949.

Lurie, Harry L., "The Community Organization Method in Social Work Education," Council on Social Work Education, IV. Selected Papers.

McMillen, Wayne, Community Organization for Social Welfare. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1945. Chapters 7 & 8.

Murphy, Campbell G., Community Organization Practice. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1954. Chapters 4 & 5.

Ogden, Jean and Ogden, Jess, These Things We Tried. Virginia: University of Virginia Extension, 1947.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

Sequence Objectives

1. Understand the principles and techniques of community organization as a method in social work.

2. Understand and use a systematic approach in problem solving and helping community groups attain goals of directed or planned change, designed to enhance the social functioning of the individuals in the community.

3. Demonstrate the ability to use knowledge of social and psychological factors in assessing community problem situations for (social work) intervention.

4. Demonstrate the ability to work with community groups and agencies within the value base and method of social work.

5. Develop ability to recognize and identify factors in use of self awareness and discipline in professional relationships with community groups, and with other professions.

6. Evidence accountability in the discharge of community organization activities within the framework of the agency's purposes, program, and structure.

7. Accept responsibility to improve his performance as a COP on the basis of evaluations (self and others).

8. Understand the range of problem situations and community levels* to which community organization method may be applied and recognize his responsibility to contribute to the improvement of the practice of community organization.

*Levels = organizational divisions, or segments.

(1) Agency (4)

A. Orientation Continuity X
B. Manual Program Guide X
C. Frequent Conference participation X
D. Attendance at Boards X
E. Contact with lines of authority (in & out) X
D. Assignments
E. Immediate involvement in direct services X
F. Involvement with other disciplines X

(2) Role

A. Team Assignments X
B. Interviews with families X
C. Direct Leadership with groups X
D. Supervision (Participation in) X
E. Recording and Evaluation X
F. Demonstrating ability with Board (Interpreting Roles to layman) (NO X)

576 - COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION I

COURSE OBJECTIVES

To provide learning experiences for the student to:

1. Understand the concept of "community" and the factors which make each community unique as a client.

2. Define community organization as a social work method and understand the principles and techniques which undergirth its practice.

3. Understand the range of problem situations and community levels to which the community organization method may be applied and to appreciate his responsibility to contribute to the improvement of the practice of community organization.

4. Recognize and appreciate the similarities and differences in the tasks of problem solving and helping in social work practice in rendering services to individuals, groups, and communities.

5. Understand the nature and variety of problem situations, the range and types of agencies, programs, and the characteristics of clients served by social work.

6. Demonstrate in his professional practice the assimilation of the knowledge, values, and ethics on which the profession is based.

7. Develop self-awareness and discipline in professional relationships.

8. Understand the trends and developments of community organization as reflected in the literature.

9. Appreciate citizen involvement and leadership in selected problem solving situations both on the neighborhood level and in the wider community.

10. Develop self-awareness and professional discipline appropriate to the practice of social work.

11. To recognize the components in professional performance which are unique as roles in effective community organization.

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The leading topics for study and discussion will examine community organization as a method and a process in social work practice; the principles and value assumptions in social work for which community organization derives its frame of reference; its purpose and objectives; and the "articles of faith" that guide the practitioner's behavior in working with people as well as the skills needed for application of these in the settings in which community organization is practiced.

AGENCY-SCHOOL CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENT

Name: School of Social Work, Atlanta University

Address: 223 Chestnut Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30314 Phone: 523-6431

The School:

- Shall provide assistance in the development of a student learning experience that is in keeping with the School's objectives for field instruction and compatible with the type of service the agency offers.
- Shall assign a faculty representative as liaison between agency and school.
- Shall share with the agency information about a student's background, education, personal qualities, interests, maturity, and learning needs.
- Shall provide block placement agencies with a copy of the student's final first year evaluation.
- Shall not consider that a placement is final until the agency has formally accepted the student.
- Shall make a minimum of two agency visits a semester during the period the student is on concurrent placement.
- Shall make a minimum of one agency visit during the period a student is on block placement and shall make additional visits as needed or on the request of the agency.
- Shall be on call in emergency situations involving students.
- Shall provide a course in field instruction for new field instructors in the concurrent plan who have not had recent training or experience in field teaching.

6-23-68
Date

Mrs. Lydia Wynn
Signature of Coordinator of Field Instruction

Form B-2

AGENCY'S PROGRAM FOR
STUDENT EDUCATION*

I. AGENCY

Identifying information: Name, address, telephone, branch location.

Organizational structure: Governing body, annual budget, sources of financial support.

Nature of services: Philosophy, primary function, social work methods employed, size of work loads.

Civil Rights Statement of Compliance: Signing of statement, extent of compliance, time-table for compliance.

II. STAFF

Size of staff: Number of trained and untrained workers, deployment of personnel.

Executive: Name, education, experience, professional affiliations, publications.

Chief social worker: Name, education experience, professional affiliations, publications.

Field Instructor for students: Name, education, interest in student education, training for and previous experience in supervision; professional affiliations and publications; adjustment of responsibilities to permit time for student supervision; plans for uninterrupted student teaching program in the event of a prolonged absence of the field instructor.

Other professional personnel related to student training program. Name, degree, position.

III. STUDENT FIELD INSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Affiliation with other graduate schools of social work and undergraduate schools.

Attitudes of board and staff toward student education.

Field instruction plan and content: Orientation to agency and community; size and nature of work load; range and progression of assignments; types of records and recording; report-writing, minute-taking, case presentations; participation in staff meetings, seminars, in-service training program; opportunity for field trips; opportunity for creative, innovative planning for variety and enrichment in the student educational program; inter-agency re-

relationships and activities; opportunity to participate in agency research program; opportunity for exposure to a method other than method of concentration.

Physical facilities: Office space, secretarial assistance and facilities.

Agency stipends available to students, commitment involved, other remuneration, living accommodations such as board and lodging.

Agency preferences re. students: Number, sex, age, level of performance (beginning, advanced.)

Living arrangements available in the community and receptivity of the community to members of various ethnic groups.

IV. SCHOOL-AGENCY RELATIONS

Availability of agency records to faculty representative.

Willingness to participate in periodic school-agency meetings and conferences.

Preferred time for visits to the agency.

Suggestions for preparation of the student for placement.

*To be submitted to Atlanta University School of Social Work prior to acceptance for student placement.

Form A

THE PROBLEM SOLVING MODEL

Change Agency_____

I. The Problem Analysis

A. Definition

B. Clients Affected (Groups, Individuals, Institutions)

C. How Problem Originated

D. Other Concerned Agencies

E. Use Crucial Research

II. Goal Delineation

A. Analyse, Clarify Task and Process Goals

B. Use Crucial Research

C. Change Agents Capacity

III. Goal - Strategy Interaction

A. Factors Incipient to Intervention

B. Implications for Potential Support

C. Implications for Potential Opposition

D. Preferred Goals and Priorities of Change Agent

E. Task Projects (Strategy)

F. Task Goals

IV. Recapitulation and Redefinition of Goal

V. Phasing out Task

Our file

April 12, 1967

Mr. Harold E. Black
Deputy Commissioner
Department of Corrections
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Black:

Mr. Moreland Smith, Director of our Urban Planning Project, will be available to consult with you and your staff concerning your medical clinic any day during the week of May 1st, except Friday.

Please let us know what day will be most convenient for you.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/vmb

bcc: Mr. Paul Anthony

Our File

April 12, 1967

Mr. Myrl E. Alexander
Director, Bureau of Prisons
101 Indiana Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20537

Dear Alex:

You probably already know about the recent developments concerning our contact with the Kentucky Department of Corrections. I telephoned Norm and told him that Commissioner Westerberg is not ready at this point to discuss long-range planning with your architectural staff. On the other hand, they wondered if it is possible for Moreland Smith, Director of our Urban Planning Project, to come to Frankfort to review proposals for the clinic. We plan to encourage Moreland to go to Kentucky, but request some intensive briefing before he makes the trip.

We plan to be in Washington on the 24th and a portion of the 25th of April. I asked Norm to arrange for conferences with some of the people that can be helpful on both days. I also understand that you will be in Baltimore for a while on the 24th, however, Norm felt certain that we would be able to see you at some point during our visit.

As I mentioned in my last letter to Harold Black, we want to be apprised of the areas where programs, program planning and building planning may be crucially dovetailed. For example, a medical clinic may also be a facility for vocational training.

Then, there may be a trend toward tieing in treatment facilities with jails and other community facilities. Consequently, I would like to have Moreland talk with your knowledgeable people regarding these ideas and preparation for the possibility that other systems may probably call for consultant services.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/vmb

bcc: Mr. Paul Anthony

NOTE: The attached letters will let you know what is developing regarding our Kentucky project.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

OFFICE
OF THE
COMMISSIONER

FRANKFORT

April 7, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

We appreciate your letter of April 4 in reply to my letter of March 22 wherein we requested consultant services with reference to preliminary plans which have been drawn for a medical clinic at the Kentucky State Penitentiary at Eddyville.

I have discussed with Commissioner Westerberg the arrangement suggested that representatives of the Department meet with Mr. Moreland G. Smith in Washington along with staff of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The Commissioner feels that we should go ahead with the clinic as proposed without the consultant services unless it would be possible for Mr. Smith to meet with us here in Frankfort. We would appreciate knowing whether Mr. Smith could possibly come to Frankfort in the near future to review these plans rather than our making a trip to Washington for this purpose only since we are not ready at this point to discuss with consultants in the Federal Bureau our long-range capital construction plans.

Very truly yours,

Harold E. Black

Harold E. Black
Deputy Commissioner

cc: Mr. Westerberg
Mr. Wingo

June 6, 1967

Mr. Joseph T. Bickers
Bickers Realty Company
187 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Joe:

This will confirm the date of our luncheon conference, Thursday, June 8th, at 1:30 p.m., at Herrings Restaurant.

Thank you for every consideration.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone

JOB/vmb

cc: Mr. Ocie Irons
Mr. James Johnson

August 9, 1967

Mr. Clanzel Brown
Executive Director
Jacksonville Urban League
625 West Union Street, Room #4
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

Dear Mr. Brown:

In response to your telephone request for this information, we are enclosing a copy of Scientific Resources Inc.'s proposal for their Grand Rapids, Michigan, Police-Community Relations Training Program.

We shall call you Thursday (or early Friday) for your reaction. If you feel that such a program might be useful in Jacksonville, and you can convene a group of influential citizens and/or community decision makers at such short notice, we are willing to facilitate a trip to Jacksonville by SRI staff people who would make a presentation concerning their skills and achievements. Naturally, no commitment on your part would be required.

SRI is presently scheduled to meet with a group of Atlanta and Chattanooga people on Tuesday, and with a Memphis group on Wednesday. They could come to Jacksonville on Monday, August 14 or, possibly, on Thursday August 17. However, the latter date has not been mentioned in our discussions with SRI and I am not sure that they would be available on Thursday.

Will be in touch with you soon.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosures:

August 16, 1967

Miss Helen Bullard
Toombs, Amisano & Wells, Architects
70 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Miss Bullard:

Thank you for the copy of VIEWPOINT which I received this morning. This is probably the best opportunity Georgia has had in 30 years to bring about really meaningful prison reform. The VIEWPOINT reference to creative thinking about mental health is particularly important, since it seems to me that until we view all social dysfunctions as being interrelated and integrate our programs on mental health, criminal rehabilitation, alcoholism, etc., we are never going to make significant progress. I think WSB and Atlanta newspaper editorials are beginning to point in this direction.

I am sorry you missed last night's meeting with the people from Scientific Resources, Incorporated. Dr. Boldaber and Mrs. Cohen of SRI used a minimum of sociological jargon in presenting their proposal and they seemed to be reasonably well-received. Some of those present, Judge Duke, Judge Jones, Jim McGovern, and others, were, I feel, somewhat put off by highly innovative aspects of the SRI program, especially as it challenged the efficacy of traditional police training methods. However, by the end of

the meeting they seemed to have come around somewhat, and will, I think, end up as supporters of the program. It was the consensus of the meeting that Mr. Fuller, as Director of the Atlanta Bar Association Police Committee-Community Relations, should pursue this further and arrange for another, broader-based meeting at which the proposal could be explored more fully. I think this is as much as we could have hoped for and more than I, for one, expected.

Thank you once again for your most useful advice in the planning of this meeting. You may be assured that we will keep you up-to-date on future developments.

Cordially,

William J. Farmar
Assistant Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

WJW/vmb

August 29, 1967

Mr. Clanzel Brown
Executive Director
Jacksonville Urban League
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

Dear Mr. Brown:

This will support my telephoned confirmation that consultants from Scientific Resources, Inc. will arrange to present their police-community relations proposal to interested persons on a date convenient to you anytime after the next two weeks. This is to provide for the period of planning that you suggested.

It is encouraging that your mayor is interested in spearheading this meeting. This means that you have overcome one hurtle in establishing a community program regarding police services.

Please contact either Dr. Irving Goldabler or Mrs. Marjorie Cohen at Scientific Resources, Inc., 1191 Morris Ave., Union, New Jersey 07083 (telephone 201 687-2100) as soon as you have established a date and other details.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/cl

cc: Mrs. Marjorie Cohen
1191 Morris Avenue
Union, New Jersey 07083

Honorable William H. Maness
603 Florida Theater Building
Jacksonville, Fla. 32202

American Sociological Association

61st Annual Meeting

AUG. 29 - SEPT. 1, 1966

HOTEL FOUNTAINEBLEAU

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

October 10, 1966

Prentice-Hall
Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey
07632

Gentlemen:

Please send us ONE COPY of Deviance & Control, by Albert K. Cohen (paperbound).

We are enclosing a check in the amount of $1.50.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform
& Criminal Rehabilitation

JOB/wf

October 10, 1966

Lippincott Co.
College Department
East Washington Square
Philadelphia, Pa. 19105

Gentlemen:

Please send us ONE COPY of Principles of Criminology by Edwin H. Sutherland and Donald R. Cressey. (7th Edition)

We are enclosing a check in the amount of $7.50.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform
& Criminal Rehabilitation

JOB/wf

October 10, 1966

Council on Social Work Education
345 E. 46th Street
New York, New York 10017

Gentlemen:

Please send us ONE COPY of A Conceptual Approach to Teaching Materials: Illustrations from the Field of Corrections, Studt, Elliot, 1965.

A check in the amount of $4.00 is enclosed.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform
& Criminal Rehabilitation

JOB/wf

October 10, 1966

Office of Juvenile Delinquency
& Youth Development
Department of Health, Education & Welfare
Welfare Administration
Washington, D.C. 20201

Gentlemen:

Please send us one copy of each of the following publications.

Delinquents Are People
Getting Hired, Getting Trained
School Experiences & Delinquency
Parole Decision Making:
- The Sentencing & Parole Process
- Personal Characteristics & Parole Outcome
- The Alcoholic Offender
- The Control & Treatment of Narcotic Use
- The Violent Offender

Project Innovation: Seeking New Answers to The Prevention & Control of Juvenile Delinquency (Program Description)
Pros & Cons: New Roles for Non-Professionals in Corrections

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform
& Criminal Rehabilitation

JOB/wf

October 10, 1966

John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
605 Third Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Gentlemen:

Please send us ONE COPY of each of the following books.

Psychology of Crime, Abrahamsen, D.

Delinquency & Drift, Matza, D.

Please bill The Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform
& Criminal Rehabilitation

JOB/wf

October 10, 1966

The Free Press
60 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10011

Gentlemen:

Please send us ONE COPY of EACH of the following books.

Anomie & Deviant Behavior, Ed., M. Clinard

Outsiders: Studies in the Sociology of Deviance
Becker, Howard S. (paper) ($1.95)

Delinquency & Opportunity, Cloward & Ohlin
(paper) ($1.95)

Since we do not know the price of the Clinard volume, please bill us for all three books.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform
& Criminal Rehabilitation

JOB/wg

Relevant Papers Delivered at ASA Meeting

1. Conceptions of Social Control in the Rehabilitation of Prison Inmates — John I. Kitsuse, Northwestern U.

2. Urbanism, Societal Structure & Anomie: Implications for the Future — Ephraim H. Mizruchi, Syracuse Univ.

3. The Determinants of Normative Patterns in Correctional Institutions — Hugh F. Cline, Univ of Cal. (Santa Barb)

4. Alienation & Anomie among Adolescents
John C. Pock — Reed College

5. Parole Prediction in Three Dimensions: Theory, Prediction & Perception — Jos. W. Rogers, Kansas State U.

6. Some Limitations of Sociological Theories & Prison Programs: Implications for The Future — David A. Ward, Univ of Minn., & Gene Kassebaum, American University in Cairo.

7.

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

Free Press Paperbacks

Delinquency + Opportunity - A Theory of Delinquent Gangs - Cloward + Ohlin

Outsiders - Studies in the Sociology of Deviance
Howard S. Becker

Principles of Criminology - 7th Edition
Sutherland + Cressey, Lippincott

Methods in Social Research, William J. Goode
McGraw-Hill

~~Comparative Criminology - Herbert Mannheim~~
~~Houghton-Mifflin~~

~~The Prevention + Control of Delinquency~~
~~Robert M. MacIver~~
~~Atherton Press~~

Man, Crime + Society - The Forms of Criminal Behavior
Bloch + Geis
~~Random House~~

Deviance + Control - Albert K. Cohen
Prentice-Hall

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

Crime, Correction + Society - Elmer H. Johnson
Dorsey Press

Crime + its Correction - John Conrad

Case Illustrations from the Field of Corrections
Eliot Shelt
Council on Social Work Education

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

J Barnes

TEST THIS HYPOTHESIS:

The answers to your questions about Man & Society can be found in this guide to recent WILEY books.

QUICK CALCULUS
A Short Manual of Self-Instruction

By DANIEL KLEPPNER *and* NORMAN RAMSEY, *both of Harvard University*. This inexpensive manual of self-instruction will help you learn the elementary techniques of differential and integral calculus in a relatively short period of time. It incorporates instructive problems in a lively text with explanations of the problems given for those who need them. QUICK CALCULUS starts with a review of trigonometry and functions and ends with a concise review of the whole book and a series of appendixes which give the more difficult proofs and derivations. *1965. 294 pages. $2.25.*

PSYCHOLOGY of CRIME
By DAVID ABRAHAMSEN, *M.D.* Basing his findings on intensive research and many case histories, the author considers personality, family tension, and psychosomatic disorders in the evolution of the criminal. A Science Edition paperback. *$1.95.*

The RULERS and the RULED
Political Power and Impotence in American Communities

By ROBERT E. AGGER *and* DANIEL GOLDRICH, *both of the University of Oregon; and* BERT E. SWANSON, *Sarah Lawrence College.* "Agger, Goldrich, and Swanson are to be congratulated on THE RULERS AND THE RULED. That it is a major empirical undertaking in the field of community power structures is only one of its virtues. But it is also a sophisticated venture in modern political theory and, in its comparative aspects, an important contribution to the methodology of political science." — Heinz Eulau, Stanford University. *1964. 789 pages. $7.95.*

WORLD SHIPPING
An Economic Geography of Ports and Seaborne Trade

By GUNNAR ALEXANDERSSON *and* GÖRAN NORSTRÖM, *both of the Stockholm School of Economics.* This carefully documented volume is the first substantial monograph in English on the ports of the world and their seaborne trade. It discusses in detail not only major ports but also many small and/or recently opened ones. The book includes 160 maps and diagrams and over 100 photographs. *1964. 507 pages. $17.50.*

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES
By ANNE ANASTASI, *Fordham University.* An organized and integrated presentation of selected readings on differential psychology of individuals and groups. Focusing on problems of contemporary interest, the topics are examined from their historical origins, with introductory and connecting commentary. *A volume in the* Perspectives in Psychology *series, edited by* WILLIAM KESSEN *and* GEORGE MANDLER. *1965. 301 pages. Cloth, $5.00. Paper, $2.95.*

NEUROSIS and TREATMENT: A HOLISTIC THEORY
By the late ANDRAS ANGYAL. *Edited by* E. HANFMANN *and* R. M. JONES, *both of Brandeis University.* A theoretician and therapist of major importance, Dr. Angyal considered this book his main contribution to knowledge. It comprehensively sets forth: Angyal's formulations of psychological health and of the process by which neurosis originates and gains dominance . . . a description of the total course of therapy . . . the factors necessary for restoring the healthy pattern to dominance . . . reasons for failures of therapy. *1965. 329 pages. $7.95.*

INTEGRATING the INDIVIDUAL and the ORGANIZATION
By CHRIS ARGYRIS, *Yale University.* Develops a theoretical framework for changing the structure of organizations so as to reduce pressures on the individual. Some of the crucial areas explored are: leadership styles, technology, managerial controls, reward and penalty systems, and the hiring and firing of employees. *1964. 330 pages. $6.75.*

An INTRODUCTION to MATHEMATICAL LEARNING THEORY
By RICHARD C. ATKINSON, GORDON H. BOWER, *and* EDWARD J. CROTHERS, *all of Stanford University.* The first introductory treatment of its kind, this book enables anyone who is acquainted with the psychology of learning as well as statistics to master the fundamentals of mathematical learning theory. It covers the formulation of mathematical models, deduction of predictions, and applications to learning experiments and related problems. Numerous references in the text and an extensive bibliography serve as useful guides to the technical literature. *1965. 429 pages. $9.95.*

INTERMEDIATE CORRELATIONAL METHODS
By ANDREW R. BAGGALEY, *Temple University.* This book provides a clear understanding of the statistical procedures that the behavioral scientist will actually use in his work. It supplies an integrated and detailed treatment of multiple correlation and factor analysis. *1964. 211 pages. $5.75.*

The SERVANTS of POWER
A History of the Use of Social Science in American Industry

By LOREN BARITZ, *University of Rochester.* Covers the rise and fall of psychological testing; the coming of sociological advisers and techniques to the industrial scene; use of merit-rating systems; and many other developments. A Science Edition paperback. *$1.65.*

CITY on a HILL: A History of Ideas and Myths in America
By LOREN BARITZ, *University of Rochester.* An analysis of American intellectual history through the study of six major figures: John Winthrop, Jonathan Edwards, John Adams, John Taylor of Caroline, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Herman Melville. Dr. Baritz not only discusses the formal intellectual systems of these men, but he also provides a new interpretation of their contributions to the American mythology. *1964. 384 pages. $7.50.*

PHILOSOPHY of SCIENCE: The Delaware Seminar
Volumes 1 and 2

General Editor: WILLIAM L. REESE, *University of Delaware. Edited by* BERNARD BAUMRIN, *University of Delaware.* The Delaware Seminar in the Philosophy of Science is a continuing program devoted to the advancement and dispersal of research in philosophy of science. Its goal is to eliminate — or at least to narrow — the chasm that exists between the two major intellectual cultures of our time through the exposition, discussion, and reconciliation of issues vital to both the scientific and humanistic communities. Volume 1 of the series illustrates the scope of the philosophy of science; volume 2 deals with the most pressing and perplexing problems in the philosophy of physics; later volumes will cover developments in the biological sciences, social and behavioral sciences, and logic and mathematics. An Interscience series. Volume 1: 1961-62. *1963. 396 pages. $9.75.* Volume 2: 1962-63. *1963. 551 pages. $14.50.*

SEX and BEHAVIOR
Edited by FRANK BEACH, *University of California, Berkeley.* A unique approach to problems of sexual behavior, which are viewed in evolutionary perspective by representatives of various fields — psychology, zoology, anthropology, endocrinology, embryology, genetics, and ethology. Two kinds of comparisons are made: 1) between different species of animals and man, and 2) among the approaches of different sciences to sexual problems. *1965. 592 pages. $9.75.*

APPLIED COMBINATORIAL MATHEMATICS
Edited by EDWIN F. BECKENBACH, *University of California, Los Angeles. With an introduction by* GEORGE POLYA, *Stanford University, and appendices by the late* HERMANN WEYL. In this volume world-famous authorities on both theoretical and applied aspects of applied combinatorial mathematics discuss a subject that is assuming great importance in social and behavioral research. *1964. 608 pages. $13.50.*

NATION-BUILDING and CITIZENSHIP:
Studies of Our Changing Social Order

By Reinhard Bendix, *University of California, Berkeley*. The work contains comparative studies of our changing social order in Western Europe, the U.S., Russia, Japan, and India. Their common theme is the political modernization of these areas. *1964. 314 pages. $7.75.*

STRUCTURE and DIRECTION in THINKING

By D. E. Berlyne, *University of Toronto*. The book attempts to develop a conceptual framework concerning directed thinking. The author draws on S-R behavior theory, Piaget's work, and recent developments in Russian psychology, as well as other contemporary explorations. It considers problems that have been relatively neglected by English-speaking psychologists studying thinking and the motivation of thinking. *1965. 378 pages. $8.95.*

ROLE THEORY: Concepts and Research

Edited by Bruce J. Biddle, *University of Missouri, and* Edwin J. Thomas, *The University of Michigan*. The first book devoted exclusively to the emerging specialization of role theory. There are four original essays which cover the history and current status of role theory as well as the framework of terms and concepts in the field; the 48 reprinted selections cover significant theory and research in the major specialized topics in the field. The book also contains a comprehensive 1500 item bibliography. *1966. Approx. 416 pages. Prob. $8.95.*

CLINICAL and SOCIAL JUDGMENT
The Discrimination of Behavioral Information

By James Bieri, *The University of Texas;* Alvin L. Atkins, *Yeshiva University;* J. Scott Briar, *University of California, Berkeley;* Robin L. Leaman; Henry Miller, *University of California, Berkeley; and* Tony Tripodi, *University of California, Berkeley*. The book analyzes clinical and social judgment as a process of discrimination of information, with special emphasis on the contribution of information theory, anchoring phenomena, and cognitive personality theory. *1966. Approx. 298 pages. $7.95.*

The IDEOLOGICAL REVOLUTION in the MIDDLE EAST

By Leonard Binder, *University of Chicago*. A dramatic and original study of the forces that have made, and will continue to make, the Muslims turn from Islam to nationalism. *1964. 287 pages. $6.50.*

POLITICS in LEBANON

Edited by Leonard Binder, *University of Chicago*. The first comprehensive analysis of the political order in Lebanon since the inception of Lebanese independence. Specialists in history, anthropology, law, and economics explore the traditional, social, and contemporary economic bases of Lebanese democracy, and examine the transfer of democratic institutions to a non-Western area. *1966. Approx. 332 pages. Prob. $7.95.*

STABILITY and CHANGE in HUMAN CHARACTERISTICS

By Benjamin S. Bloom, *University of Chicago*. This analysis of the development of selected characteristics emphasizes the fact that the most influential period of growth occurs in pre-school years, a view which carries vast implications for social planning and educational policy. "This volume summarizes and brilliantly interprets a mountain of data on how human beings develop some of their most significant characteristics . . ." — Ronald Gross in Book Week of the New York Herald Tribune. *1964. 237 pages. $7.00.*

SOCIALIZATION AFTER CHILDHOOD: Two Essays

By Orville G. Brim, Jr. *and* Stanton Wheeler, *both of the Russell Sage Foundation*. Two essays that bring together concepts, theories, and research literature relevant to problems of socialization after childhood. The first essay provides a broad overview of the topic; the second deals with an increasingly important setting within which socialization occurs, the large-scale bureaucratic organization. *1966. 116 pages. Cloth: Prob. $5.95. Paper: Prob. $2.95.*

PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

By Arnold H. Buss, *Rutgers — the State University*. A rigorous, systematic exposition of the broad issues of abnormal psychology with an evaluation of various theories on the subject. The four main sections deal with: broad issues, theories and symptoms of neurosis, theories and symptoms of psychosis, and psychosomatic and conduct disorders. *1966. Approx. 512 pages. Prob. $7.95.*

THE AMERICAN VOTER

By Angus Campbell, Philip E. Converse, Warren E. Miller, *and* Donald E. Stokes, *all of The University of Michigan*. A comprehensive analysis of what leads the American voter to his decision at the polls. It provides important new theoretical understanding of the relation among the psychological, political, social, and economic factors determining the vote. *1960. 573 pages. Cloth, $7.50.* Abridged version: *1964. 302 pages. Paper, $2.95.*

ELECTIONS and the POLITICAL ORDER

By Angus Campbell, Philip E. Converse, Warren E. Miller, *and* Donald E. Stokes, *all of The University of Michigan*. In many ways a successor to THE AMERICAN VOTER by the same authors, this book emphasizes the *collective* processes of politics. The authors reveal the character of the collective vote which the elections record and expand our understanding of the role of elections in the functioning of the total political system. *1966. Approx. 384 pages. Prob. $7.50.*

The BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT

Edited by Earl F. Cheit, *University of California, Berkeley*. Six well-known and respected writers and teachers (Robert L. Heilbroner, John William Ward, Henry Nash Smith, Richard Hofstadter, Paul A. Samuelson, and Earl F. Cheit) focus on the interplay of business and society and bring new perspectives to troubling social and political issues. *1964. 248 pages. $4.95.*

MOTIVATION: Theory and Research

By C. N. Cofer, *The Pennsylvania State University; and* M. H. Appley, *York University, Toronto*. A detailed examination of important theories and aspects of motivation. By examining the historical context of the subject and by reviewing and evaluating the major theoretical positions, the authors have provided the most comprehensive view of motivation available to date. *1964. 958 pages. $12.50.*

A SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY of GROUP PROCESSES for DECISION-MAKING

By Barry E. Collins, *Yale University, and* Harold Guetzkow, *Northwestern University*. A critical review of experimental work on the face-to-face group, starting with the comparison of group and individual productivity in the early 20's and including the work on reward contingencies just getting underway. It achieves a new integration of the subject with the help of a propositional format and a fresh conceptual framework. *1964. 254 pages. $6.25.*

NEW PERSPECTIVES in ORGANIZATIONAL RESEARCH

By W. W. Cooper *and* H. J. Leavitt, *both of Carnegie Institute of Technology, and* M. Shelly, *U.S. Office of Naval Research*. An extensive summary of new developments in organizational problems and research, offering a selection of papers that represent a wide variety of disciplines. The chapters are organized into five sets: a short set describing the present state of organization research; a behavioral science set; an interdisciplinary set; a management science set, and a set oriented toward future research. No comparable book is as exhaustive and up to date. *1964. 606 pages. $12.50.*

The APPROVAL MOTIVE

By D. P. Crowne, *University of Connecticut; and* D. Marlowe, *Harvard University*. Describes a series of experiments linking socially desirable test-making behavior with a need for approval. Among the experiments are studies of conformity and persuasibility as well as those on defensiveness and self-protection. *1964. 233 pages. $7.50.*

The NURSING PROFESSION
Five Sociological Essays

Edited by Fred Davis, *Project Director, Nursing Careers Project, San Francisco Medical Center, University of California. With contributions by* William A. Glaser, Anselm L. Strauss, Hans O. Mauksch, Esther L. Brown, Virginia L. Olesen, *and* Elvi W. Whittaker. Essays by social scientists dealing with leading trends and issues in contemporary nursing from a policy standpoint. Topics include Nursing Policy — Some Cross-National Comparisons; The Structure and Ideology of American Nursing, An Historical View; The Organizational Context of Nursing Practice; Problems and Issues in Collegiate Nursing Education; and Nursing and Patient Care. *1965. 203 pages. $6.95.*

The HOPI CHILD

By WAYNE DENNIS, *Brooklyn College of The City University of New York.* A classic account of child development and adjustment in an American Indian culture in which primitive groups still live in a fashion quite similar to that of their Pre-Columbian ancestors. A Science Edition paperback. *$1.45.*

GROUP VALUES Through CHILDREN'S DRAWINGS

By WAYNE DENNIS, *Brooklyn College of The City University of New York.* A unique approach to the determination of cultural values in a given society through the interpretation of children's drawings. Dr. Dennis' hypothesis states that drawings are significant with respect to group values in so far as these values can be graphically depicted. He supports his theory with over 25 case studies which are distinctly cross-cultural in nature and supplements his research and conclusions with a profuse number of the actual drawings he obtained during the study. *1965. 211 pages. $6.95.*

The RELUCTANT BELLIGERENT

American Entry into World War II

By ROBERT A. DIVINE, *The University of Texas.* Surveys American foreign policy leading up to entry into World War II, emphasizing the belated realization of the American people that aggression abroad threatened their well-being at home. Mr. Divine analyzes the neutrality legislation of the 1930's against the backdrop of the mounting world crisis, and concludes that the United States was Hitler's silent partner. A volume in the America in Crisis Series. *1965. 172 pages. Cloth, $4.95. Paper, $1.95.*

The ADOLESCENT EXPERIENCE

By ELIZABETH DOUVAN *and* JOSEPH ADELSON, *both of The University of Michigan.* THE ADOLESCENT EXPERIENCE develops a general concept of today's adolescent, often challenging many current notions. Research evidence, much of it new and unexpected, is used to illuminate such topics as: the adolescent's relations to his family . . . the peer group . . . dating . . . expectations of work, marriage, and status . . . and the effects of social class, religion, and type of community on adolescent development. *1966. Approx. 415 pages. Prob. $7.25.*

EXPECTED VALUES of DISCRETE RANDOM VARIABLES and ELEMENTARY STATISTICS

By ALLEN L. EDWARDS, *The University of Washington.* A valuable tool in applied statistics and experimental design for the behavioral scientist. The book covers such topics as the algebra of samples, random variables and their expected values, and binomial populations and random samples from binomial populations. *1964. 146 pages. Cloth, $5.95. Paper, $3.95.*

ESSAYS on COMPARATIVE INSTITUTIONS

By S. N. EISENSTADT, *The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel.* Written over a period of fifteen years, these essays focus on the *process* of institutionalization and the comparative study of institutions. This orientation is seen as valuable in bringing together the two separate but interrelated aspects of institutional study which are considered in the book: the fully structured and organized institutions such as age-groups and bureaucratic organizations, and the behavioral processes and personal attitudes related to them. *1965. 376 pages. $7.95.*

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY in TREATING MENTAL ILLNESS

An Experimental Approach

By G. W. FAIRWEATHER, *Stanford University.* An important report on a continuing social psychological and psychiatric research effort aimed at finding a realistic and pragmatic solution to the problem of the chronically hospitalized mental patient. *1964. 300 pages. $7.95.*

DETERMINANTS of INFANT BEHAVIOR

Volumes I, II & III

Proceedings of the First and Second Tavistock Study Group on Mother-Infant Interaction held at the House of the Royal Society of Medicine, London. *Edited by* B. M. FOSS, *Birkbeck College, London; with a Foreword by* JOHN BOWLEY. At their first meeting (Volume I), the study group concentrated on the behavior of the neonate; at the second meeting (Volume II), more time was given to maternal behavior and the interaction between infant and mother; Volume III includes the contributions of Appell, David, Rheingold, and Ambrose dealing with the human infant's response or failure to respond to adults.

Volume I: *1961. 307 pages. $7.50.*

Volume II: *1964. 248 pages. $7.75.*

Volume III: *Prob. $8.00.*

GOVERNMENTAL POLICY and INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Edited by STEWART E. FRASER, *Director, International Center, and Professor, George Peabody College for Teachers.* A research symposia of eighteen papers prepared by a team of distinguished researchers, educators, and diplomats. It compares the roles, methods, and motives of various national governments in encouraging and controlling international educational exchange. The countries considered include France, Canada, Germany, the United States, the Soviet Union, and the People's Republic of China. *1965. 373 pages. $7.50.*

DEATH and IDENTITY

Edited by ROBERT FULTON, *California State College at Los Angeles.* Provides new insight into the problems associated with death, grief, and bereavement in contemporary America. It brings together the most recent findings of psychiatrists, psychologists, sociologists, and the medical profession — and employs significant theoretical material to place these findings in a meaningful context. *1965. 415 pages. $6.95.*

TRAINING RESEARCH and EDUCATION

Edited by ROBERT GLASER. Examines training research accomplished by experimental psychologists, and considers its implications for education in general. Each chapter is the work of an expert, and the book as a whole gives a unified picture of training research. A Science Edition paperback. *$2.65.*

MAINTAINABILITY:

A Major Element of System Effectiveness

By A. S. GOLDMAN *and* T. B. SLATTERY, *both of TEMPO, General Electric Co. With contributions by* S. FIRSTMAN, *Rand Corporation, and* J. RIGNEY, *University of Southern California.* This book represents a first attempt to draw together in a system framework the emerging principles of the science of maintainability engineering. It is concerned with the major elements influencing *M*: design decisions, policy and budget restrictions, human resource limitations. The principles developed are applicable to many complex systems and will be of interest to human factors personnel and test and evaluation personnel. A publication in the University of California Engineering and Physical Sciences Extension Series. *1964. 282 pages. $12.50.*

VISION and VISUAL PERCEPTION

Edited by CLARENCE H. GRAHAM, *Columbia University. Contributing Authors:* NEIL R. BARTLETT, *University of Arizona;* JOHN LOTT BROWN, *University of Pennsylvania;* YUN HSIA, *Columbia University;* CONRAD G. MUELLER, *Columbia University;* LORRIN A. RIGGS, *Brown University; and* CLARENCE H. GRAHAM. An integrated account of the major topics constituting the field of vision and visual perception. A unitary description extending from first principles to elaborate psychological processes is set forth. Topics discussed include: Characteristics of the stimulus; biological and physiological bases of vision, sensory, and psycho-physiological data; color vision and color-blindness; color appearances and constancies; after-images; space; form perception; and movement. *1965. 637 pages. $23.50.*

GOVERNING the METROPOLIS

By SCOTT GREER, *Northwestern University*. Considered here are such important questions as: How can democracy flourish in the modern metropolis? Do large cities tend to produce mass society? What alternatives do we have to these new problems? The book is a significant step toward the development of a social science of community politics. *1962. 153 pages. Cloth, $4.95. Paper, $2.45.*

STAFF LEADERSHIP in PUBLIC SCHOOLS

A Sociological Inquiry

By NEAL GROSS, *Professor of Education and Sociology, Harvard University, and* ROBERT E. HERRIOTT, *Associate Professor of Sociology, and Research Associate in the Institute of Human Learning, The Florida State University*. This book presents the results of one part of the National Principalship Study — results that contribute significantly to our knowledge of the effects and determinants of leadership in professionally staffed organizations. *1965. 247 pages. $6.95.*

LAWYERS and JUDGES

The ABA and the Politics of Judicial Selection

By JOEL B. GROSSMAN, *University of Wisconsin*. An analysis and assessment of the influence of the American Bar Association in the recruitment of federal judges. The book considers the interaction of the President, the Attorney General, the Senate, and the Bar, identifies the goals of each of these parties as well as their strategies, and points out the formal rules and informal norms which govern their actions. *1965. 228 pages. $6.75.*

An INTRODUCTION to PROBABILITY THEORY and its APPLICATIONS — Volume II

By WILLIAM FELLER, *Eugene Higgins Professor of Mathematics, Princeton University*. Volume II of this well-known work presents new proofs and methods and many excellent examples to clarify the important concepts, techniques, and applications of probability. Special attention is given to applied fields. *1966. Approx. 612 pages. $12.00.* (Volume I. *1957. 461 pages. $10.50.)*

ELEMENTARY APPLIED STATISTICS

For Students in Behavioral Science

By LINTON C. FREEMAN, *Syracuse University*. A non-mathematical introduction to statistics based upon the nature of the problem and the type of data at hand. *1965. 298 pages. $6.95.*

STRUCTURAL MODELS

An introduction to the Theory of Directed Graphs

By FRANK HARARY, *The University of Michigan;* ROBERT Z. NORMAN, *Dartmouth College; and* DORWIN CARTWRIGHT, *The University of Michigan*. "This book fills a long-felt need for an easily understandable treatment of the use of mathematical models in empirical research in the social sciences." — Professor Malcolm S. Knowles, School of Education, Boston University. *1965. 415 pages. $9.95.*

The STUDY of URBANIZATION

By PHILIP M. HAUSER, *Professor and Chairman of the Department of Sociology, University of Chicago; and* LEO F. SCHNORE, *Associate Editor,* American Sociological Review, *and Professor of Sociology, University of Wisconsin*. An inventory and appraisal of the study of urbanization in such fields as economics, geography, history, political science, sociology, and anthropology. The authors point up the gaps in knowledge about the antecedents and consequences of urbanization, and show the limitations of what is known by reason of limited observations on urbanization over time and space. *1965. 554 pages. $9.75.*

INTERNATIONAL STABILITY

Military, Economic and Political Dimensions

Edited by DALE J. HEKHUIS, *TEMPO, General Electric Company;* CHARLES G. MCCLINTOCK, *University of California, Santa Barbara; and* ARTHUR L. BURNS, *Australian National University*. A series of perceptive studies of forces that will affect the stability of the international system during the next ten to fifteen years. Topics discussed range from the emergence of underdeveloped nations through supranational organizations to policies of nuclear deterrence. *1964. 296 pages. $6.00.*

A BEHAVIORAL SYSTEM

By CLARK L. HULL. An illuminating examination of such phenomena as trial-and-error learning, discrimination learning, problem solving, spatial and serial learning, and conflict behavior. A Science Edition paperback. *$2.25.*

The EMERGENT in CURRICULUM

By GAIL M. INLOW, *Northwestern University*. This book reveals and assesses current innovations in curriculum against a background of traditional practices. Evaluating from a base of philosophical humanism, the author espouses development of the total personality. From this base, he takes sharp exception to Bruner's structural position, to Conant's ultra-cognitive position, and to education's continued dalliance with the repetitive at the expense of the reflective-creative. *1966. 353 pages. $6.95.*

CHILD PSYCHOLOGY: Behavior and Development

By RONALD C. JOHNSON, *University of Hawaii; and* GENE R. MEDINNUS, *University of Denver*. In addition to emphasizing such traditional topics as heredity, maturation, and learning, this text concentrates on the antecedents to personality development that rest in the psychological milieu in the family and in various cultural factors. *1965. 556 pages. $6.95.*

ORGANIZATIONAL STRESS

Studies in Role Conflict and Ambiguity

By ROBERT L. KAHN, *The University of Michigan;* DONALD M. WOLFE, *Case Institute of Technology;* ROBERT P. QUINN, *The University of Michigan;* J. DIEDRICK SNOEK, *Smith College; and* ROBERT A. ROSENTHAL, *Jewish Board of Guardians*. This book presents the nature, the causes, and the consequences of role conflict and role ambiguity. It features an intensive treatment of personality traits and examines the impact of organization on the individual. *1964. 470 pages. $7.95.*

SYSTEM and PROCESS in INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

By MORTON A. KAPLAN. A systematic theoretical analysis of international politics based on an explicit examination of the social structure of the international system. A Science Edition paperback. *$1.65.*

The SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY of ORGANIZATIONS

By DANIEL KATZ *and* ROBERT L. KAHN, *both of the Survey Research Center, The University of Michigan*. A structural-functional analysis of large organizations. It brings together much of the organizational research on leadership, communication, policy-making, and change which has been conducted over the past twenty years, and interprets the results in terms of open system theory. *1965. Approx. 528 pages. $8.50.*

MACROECONOMICS, FISCAL POLICY, and ECONOMIC GROWTH

By NORMAN F. KEISER, *San Jose State College*. An up-to-date unified presentation of the theory, ideas, and materials necessary for an understanding of fiscal policy in our time. The author's major theme is the need for balanced economic growth; accordingly, he devotes special attention to the determinants of economic growth, theory, empirical evidence, policy, and potential growth. *1964. 525 pages. $9.75.*

The CHILD

By WILLIAM KESSEN, *Yale University*. By drawing on materials from the late seventeenth century until the present, this volume shows the development of Western man's notion of the child. It combines readings in the history and prehistory of child psychology, with original background material and connecting commentary. A volume in the Perspectives in Psychology series. *1965. 301 pages. Cloth, $4.95. Paper, $2.95.*

SURVEY SAMPLING

By LESLIE KISH, *Program Director, Survey Research Center, and Professor of Sociology, The University of Michigan*. This clear, easy-to-follow book provides a *working* knowledge of survey sampling methods. It emphasizes, and uses illustrations from, surveys of human populations and the social applications of sampling. The methods are developed as tools for research on substantive problems; thus, essential working formulas are given, along with the potentialities and limitations inherent in their assumptions. *1965. 643 pages. $10.95.*

PROBLEM SOLVING: Research, Method and Theory

Edited by BENJAMIN KLEINMUNTZ, *Carnegie Institute of Technology. With contributions by* ADRIAAN DE GROOT, HERBERT A. SIMON, JEFFERY M. PAIGE, DONALD W. TAYLOR, ROBERT GAGNE, JOHN R. HAYES, ALLEN NEWELL, B. F. SKINNER, ISRAEL GOLDIAMOND, ARTHUR STAATS, DANIEL E. BERLYNE, B. F. GREEN, JR., *and* G. A. FOREHAND. An up-to-date and comprehensive statement of the major work and theory on problem solving. Distinguished by its cohesive integration of seemingly disparate points of view, this book contains important statements on problem solving by twelve leaders in the field. The first of an annual series of symposia in the area of cognition under the sponsorship of Carnegie Institute of Technology. *1966. App. 392 pages. Prob. $6.95.*

MENTAL HEALTH of the INDUSTRIAL WORKER
A Detroit Study

By ARTHUR KORNHAUSER, *Professor Emeritus of Psychology, Wayne State University; with the collaboration of* OTTO M. REID. Employs clinically-validated mental health assessments — together with specific indicators of attitudes and behavior — to illuminate the psychological effects of machine industry on working people. Based on an intensive study of Detroit automobile workers and comparison groups, the book concentrates on the effects of routine production-line work on the workers. *1964. 354 pages. $7.95.*

CULTURE in AMERICAN EDUCATION

By RUTH LANDES, *McMaster University.* Considering the problems presented by the diverse subcultures that flourish in America, this book describes an experimental teacher-training program that paired anthropology and education (including social work) to produce modes of solving such problems. *1965. 330 pages. $7.95.*

From COLLECTIVE SECURITY to PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY
Readings in International Organization and the Maintenance of Peace and Security

Edited by JOEL LARUS, *Brandeis University.* Examines the functioning of the concept, "collective security," in the League of Nations and the United Nations and why it has been superceded by what the late Dag Hammarskjold called "preventive diplomacy." The peace-keeping operations of both international organizations are revealed through eight representative case studies and original source materials. *1965. 556 pages. Cloth, $6.95. Paper, $4.95.*

WORKING with GROUPS
Group Process and Individual Growth — Second Edition

By WALTER M. LIFTON, *Coordinator of Pupil Personnel Services, City School District, Rochester, New York.* Stressing the role of the group in a democratic society, Dr. Lifton examines the theories and functioning of the group process and how groups can be led and developed. The second edition places special emphasis on the current pressures and needs in society and suggests the use of group techniques as a means of attacking these problems. *1966. Approx. 292 pages. $6.95.*

THEORIES of PERSONALITY: Primary Sources and Research

Edited by CALVIN S. HALL, *Director, The Institute of Dream Research, Miami, Florida; and* GARDNER LINDZEY, *Chairman, Department of Psychology, The University of Texas.* A carefully edited selection of primary source material and pertinent empirical research designed to be used with the editors' well known THEORIES OF PERSONALITY. It provides further insight into the major theories of such thinkers as Freud, Jung, Adler, and Allport. *1965. 543 pages. $6.95.*

ORGANIZATIONS: Structure and Behavior

Edited by JOSEPH A. LITTERER, *University of Illinois.* Written from a managerial viewpoint, this book takes an eclectic approach to organizations — one that explains how an organization produces a technical product and how it provides personal satisfaction for the members of the organization. *1963. 418 pages. Cloth, $8.75. Paper, $3.95.*

The ANALYSIS of ORGANIZATIONS

By JOSEPH A. LITTERER, *University of Illinois.* A book that provides the basic analytical tools needed to diagnose organizational problems and plan for effective performance. The latest material from the social sciences is brought together and applied directly to management situations. *1965. 471 pages. $7.95.*

HANDBOOK of MATHEMATICAL PSYCHOLOGY
In three volumes

Edited by R. DUNCAN LUCE, *University of Pennsylvania;* ROBERT R. BUSH, *University of Pennsylvania; and* EUGENE GALANTER, *University of Washington.* A compact and convenient summary of research in the field, augmented by an extensive bibliography. It systematically surveys most of the major areas of psychology to which mathematical methods have been applied.
Volume I: *1963. 535 pages. $8.95.*
Volume II: *1963. 606 pages. $11.95.*
Volume III: *1965. 537 pages. $11.95.*

READINGS in MATHEMATICAL PSYCHOLOGY
In two volumes

Edited by R. DUNCAN LUCE, ROBERT R. BUSH, *and* EUGENE GALANTER. Serves as a companion to the HANDBOOK or as an independent reference source. It presents a wide variety of research papers reprinted from professional journals.
Volume I: *1963. 535 pages. $8.95.*
Volume II: *1965. 568 pages. $8.95.*

The STATISTICAL ANALYSIS of EXPERIMENTAL DATA

By JOHN MANDEL, *National Bureau of Standards.* Provides a thorough understanding of the principles and methods useful in the statistical analysis of experimental data. A self-contained volume serving as both an introduction to the basic concepts of statistics, and an exposition of their application. *1964. 410 pages. $12.00.*

BOSS TWEED'S NEW YORK

By SEYMOUR J. MANDELBAUM, *Carnegie Institute of Technology.* A study of the impact of a primitive communications network upon the process of making complex decisions in a rapidly growing city. The book demonstrates that, of necessity, difficult issues assumed a forced simplicity and the way was open for complete political corruption. A book in the series, New Dimensions in History: Historical Cities. *1965. 196 pages. Cloth, $5.95. Paper, $2.65.*

The NEGRO and ORGANIZED LABOR

By RAY MARSHALL, *The University of Texas.* An objective analysis of the relationship between the Negro community and labor unions, its origins, and factors influencing its evolution. "I cannot too highly recommend this carefully documented book. Rich in fact, it is no less notable for its insights and high moral tone."—BENJAMIN L. MASSE in *America. 1965. 327 pages. $6.95.*

DELINQUENCY and DRIFT

By DAVID MATZA, *University of California, Berkeley.* A provocative and controversial essay on how the legal order may be violated by persons who nonetheless subscribe to it. Classical criminology postulates that the criminal be seen in a legal context; Dr. Matza uses this as a basis for revising many of today's prevalent conceptions of delinquency. Because delinquency is one of our most serious social problems, it is important to consider Dr. Matza's thesis that the drift toward delinquency is frequently aided by the unwitting support of society and the guardians of the social order. *1964. 199 pages. $4.50.*

HUMAN FACTORS EVALUATION in SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

By DAVID MEISTER *and* GERALD F. RABIDEAU, *both of Bunker-Ramo Corporation.* ". . . a useful and sorely needed book on the 'systems approach' in human engineering, in refreshing contrast to the profusion of non-systematic compilations in edited publications. . . . There is a consistent and sensitive awareness of the role of the human engineer and human factors in a technological setting dominated by engineers." — From a pre-publication review. *1965. 307 pages. $9.95.*

MATHEMATICS and PSYCHOLOGY

By GEORGE MILLER, *Harvard University.* Concerned solely with the use of mathematics in psychological theory and measurement—extracts from articles by leaders in the field are accompanied by extensive commentary by the author. A volume in the Perspectives in Psychology series. *1964. 295 pages. Cloth, $5.50. Paper, $3.45.*

MOTHERS of SIX CULTURES: Antecedents of Child Rearing

By LEIGH MINTURN, *University of Illinois; and* WILLIAM W. LAMBERT, *Cornell University. With contributions by* John *and* Ann Fischer, Kimball *and* Romaine Romney, William *and* Corinne Nydegger, Thomas *and* Hatsumi Maretzki, *and* Robert *and* Barbara LeVine. The second in a series of publications reporting research undertaken by a group of social scientists from Harvard, Yale, and Cornell University, which studies the influence of early childhood treatment in later years. It presents a factor analysis of the responses of mothers in the six communities to interviews about their child-training practices. An ethnographic interpretation is applied to the mothers' child-rearing policies in the context of their cultural environments. *1964. 351 pages. $7.25.*

The EDUCATED MAN

Studies in the History of Educational Thought

Edited by PAUL NASH, *Boston University;* ANDREAS M. KAZAMIAS, *University of Wisconsin; and* HENRY J. PERKINSON, *New York University.* A collection of original, interpretative essays by distinguished European and American scholars on the ideal of the educated man as expressed in the writings of influential thinkers in the Western tradition. *1965. 421 pages. $7.95.*

The GOLDEN ROAD to MODERNITY

Village Life in Contemporary Burma

By MANNING NASH, *University of Chicago.* A description and analysis of the transition from a traditional to a modern society in Burma. The method of microanalysis is used — the careful, first-hand observation and description of variation within a social structure. *1965. 333 pages. $6.95.*

DYNAMICS of RESPONSE

By JOSEPH M. NOTTERMAN, *Princeton University; and* DONALD E. MINTZ, *City College of The City University of New York.* Whereas conventional analyses of instrumental behavior are concerned with frequency of response as the dependent variable, this book extends such analyses to the measurable properties of the individual response itself. Evidence is brought to bear that there are fundamental theoretical and experimental issues which can best be handled by this approach. *1965. 277 pages. $8.95.*

ELEMENTS of NEUROPHYSIOLOGY

By SIDNEY OCHS, *Indiana University School of Medicine.* A comprehensive introduction to modern physiology. New advances brought about by physical and chemical techniques in the study of nerve impulses and reflexes are fully discussed, as are the new advances in the mechanisms of neural control that lie behind the integrated behavior of man and other organisms. *1965. 621 pages. $14.00.*

AMERICAN DEFENSE POLICY in PERSPECTIVE

Edited by RAYMOND G. O'CONNOR, *University of Kansas.* A unique survey of American defense policies from the colonial period through the Kennedy administration. Every major consideration that has affected military policy is dealt with in sufficient depth to provide an understanding of the complexities of policy formulation and execution. *1965. 388 pages. Cloth, $7.50. Paper, $3.95.*

The PSYCHOLOGY of CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT

By ROBERT F. PECK *and* ROBERT J. HAVIGHURST. Deals with the development of moral character in a group of American children. The study was made with a wide variety of psychological methods. A Science Edition paperback. *$1.45.*

The RISE of POLITICAL ANTI-SEMITISM in GERMANY and AUSTRIA

By PETER G. J. PULZER, *Oxford University.* The first book to elucidate the actual beginning of the long road to Auschwitz. Dr. Pulzer discusses the rise of anti-Semitism in Germany and Austria during the latter part of the 19th century and traces its growth through the First World War. In a long epilogue, he analyzes the culmination of the movement just prior to the Second World War. A volume in the Essays in Comparative History series. *1964. 364 pages. Cloth, $5.95. Paper, $2.65.*

LINEAR STATISTICAL INFERENCE and its APPLICATIONS

By C. RADHAKRISHNA RAO, *Director of Research and Training, Indian Statistical Institute.* An especially clear and eminently practical presentation of the important developments of the last three decades in the field. The book contains a wealth of information on how to use the latest techniques in research. A volume in the Wiley Series in Probability and Mathematical Statistics. *1965. 522 pages. $14.95.*

OPERATIONAL PHILOSOPHY

Integrating Knowledge and Action

By ANATOLE RAPOPORT. Provides an important bridge between the perennial problems of philosophy and scientific thinking today. It builds on the theories of reconstruction as first formulated by John Dewey, and evaluates the role of the philosopher in our own day. A Science Edition paperback. *$1.65.*

PARENTHOOD and HEREDITY

By SHELDON REED. Presents an important and exciting introduction to the expanding field of medical genetics, with particular attention given to parenthood and heredity. The author deals with the chances of a disease, abnormality, or disorder being transmitted from generation to generation, and skillfully applies our newer understanding of chromosomal factors to all of the disorders covered. A Science Edition paperback. *$1.65.*

COGNITION and THOUGHT

An Information-Processing Approach

By WALTER R. REITMAN, *Professor, Department of Psychology, and Research Scientist, Mental Health Research Institute, The University of Michigan.* An analysis of information-processing concepts and their psychological implications; its core is a discussion of selected problems in cognition and thought that provides a coherent picture of the nature of these theories. The book also gives an introduction to computer simulation, a research technique developed in conjunction with these theories and found to have great potential as a source of psychological concepts. No prior knowledge of computer simulation or computers is assumed; the Appendix introduces psychologists to the rudiments of programming in IPL-V, a language designed to facilitate the writing of simulations of cognitive and problem-solving processes. *1965. 312 pages. $7.95.*

The ELEMENTS and STRUCTURE of the PHYSICAL SCIENCES

By JULIEN A. RIPLEY, JR., *Department of Physics, Wilkes College.* The major theories, principles, and laws of physical science — their logical structure, and the empirical evidence validating that structure — discussed in an historical context. The book provides a new look at the scope and limitations of science and the significance it has for the philosophy that underlies our culture. *1964. 584 pages. $8.95.*

DRESS, ADORNMENT, and the SOCIAL ORDER

Edited by MARY ELLEN ROACH, *University of Wisconsin; and* JOANNE BUBOLZ EICHER, *Michigan State University.* The first book to offer a comprehensive, systematic examination of the socio-economic aspects of dress and adornment. It contains pertinent readings from such disciplines as cultural anthropology, economics, sociology, social psychology, and home economics, as well as from journalistic and popular sources. Lists of supplementary readings and an annotated bibliography are included. *1965. 429 pages. $6.25.*

TRAPPED: Families and Schizophrenia

By LLOYD H. ROGLER, *Associate Professor of Sociology, Yale University; and* AUGUST B. HOLLINGSHEAD, *William Graham Sumner Professor and Chairman, Department of Sociology, Yale University.* A revealing analysis of the personal and family dimensions of schizophrenia based upon the results of an intensive, controlled case study of three generations of poor people living in the rapidly changing slum society of San Juan, Puerto Rico. The impact of poverty on individuals who were afflicted with schizophrenia and those who were not is described and compared in vivid detail. *1965. 436 pages. $8.95.*

UNEMPLOYMENT and the AMERICAN ECONOMY

Edited by ARTHUR M. ROSS, *University of California, Berkeley.* One of a series of books from the research program on unemployment held at the University of California, this book is comprised of the papers and comments delivered at the 1963 sessions. It offers a critical appraisal of government policies, particularly the retraining programs, tax reform, and government spending. *1964. 216 pages. $4.95.*

The CROWD in HISTORY

A Study of Popular Disturbances in France and England, 1730-1848

By GEORGE RUDÉ, *University of Adelaide, South Australia.* A synthesis of Rudé's studies of popular movements in France and England. He presents the crowd as a living and many-sided historical phenomenon and gives an analysis of general aspects of crowd behavior and composition. *1964. 281 pages. Cloth, $5.95. Paper, $2.95.*

COLLEGE and CHARACTER

A Briefer Version of "The American College"

Edited by NEVITT SANFORD, *Stanford University.* In a critical examination of each of the major facets of college life, twenty-eight social scientists take an inside look at our colleges and what they do for their students. Out of these observations come numerous suggestions for improving the higher learning process. *1964. 308 pages. $4.95.*

PERSONALITY: An Objective Approach

By IRWIN G. SARASON, *University of Washington.* An empirically oriented review of research methods, problems, and findings related to the study of the human personality. Major sections deal with personality assessment, the experimental study of personality, the development of behavior through the life span, and personality research as it relates to mental health problems. *1966. Approx. 664 pages. Prob. $7.95.*

PERSONAL and ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE Through GROUP METHODS

The Laboratory Approach

By EDGAR H. SCHEIN *and* WARREN G. BENNIS, *Sloan School of Management, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.* Describes the goals, methods, underlying assumptions, and major uses of the laboratory approach to learning. The book shows how this method is used to effect change in the individual, the group, and the total organization, and offers original formulations that clearly demonstrate *how* and *why people learn in the laboratory situation. 1965. 376 pages. $8.25.*

MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY

By PAUL SCHILDER. This classic work by the eminent psychiatrist attempts to unify, in one framework, the theories and findings of experimental psychology, psychoanalysis, phenomenology, and brain pathology. A Science Edition paperback. *$2.45.*

HUMAN JUDGMENTS and OPTIMALITY

Edited by MAYNARD W. SHELLEY *and* GLENN L. BRYAN, *both of the Department of the Navy, Office of Naval Research.* A pioneering work in an important new area of behavioral research; i.e., the quantification and modelling of human values and the humanization of rigorous mathematical models. *1964. 436 pages. $8.95.*

WORK and MENTAL ILLNESS

Eight Case Studies

By OZZIE G. SIMMONS, *Brandeis University.* Presents detailed portraits of eight men who were hospitalized for schizophrenia, and examines the effects of illness and hospitalization on their careers. Attention is focused on those aspects and events of the patient's social life that are directly relevant to the patterning of his occupational career and describes how the course of each patent's career has been influenced by the people who inhabit the social world in which he lives. *1965. 271 pages. $6.95.*

CITIES of Our PAST and PRESENT

A Descriptive Reader

Edited by WILSON SMITH, *The Johns Hopkins University.* Depicts, through contemporary accounts, the cultural climate and tempo of life at different periods in American history. Each account conveys the condition of a city and its people; reveals the city's overall status as an important moment in its development; or characterizes a particular aspect that is representative of other cities of the time. *1964. 292 pages. Paper, $2.95.*

AFRICA: A Study in Tropical Development

Second Edition

By L. DUDLEY STAMP, *Professor Emeritus of Social Geography, University of London, and Director of the World Land Use Survey.* This well-known study of the continent has been completely revised to reflect the dramatic economic developments, the rising tide of nationalism and self-determination, and the fundamental changes in political geography taking place in Africa. *1964. 534 pages. $10.95.*

The AMERICAN SOLDIER: Adjustment during Army Life

By S. A. STOUFFER, E. A. SUCHMAN, L. C. DEVINNEY, S. A. STAR, *and* R. M. WILLIAMS, JR. Shows us what kind of men were best adjusted, what kind were psychiatric or disciplinary failures, and what factors produced satisfaction and dissatisfaction with Army job and assignments. A Science Edition paperback. *$2.95.*

The AMERICAN SOLDIER: Combat and Its Aftermath

By S. A. STOUFFER, A. A. LUMSDAINE, M. H. LUMSDAINE, R. M. WILLIAMS, JR., M. B. SMITH, I. L. JANIS, S. A. STAR, *and* L. S. CATTRELL, JR. Studies young American men under stress, analyzing anxiety and fear, group loyalty, and formal and informal social controls. A Science Edition paperback, *$2.95.*

EXPERIMENTS in MASS COMMUNICATION

By C. I. HOVLAND, A. A. LUMSDAINE, *and* F. D. SHEFFIELD. This book evaluates various Army films and programs designed to make the soldier aware of the ideological issues behind the war. The methods used in mass communication and the results obtained are of direct importance to all those interested in establishing a scientific understanding of educational procedures, attitude or opinion change, and the application of psychological principles to the complexities of films and other media of mass communication. A Science Edition paperback. *$1.95.*

SIGNAL DETECTION and RECOGNITION by HUMAN OBSERVERS: Contemporary Readings

Arranged and edited by JOHN A. SWETS, *M.I.T., and Bolt Beranek and Newman, Inc.* The first complete treatment of modern detection theory as applied to human observers, containing forty articles on theory, basic experiments, measurement techniques, and applications of the theory. *1964. 702 pages. $17.50.*

WIDENING HORIZONS in CREATIVITY

The Proceedings of the Fifth Utah Creativity Research Conference

Edited by CALVIN W. TAYLOR, *Chairman of the Utah Conferences and Professor of Psychology, University of Utah.* An exciting collection of reports and live discussions which address themselves to the multi-faceted aspects of the subject of creativity. Many recent developments in the research on creative processes are discussed, often in non-technical terms. Effective new approaches to the development of creativity in the educational field are rigorously treated; so are suggestions for the implementation of these ideas in the schools, business, the arts, and in public relations and advertising. Two special features are an essay by Arnold Toynbee on the question of America and her creative minority and the most complete description of Guilford's model of the "Structure of the Intellect." *1964. 466 pages. $8.95.*

DOCTRINES of IMPERIALISM

By A. P. THORNTON, *University of Toronto.* Dr. Thornton approaches imperialism not as a period in history motivated by economic considerations alone, but as an integral factor of history and international relations animated by emotional overtones. The book analyzes both the ideas and habits of Empire-builders — their principles of power, profit, and civilization — and those of their critics. Its scope ranges from Roman times to the present, and common factors in contrasting eras and places are sought. *1965. 246 pages. Cloth: $5.95. Paper: $2.95.*

MENTAL HEALTH and ACHIEVEMENT

Increasing Potential and Reducing Dropout

Edited by E. PAUL TORRANCE, *University of Minnesota; and* ROBERT D. STROM, *The Ohio State University*. A set of carefully planned and organized papers dealing with the basic issues of mental health and school achievement with special emphasis on increasing potentialities and reducing school dropout. These papers attempt to go beyond definitions of the problem and offer information about cause and effect and methods of successful intervention by the home, community, and school. *1965. 417 pages. $4.95.*

PATTERN RECOGNITION

Theory, Experiment, Computer Simulations, and Dynamic Models of Form Perception and Discovery

Edited by LEONARD UHR, *University of Wisconsin*. An interdisciplinary collection of theoretical, experimental, and review papers on the problems of pattern perception. In examining the problem of how the organism learns to recognize namable patterns, the book focuses on theoretical models for pattern recognition that are coded as computer programs, since these have turned out to be the most powerful and fruitful models developed. *1965. 393 pages. Cloth, $8.95. Paper, $5.95.*

EMPIRE and INDEPENDENCE

The International History of the American Revolution

By RICHARD W. VAN ALSTYNE, *University of Southern California*. This book rejects the traditional stage of the Revolution, with its locus in America, and erects a new one with a European frame of reference. It places Britain, an island kingdom, in the middle, surrounded by foes seeking the dismemberment of her empire. It asks the fundamental question, why, with so much accurate intelligence at its command, was the British government's diplomacy toward the Continental powers so ineffectual? *1965. 256 pages. Cloth, $6.95. Paper, $2.45.*

PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT: A Critical Survey

By PHILIP E. VERNON, *University of London*. A consideration of the conflicting claims of clinically oriented psychologists and psychometrically oriented psychologists that attempts to provide acceptable and practicable methods of diagnosis. *1964. 333 pages. $7.50.*

WORK and MOTIVATION

By VICTOR H. VROOM, *Carnegie Institute of Technology*. A comprehensive view of the motivational bases of occupational choice, job satisfaction and job performance. Evidence from research is critically examined for both theoretical and practical implications. *1964. 331 pages. $6.95.*

The SOCIOLOGY of TEACHING

By WILLARD WALLER. A systematic application of the concepts of social psychology to the social phenomena of school life, giving insight into concrete situations arising in the typical school. A Science Edition paperback. *481 pages. $1.95.*

PSYCHOLOGY of the CHILD — Second Edition

By ROBERT I. WATSON, *Northwestern University*. A consideration of research and theory about the behavior and experience of the infant and child. The second edition introduces new research evidence concerning achievement motivation and externally aroused behavior tendencies, and also gives greater attention to work directly influenced by Piaget. *1965. 635 pages. $7.50.*

CANVASES and CAREERS

Institutional Change in the French Painting World

By HARRISON C. WHITE, *Harvard University, and* CYNTHIA A. WHITE. An analysis of the nineteenth century art world as a coherent system of social institutions shaping the careers of real people. The authors examine the evolution, workings, and eventual decline of state supported art and show not only how the rising class of middle men in art influenced a new way of painting, but also how artists made use of these dealers. Biographical material is supplemented by detailed information on training, exhibition, critics, prices, subsidies, and income. *1965. 167 pages. $5.50.*

INFORMATION, COMPUTERS, and SYSTEM DESIGN

By IRA G. WILSON, *Bell Telephone Laboratories (retired); and* MARTHANN E. WILSON, *formerly of Columbia University and consultant in private practice in the field of Health Education*. A broad examination of information and systems theory. The authors have worked out a new definition of system design problems, as well as a whole new approach to system design. They have both applied information theory in new areas and extended the theory itself. Complicated mathematics is kept to a minimum, and a glossary is provided for those not familiar with the vocabulary. *1965. 341 pages. $12.50.*

PERSONALITY CHANGE

Edited by PHILIP WORCHEL *and* DONN BYRNE, *both of the University of Texas*. Presents the papers given at the Symposium on Personality Change held at the University of Texas, June 1961 — April, 1962, and provides a broad and penetrating analysis of the dynamics of personality change. *1964. 616 pages. $13.95.*

JAPANESE PEOPLE and POLITICS

By CHITOSHI YANAGA. A systematic examination of the postwar Japanese government, political heritage, position of the Emperor, and the Japanese citizen and the law. A Science Edition paperback. *$2.25.*

SOCIAL WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

A Sociological Reader

By MAYER N. ZALD, *Vanderbilt University*. A collection of readings explaining the development and operation of welfare institutions from a sociological perspective. It covers both the wider historical and political context of welfare, and also the narrower context dealing with the characteristics of clients, staff, and staff-client relationships. *1965. 671 pages. $8.50.*

The DYNAMICS of INTERPERSONAL BEHAVIOR and CASEBOOK on INTERPERSONAL BEHAVIOR in ORGANIZATIONS

By ABRAHAM ZALEZNIK *and* DAVID MOMENT, *both of the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University*. *Dynamics* offers a sound theoretical explanation of group, individual, and interpersonal behavior in organization; explores the effect of this behavior on organization structure, productiveness, and creativity; and illuminates the nature of the social unit and dynamics of leadership and change. *1964. 520 pages. $7.95.*

The *Casebook* presents data from recent research on what individuals do and say in various occupational situations: it follows the general outline of The Dynamics of Interpersonal Behavior. *1964. 587 pages. $7.95.*

An EXPERIMENTAL APPROACH to PROJECTIVE TECHNIQUES

By JOSEPH ZUBIN, *New York State Department of Mental Hygiene and Columbia University;* LEONARD D. ERON, *State University of Iowa; and* FLORENCE SCHUMER, *Barnard College*. An exhaustive, objective evaluation of projective techniques with special reference to the Rorschach and the TAT. Psychometric criteria such as objectivity, reliability, and validity are used to counteract the widely uncritical application of these techniques. Special attention is devoted to exploring the purported relationships between perception and personality. *1965. 645 pages. $13.50.*

Order from your bookseller or

JOHN WILEY & SONS, Inc. 605 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016

jz-8157

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WELFARE ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

OFFICE OF
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Publications of the Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development

Single copies are available upon request, without charge, from the Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development:

Neighborhood Legal Services--New Dimensions in the Law

Parole Decision-Making:
- The Sentencing and Parole Process
- Personal Characteristics and Parole Outcome
- The Alcoholic Offender
- The Control and Treatment of Narcotic Use
- The Violent Offender

Project Innovation: Seeking New Answers to the Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency (Program Description)

Pros and Cons: New Roles for Nonprofessionals in Corrections

The Recruitment and Training of Automobile Mechanics

WE REGRET THAT THE DEMAND FOR PUBLICATIONS FROM THIS OFFICE HAS FAR EXCEEDED THE SUPPLY. SOME ARE AVAILABLE ELSEWHERE, AS INDICATED BELOW:

___ Bibliography on Community Organization
Available for 50¢ from the Superintendent of Documents.*

___ Conference Proceedings: The Extension of Legal Services to the Poor
Available for 60¢ from the Superintendent of Documents.*

___ Delinquents are People (Supply Exhausted.)

___ Functional Categories of Training Projects (Supply Exhausted.)

___ Getting Hired, Getting Trained
Available for 40¢ from the Superintendent of Documents.*

___ Juvenile Gangs
Available for 40¢ from the Superintendent of Documents.*

___ New Approaches: Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency (Supply Exhausted.)

___ New Ideas in Training (Supply Exhausted.)

___ Rural Youth in Crisis: Facts, Myths, and Social Change
Available for $1.25 from the Superintendent of Documents.*

___ School Experiences and Delinquency (Supply Exhausted.)

___ Summaries of Training Projects (Supply Exhausted.)
A revised edition will be available in November 1966.

___ Training for New Careers
Available for 60¢ from the Superintendent of Documents.*

___ Youth Employment Programs in Perspective
Available for 45¢ from the Superintendent of Documents.*

*U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

The following publications have resulted from grants under the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act. They are available as indicated.

Kenneth B. Clark. Dark Ghetto: Dilemmas of Social Power. New York: Harper and Row. 1965. $4.95

Malcolm W. Klein and Barbara Myerhoff, Eds. Juvenile Gangs in Context: Theory, Research and Action. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall (in press).

William C. Kvaraceus, et. al. Negro Self-Concept: Implications for School and Citizenship. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1965. $2.50

David Matza. Delinquency and Drift. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc. 1964.

Donald N. Michael. The Next Generation. New York: Random House, Inc. 1965. Hard cover, $4.95; paperback, $1.65.

Arthur Pearl and Frank Riessman. New Careers for the Poor: The Nonprofessional in Human Service. New York: Free Press of New York. 1965. $5.95

Albert J. Reiss, Jr. Schools in a Changing Society. New York: Free Press of New York. 1965.

James F. Short and Fred R. Strodtbeck. Group Process and Gang Delinquency. University of Chicago Press. 1965. $7.50.

Irving Spergel. Street Gang Work: Theory and Practice. Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley Co., 1966.

CONTRACTS, ETC.

Council of State Governments, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637 (Publication prepared by Council of State Governments, President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime, and National Council on Crime and Delinquency)

Juvenile Delinquency: A Report on State Action and Responsibilities. 1962. $2.50

Information Center on Crime and Delinquency, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 E. 23rd St., New York, N.Y. 10010

Excerpts on Poverty and Legal Services. 1965. No charge.

Training for New Careers: The Community Apprentice Program. 1965. (Excerpt of 107-page document prepared by Howard University Center for Youth and Community Studies.) No charge.

Stanford Research Institute, Palo Alto, Calif.

Effects of Laws Governing Youth Employment and School Attendance on Youth Offenses and Delinquency. 1965

DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

HARYOU-ACT, 2092 - 7th Avenue, New York, New York 10027

Youth in the Ghetto: A Study in Powerlessness, 1964

Youth in the Ghetto: A Study in Powerlessness--A Summary, 1965

Harlem Youth Report Number 5, 1964 (Comic Book)

Mobilization for Youth, 214 East 2nd Street, New York, New York 10009

A Proposal for the Prevention and Control of Delinquency by Expanding Opportunities, 1961

Action on the Lower East Side: Progress Report and Proposal, July 1962-June 1964, 1964

Master Annotated Bibliography of the Papers of Mobilization for Youth, 1965

TRAINING PROJECTS

Brandeis University, Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare - available from the National Association of Social Workers, 2 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016

Centrally Planned Change: Prospects and Concepts, Robert Morris, Ed. 1964.

Council on Social Work Education, 345 E. 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017

A Conceptual Approach to Teaching Materials: Illustrations from the Field of Corrections, Elliot Studt. 1965. $4.00

The Expansion of Correctional Field Placements and Internships, Charles S. Prigmore, Ed. 1965. $3.00

Howard University, Center for Youth and Community Studies, Washington, D.C. 20001

Monographs:

Community Apprentice Program: Disadvantaged Youth in Human Services. 1965. $2.00

New Careers: Ways Out of Poverty for Disadvantaged Youth--A Conference Report. 1965. $2.50

Curriculum Series

Children and Day Care. $.50

Children's Groups as Socializing and Rehabilitating Agents. 1965. $1.00

Community Organization for Recreation Workers. $.50

Day in the Life of an Aide. 1965. $.50

Day Care Aide Training Curriculum. 1965. $.50

Designs for the Evaluation of Training Programs. 1965. $.50

Health Aide Training Curriculum. 1964. $.50

Job Descriptions of Community Aides. $.50

Manual for Youth Counseling Training Institute. 1965. $1.50

Marketing, Budgeting and the Management of Money. 1965. $.50

A Mobile Therapeutic Community for Adolescents. 1965. $.50

Remedial Skills for Recreation Groups. 1964. $.50

Training for New Careers. $.50

Utilization of Groups in Job Training with the Socially Deprived: The Core Group. 1965. $.50

Training Reports:

Core Group Leader Training. 1965. $.50

Curriculum and Research Design: Seminar on Group Counseling of University Freshmen by Graduate Students. 1965. $.50

Evaluation of In-Service Training at Junior Village. 1964. $.50

Evaluation of the Pre-School Aide Program. 1965. $.50

Group Counseling in a School Setting. 1965. $.50

Group Counselor Training Program Report: Theory, Practice and Evaluation. 1965. $.50

Receiving Home Counselor Training Report and Evaluation. 1965. $.50

Training and Research Design for a Group Counseling Seminar for Probation Officers in the D.C. Juvenile Court. 1965. $.50

Training Program for Neighborhood Workers. 1965. $.50

Youth Counseling Institute: Training Program and Research Design. 1965. $.50

Hunter College, Project TRUE, 695 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021

Education and the Metropolis: A Book of Readings. Harry L. Miller and Marjorie B. Smiley. 1964. $4.85 (Will be published by Free Press of New York in paper back and hard cover, fall 1966.)

The First Semester--Beginning Teachers in Urban Schools. Helen Storen. 1965.

Pickets at the Gates: A Problem in Administration. Estelle S. Fuchs. 1965. $1.30

School Boycott--Education in the Streets. 1965. (This and previous title to be combined and published as Pickets at the Gates by Free Press of New York, fall 1966.)

Urban Education--An Annotated Bibliography. 1963. $1.30

Urban Education, Supplement 1--An Annotated Bibliography. 1964. $.55

Urban Education--The Effect of Information on Student Beliefs about the Slum School. Harry L. Miller.

Urban Education and the Child of the Slum. Elizabeth Eddy. 1965. (To be published in Doubleday Anchor Series, paper back, $1.45, January 1967.)

Urban School Days. G. Alexander Moore, Jr. 1964. $3.80. (To be published in Doubleday Anchor Series, paper back, $1.45, January 1967.)

Audiotapes are also available.

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1319 - 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

Administrative Concepts Involved in Coordination of Youth Crime Prevention Efforts by Police. Sanford W. Shoults. No charge.

Analysis and Self-Criticism in Juvenile Work. Nelson Watson. (Reprint from The Police Chief, June 1964.) No charge.

Departmental Juvenile Inventory. 1964.

Fundamental Phases of Curriculum Development and Instruction in Police Training with Emphasis on Juvenile Subjects. (Work conference.) March 1965. No charge.

Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime: The Police Role. 1964. $2.00 to general public; $1.00 to law enforcement officers, libraries or college bookstores.

Police and the Changing Community--Selected Readings. 1965. $3.00; $2.50 for five or more copies.

Thoughts on Police Training. Nelson Watson. 1964. No charge.

Training Police for Work with Juveniles. Nelson Watson Limited supply; no charge.

National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 E. 23rd St., New York, N.Y. 10010

Uniform Parole Reports--A Feasibility Study. 1965

National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers, 232 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016

Conference Reports:

Neighborhood and City--New Designs for the Settlement Movement. 1965.

100,000 Hours a Week--Volunteers in Service to Youth and Families. 1965.

Serving the Teenage Girl. 1964. $1.50

Young People and the World of Work. 1965. $1.25

St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.

Community Resocialization--A New Perspective (in press)

Youth and Community in Education of Seminarians (in press)

U. S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D.C. 20530

Re-educating Confined Delinquents. 1965.

Supplement to Re-educating Confined Delinquents. 1965.

U. S. Department of Justice, National Training School for Boys, Washington, D.C.

Rational Innovation. 1964.

University of Michigan, Institute of Continuing Legal Education, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Juvenile Court Hearing Officers Training Manual. 1965. $8.50 per set

Vol. I: Delinquency and Neglect

Vol. II: Behavioral Dispositional Aids and Procedural Problems

Vol. III: Training Program Planning and Institute Evaluation

University of Michigan, School of Social Work, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Pupil Behavior Inventory--A Manual for Administration and Scoring. (Available from Campus Publishers, 711 N. University Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. 48108.)

University of Southern California, Youth Studies Center, Delinquency Prevention Training Project, Civic Center Campus, Los Angeles, Calif. 90012

Bibliography on Juvenile Gangs in the United States Since World War II. 1965. (To be revised and rerun by University of California; may be included in Gilbert Geis' Juvenile Gangs to be reprinted by John Wiley.)

Bibliography: Education, Dropouts and Youth Employment. 1965

Bibliography: Formal Organizations. 1965

Bibliography: Organizational Change. 1965

Bibliography: Poverty in the United States. 1965

Bibliography: Problems of Automation. 1965

Bibliography: Urban and Community Development. 1965

Proceedings: Understanding and Use of Peer Relations in Corrections. 1965

Readings: Changing Interpretations of Behavior. 1965*

Readings: Delinquency and Treatment. 1965*

Readings: Dropouts and Training. 1965*

Readings: Implications of Social Change. 1965*

Readings: Planned Change. 1965*

Readings: Poverty in the United States. 1965*

Readings: Reaching the Disadvantaged Child. 1965*

Readings: Social Agencies and Social Change. 1965*

The Role of the Institutional Teacher. Gilbert Geis. 1964

* Will be available at cost through the University Bookstore, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.

University of Texas, School of Law, Austin, Tex. 78705

The Parole Officer as an Agent of Change: Program Materials and Rationale.

A Survey of Law Review Articles Pertaining to Juvenile Delinquency.

Survey of Studies on the Dynamics of Attitude Change

University of Wisconsin, Bureau of Government. Available from Bookstore, University Extension, 432 N. Lake St., Madison, Wis. 53706

Guides for Cooperation--Schools and Law Enforcement. 1965. $1.00

Law Enforcement and Juvenile Justice in Wisconsin. 1965. $1.00

Vera Foundation, 30 E. 39th St., New York, N.Y. 10016

Bail in the United States: 1964.

National Conference on Bail and Criminal Justice--Proceedings and Interim Report. 1965

CRIME and DELINQUENCY

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

Volume 10 April 1964 Number 2

Policy Statement on Capital Punishment

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

FOLLOWING is the text of a resolution adopted by the Council's Board of Trustees at its meeting on April 22, 1963:

"*Whereas* the death penalty is not a unique deterrent, and

"*Whereas* many who are executed are persons who have limited intellect and are mentally ill, their crimes being impulsive, not planned, and hence committed without thought of the penalty, and

"*Whereas* the fallibility of human beings and the legal process has resulted and may again result in the conviction of innocent persons, and their execution so long as the death penalty is used, and

"*Whereas* sentences should not be based on vengeance,

"*Therefore be it resolved* that the Board of Trustees of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency condemns the use of the death penalty and urges its discontinuance and abolition in states in which it still exists."

Supporting Statement

DETERRENCE

Is the death penalty a unique deterrent? Where the death penalty has been abolished, is a sentence of life imprisonment an equally effective deterrent?

All available statistical evidence shows that the death penalty is *not* a unique deterrent. In states which have had both the death penalty at one time and abolition at another, a comparison of the two periods reveals no reduction in murders during the death penalty period. Comparison of murder rates in two culturally similar

states, one having the death penalty and the other not, again shows that the death penalty has no deterrent effect.

Conceding that the statistics do not reflect a deterrent effect, some law enforcement and prosecution advocates of the death penalty maintain that many criminals—gangsters, for example—avoid carrying loaded guns because they are well aware of the death penalty for murder. The facts are that many gang murders are committed despite the death penalty, that few of these murders are solved, and that a gang murder rarely results in the death penalty. Those who receive the death penalty are rarely professional killers or confirmed criminals. With rare exceptions they are persons of low social status, predominantly members of minority groups, and often mentally retarded or defective although deemed legally sane. Their crimes are impulsive, rather than planned—another factor bearing on the question of deterrence.

Writing of the 150 men and one woman he had escorted to the electric chair, Warden Lawes said: "In one respect they were all alike. All were poor, and most of them friendless."[1] In a study of 2,700 murders, Morris found that only thirty-seven were planned for economic, political, or other considered ends, such as vengeance or relief from suffering. Most were the spontaneous product of quarrels.[2]

Furthermore, there are recorded instances of murders committed because the murderer wanted to be executed. After considering such cases, the Special Commission in Massachusetts concluded:

> Against the possibility that the death penalty may in some exceptional case deter some potential murderer who would not be deterred by a sentence of life imprisonment, there must, then, be set the evidence that people do occasionally kill as an indirect means of committing suicide. It appears that in the United States, or at least in New England, both are infrequent, and since there is no appreciable difference in the rates of criminal homicide in comparable capital and noncapital punishment states, the one factor must offset the other.[3]

MURDERERS ON PAROLE

Opponents of abolition sometimes argue that the alternative, a life term, does not necessarily mean imprisonment for life and therefore results in the release of dangerous murderers. The fact is that the law-abiding record of murderers on parole is better than that of, for example, robbers on parole. It is extremely rare for a paroled murderer to commit another homicide. One study of seventy-eight prisoners in New York who had had their sentences reduced by clemency between 1943 and 1959 found that, of all classes of offenders in the group, "murderers are much the best risk. Only one of the twenty-three murderers on the list had a parole violation; he missed a date with a parole officer."[4] Between 1950 and 1959, 357 convicted murderers were paroled in New York State. None committed another homicide. In 1960 Frederick C. Wood, paroled after serving seventeen years, committed a double killing. (Wood made it clear that he wanted to die and opposed efforts at clemency on his behalf.)

Murder in Michigan is punishable by life imprisonment without eligibility for parole unless the sentence is commuted. Between 1937 and 1961, 175 men were released by commutation of sentence. Of these, none committed another homicide, and only four were returned for committing other offenses.[5] In California, 342 men were paroled from first-degree murder commitments between 1945 and 1954. Up to June 30, 1956, thirty-seven (10.8 per cent) had violated their parole, but in only nine cases (2.6 per cent) did the violation consist of a new felony. The felonies were robbery (2), lewd acts with children (2), second degree murder (1), assault to murder (1), sex perversion (1), abortion (1), and narcotics violation (1). The parole record of convicted murderers is better than the record of almost every other category of offender.[6]

EXECUTION OF INNOCENT PERSONS

One of the gravest charges against the death penalty is that its use results inevitably in execution of the innocent. The process of accusation and trial is unfortunately—but inevitably, since it is administered by human beings—not infallible. Execution of the innocent is well documented. Perhaps the most frequently cited material is Edwin M. Borchard's *Convicting the Innocent*. Of the sixty-five cases described, twenty-nine involved murder charges and the conviction of innocent men. A more recent study, similar to Borchard's, is *Not Guilty*, by Judge Jerome Frank and Barbara Frank. Of the thirty-six persons whose wrongful convictions are narrated there, several came within a hair's-breadth of execution. These are the cases in which the innocence of the convicted person was later conclusively established. What of those defendants about whose guilt doubt is raised but innocence cannot be established? Many such persons are executed, and almost invariably execution puts an end to efforts to establish innocence. Often, in the general run of cases, years are required to establish innocence; in capital cases, execution is rarely delayed more than a year following sentence. It has been estimated that 10 per cent of the persons in several groups studied who were executed or imprisoned for life were later found to be innocent.[7] Errors that occur in life imprisonment cases are equally likely to occur in death sentence cases.[8]

Erle Stanley Gardner's *Court of Last Resort* demonstrates that once a person is convicted, it becomes extremely difficult for him to obtain his freedom. At that point the test becomes not a matter of reasonable doubt, enough to avert conviction on the original trial, but rather the establishment of innocence. Another study describes the case of a man convicted of murder and (because the state had abolished capital punish-

[1] LAWES, TWENTY-THOUSAND YEARS IN SING SING 302 (1932).

[2] MORRIS, HOMICIDE: AN APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM OF CRIME (1955).

[3] REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION ESTABLISHED FOR THE PURPOSE OF INVESTIGATING AND STUDYING THE ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY IN CAPITAL CASES 42-43 (1958). The Commission, like practically all other bodies of the kind which have studied thoroughly the matter of the death penalty, recommended abolition.

[4] Samuels, *Parole—The Issue and the Promise*, New York Times Magazine, Sept. 18, 1960.

[5] NCCD, MICHIGAN SENTENCING AND PENAL LAWS 29 (1961).

[6] California Assembly, Interim Committee Report Vol. 20, No. 3, *Problems of the Death Penalty and Its Administration in California* 12 (1957).

[7] Palmer, *A Study of Murder* 21 (1960).

[8] Pollak, *The Errors of Justice*, Annals, November 1952, p. 115.

ment) sentenced to life imprisonment. It took twenty years to obtain his release through executive clemency on the grounds of innocence. Cited are twelve other cases of prisoners released for innocence, including seven who served nine years or more and three who served more than twenty years before release.[9] The Los Angeles Public Defender's Office has "literally dozens of cases of men who, but for the accident of their happening to discover some piece of evidence, would probably have ended up on death row."[10]

DISCRIMINATORY USE OF DEATH PENALTY

It would generally be granted that disparity based on factors other than the characteristics of the defendant and the nature of his crime is unequal justice, contrary to the spirit and letter of the law. Such discrimination operates in the application of the death penalty.

From 1930 to 1961, 3,766 persons were executed in the United States. Of these, 1,695 (45 per cent) were whites and 2,030 (54 per cent) were Negroes, who constitute only 10.5 per cent of the population. The presumption is that bias operates in this aspect of criminal law administration as it does in others. In refutation it has been suggested that Negroes actually commit an equally disproportionate number of capital crimes, and the arrest figures of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are cited to support this correlation. But these are figures of arrest, not of crimes committed—and numerous studies give evidence of bias against Negroes in liability to be arrested and to be subjected to related police lawlessness.

Negroes are more liable to be suspected of crimes than are whites. They are also more liable to be arrested. If the perpetrator of a crime is known to be a Negro the police may arrest all Negroes who were near the scene—a procedure they would rarely dare to follow with whites. After arrest Negroes are less likely to secure bail, and so are more liable to be counted in jail statistics. They are more liable than whites to be indicted and less likely to have their cases *nol prossed* or otherwise dismissed. If tried, Negroes are more likely to be convicted. If convicted they are less likely to be given probation. For this reason they are more likely to be included in the count of prisoners. Negroes are also more liable than whites to be kept in prison for the full term of their commitment and correspondingly less likely to be paroled.[11]

Of the sixty-one persons executed for rape in Georgia in the 1930-61 period, fifty-eight were Negroes and three were whites. The presumption is very strong that the disproportion is attributable entirely or almost entirely to prejudice and not to disproportionately greater criminality. In New York in the same period the figures show that eighty-nine Negroes and 231 whites were executed for murder. But the data require this further observation: in New York the white group includes Puerto Ricans, who are subject to discrimination of much the same kind as Negroes. During the five-year period of November 27, 1957 to November 26, 1962, fifty persons, of whom twenty-nine were Negroes and eleven were Puerto Ricans, were sentenced to death in New York; of this number eleven were executed, all of them Negro and Puerto Rican.[12] Accordingly, the presumption that New York selectively executes Puerto Ricans and Negroes for murder is as great as that Georgia selectively executes Negroes for rape. And the presumption also exists that the national statistics indicate racially biased application of the death penalty.

CONCERN FOR THE VICTIM

It is argued that to abolish the death penalty is to show no concern for the victim. But to execute the murderer is no help to the victim. In the long run, the public is better protected by an ameliorative correctional system than by a punitive one.

On this point, the Massachusetts Commission cited above may be quoted:

> The Commission is persuaded that the social usefulness of capital punishment is insignificant and is far outweighed by its considerable social damage. There is here no question of being either soft or tough with murderers. It is easy to understand the force of human emotions which causes an individual who has had a member of his family, or a close personal friend, murdered, to feel like taking the law into his own hands and killing the murderer. But killing the killer does not restore the victim's life, nor prevent another killing. Such an act would be vengeance which, however understandably motivated, is nevertheless clearly and wisely forbidden by public policy. Yet it should be explicitly recognized that vengeance, pure and simple, may often be the unspoken, unadmitted, and unrecognized motive behind the rationalization of deterrence. Vengeance is an emotional spree that is too harmful for us to afford in a civilized community.[13]

Following adoption of the abolition resolution by the Board of Trustees the NCCD membership, at the business meeting held on June 10, 1963, at the Tenth Annual National Institute on Crime and Delinquency, approved the following resolution in favor of abolishing capital punishment:

"*Whereas* the death penalty is the antithesis of the rehabilitative orientation of modern scientific penology, and

"*Whereas* it has been demonstrated throughout history that the death penalty has not been a deterrent to crime,

"*Be it resolved* that the National Council on Crime and Delinquency recommends the abolition of the death penalty in all jurisdictions."

---

[9] HOUTS, FROM ARREST TO RELEASE ch. 14 (1958).

[10] Blease, *Abolition of the Death Penalty in California*, 19 LAW. GUILD REV. 58 (1959).

[11] TAFT, CRIMINOLOGY, A CULTURAL INTERPRETATION 95 (1950). The increased liability of Negroes to arrest is noted in WARNER & LUNT, SOCIAL LIFE OF A MODERN COMMUNITY 374 (1941). Their increased liability to the third degree and other police lawlessness is documented in AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS & NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1949. 5 U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS, JUSTICE 109 (1961), finds that Negroes are the victims of police brutality far more, proportionately, than any other group in American society.

[12] Statement of Urban League of Westchester County, Inc., to the Temporary Commission on Revision of the Penal Law and Criminal Code, 1962.

[13] *Op. cit. supra* note 3, at 43-44.

LET ALL GUESTS BE RECEIVED AS CHRIST

St. Leonard's House, 4925 S. Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60615
BOulevard 8-9196

First Annual Report

THE NON-RESIDENT PROGRAM FOR WOMEN

Prepared by:

The Rev. Robert P. Taylor,
The Rev. Frederick C. Harrison,

4/1/65 through 3/31/66

This is the first annual report on a project known as The Non-Resident Program for Women, sponsored by St. Leonard's House and financed jointly by grants from the Wieboldt, Sears-Roebuck and Signode Foundations. This report covers the period from April 1, 1965, to March 31, 1966.

The purpose of this project is to assist female offenders, both as prison inmates and as ex-prisoners, who are in the process of release from penal institutions. The program is directed by the Rev. Frederick C. Harrison under the supervision of the Executive Director of St. Leonard's House, the Rev. Robert P. Taylor.

Fr. Harrison functions as a visiting chaplain at Dwight Women's Reformatory two days per week, and is at St. Leonard's House in Chicago four days per week.

Table I in the appendix indicates his activity in these two locations. Fr. Harrison's activity in Dwight includes preaching and teaching. His approach has been geared to the needs and problem areas of persons serving time in a correctional institution and has led into a great deal of personal counseling with individual inmates. Much of the individual counseling has focused on the anxieties that arise prior to release since there is no other pre-release program (or even instruction) offered by the institution. The St. Leonard's project is identified both by the inmate population and the administration as an integral part of the institution's program. This was foreseen in the original design of the program. The experience of St. Leonard's House chaplains in the Illinois institutions has been that in the total absence of social work services available to the inmate, the chaplain himself becomes something of a social worker. There are professional people employed by the Department of Public Safety in the Division of Criminology but they are not allowed to offer any services to the inmate nor may thay have any contact with any of the inmate's resources outside (family, relatives, friends) who might be helpful in assisting the person through the crisis of release.

One of the long term goals of this project is to demonstrate to the correctional authorities the need and the value of providing such services which should be a joint responsibility of institutional administration (inside) and the Division of Parole Supervision (inside and outside). This could provide what this project demonstrates, namely, a continuum of planning and service through the release process. This continuum begins several months prior to release and extends through the several months following release. Since our program worked with exactly 2/3 of the total number of women released under supervision from Dwight to Cook County (see Tables II and V), and since this program was really the work of only one man, it would appear that it would be well within the means of the Department of Public Safety to provide these services. It would only require a change in attitude and approach to parole supervision.

This absence of social service in our Illinois institutions has meant a slight modification in our original design. We had intended to work primarily with the submerged parolee. However, the deluge of requests for help has meant the acceptance of women on discharge and conditional release and parolees without sponsors.

Fr. Harrison leaves the institution with the women who will be involved in the program and brings them directly to St. Leonard's House where they meet the staff and become familiar with their new surroundings. If the woman has a sponsoring couple, they will be there too, though she will already have met them in the institution. Housing will have been arranged and the next step will be planning a strategy for employment with Richard Adamson, Director of Employment Services for St. Leonard's House.

St. Leonard's House, both its physical facilities and its staff, provides a sort of home base for the woman during the next several months. Some will be living in the immediate neighborhood and will be taking their meals at the House; others will seek out various members of the staff for help when Fr. Harrison is unavailable. All will come back regularly to meet with him individually or as a group.

Attendance at the weekly group meetings varies with the needs of the women. Attendance is not required and absence is not a danger signal as long as other contacts are being maintained. The women in our program seem to move away from institutional associations more readily than the men, and a woman's resistance to contact with other ex-prisoners frequently means that a process of healthy re-socialization is taking place. As a result of sporadic attendance at the group meetings based on the women's present needs, each meeting is something of an entity in itself centering on the solution of current problems.

The sponsors are lay married couples of several religious denominations and from several suburban communities around Chicago. Because of the overwhelming number of requests for help, not every parolee has a sponsor. Those who do are selected by Fr. Harrison on the basis of need and readiness for help. Although some of those with sponsors are among the most "difficult" cases, our data on parole violations reflects the value of this supportive relationship (see Table II). The sponsors meet with the director monthly in a meeting that is part social gathering, part therapy group, and part training session.

The use of lay volunteers has a manifold value. First it is an economical expansion of staff for solving routine problems and accompanying the parolee on routine errands necessary to her adjustment outside. Table III, for example, shows that over half of the girls with sponsors obtained employment

through their sponsors. It provides a therapeutic involvement for the middle class couple who has begun to feel trapped in the white ghetto. For the parolee it involves a friendship outside of the delinquent or quasi-delinquent sub-culture to which she has become accustomed. The wife provides her with a role model which she may emulate and with whom she may identify. The husband of the sponsor's team may provide the parolee with a "safe" male relationship which will give her the opportunity to test her self-concept as a woman for the first time since going to prison.

Finally the sponsors are demonstrating the assistance that the ordinary citizen, with guidance, can give to the ex-prisoner who is attempting to re-enter (or, in some cases, enter for the first time) legitimate society. Their experience should be valuable to other community organizations which could be recruited to help do the job, and their enthusiasm will play a significant role in changing community attitudes from rejection to acceptance of the ex-prisoner.

Evaluation of a post-institutional program is always a difficult matter. It is difficult, first of all, for a service oriented agency to withhold assistance from a group of potential clients in the interests of developing a control group for comparison. It is therefore difficult to develop a standard of success (i.e., what is the failure rate of a group of former inmates of Dwight who have had no contact with us, as compared with a matched group of those who have). Moreover it is hard to establish adequate definitions of "success" and "failure." A client may return to prison and even in the process of doing so may undergo a significant break-through of insight into the patterns of her behavior that have caused her to fail. Another client may remain "crime-free" or "violation-free" and still demonstrate no growth as a person. The goals of our staff are generally set higher than merely keeping a person out of prison; at the same time a return to prison is not always felt to be a failure to attain the goals set by and with the person. Table IV must be understood with these things in mind.

Our "success" rate during the first year has been remarkably high. This is even more remarkable in view of the high percentage of former narcotics users (75%). The initial year of any program is accompanied by a high degree of enthusiasm and extra effort both by staff and by clients. But while a more realistic downward adjustment of our "success" rate might be expected in the subsequent years, it should be remembered that our expectation was that the female parolee would succeed better than the men in our program just because of the greater ease with which women are able to move into new situations in our society (e.g. from a period of unemployment to employment, from one neighborhood to another). Our initial impression was that women would need different forms of assistance than men in making the transition from incarceration to

freedom but that with assistance they would do extremely well. This impression has been borne out by our experience.

These "different forms" of assistance involve both female temperment and the insufficiency of some of society's informal institutions for women. An example of the former would be the reaction of most women to the use of second hand clothing stores where clothes are apt not to fit, not to be in style and so on. Therefore we have maintained an ample supply of good used clothes. An example of the latter would be the lack of cheap and decent housing for women. A man can spend a few nights in a flop house at 85¢ a night without losing his self-respect; not so with a woman. Thus, an indication for the future might be the rental of an apartment for short emergency residence for our women.

The first year of this program has been one in which our initial assumptions have been put to the test. By and large they have been established in operation. The third year will focus on research. The second year then will be one in which operational problems will be ironed out and research questions defined. Two operational problems with which we will be concerned will be further recruitment of sponsors and the question of movement through and "graduation" from the program. This latter concern touches on the question of the weekly group meetings and whether attendance at them should be required.

The success of the program has met our expectations and has given us a great deal of experience in working with the peculiar problems of women ex-prisoners. This experience will be reflected both in the research project next year and in the general programs of St. Leonard's House in subsequent years.

Table I.

A. Dwight Reformatory

Services:	Holy Communion	50
	Morning Prayer	17
	Total Attendance	1897
	Persons Baptized	5
	Persons Confirmed	7
Interviews:		1154
Instruction Classes:		31

B. St. Leonard's House

Interviews (women & sponsors)	1697
Group Meetings (Women)	50
Group Meetings (Sponsors)	11

Table II.

Sources of Referral, Release Status, Former Narcotics Use, and Violation Rate

	Total	Former Narcotics Users	Parole Violation** or Fugitive	
Parolees with sponsors (Dwight)	24	17	3 (12.5%)	8 (14.5% of those under supervision.
Parolees without sponsors (Dwight)	20	17	5 (26.37%)	
Conditional Releasees (Dwight)	10	9	0	
Federal Probation	1	1	0	
Dischargees (Dwight)	10	6	****	
Other*	3	1	****	
	68***	51 (75.0%)	8 (11.8%)	

* Women in difficulty, not yet incarcerated.
** There were no new crimes.
*** Of this total 22 were white (i.e. 32%) and 46 were negro (i.e. 68%).
**** Not applicable

Table III.

Method of Obtaining Employment

Jobs obtained through St. Leonard's	21
Jobs obtained through sponsors	13
Jobs obtained by the women themselves	15

Table IV.

Current Social Status

A. Successful Adjustment..... 51 women (75%)
- Steadily employed..... 48
- Housewives..... 3

B. Satisfactory Adjustment..... 5 women (7.4%)
- Part-time employment..... 1
- Welfare..... 1
- Pension..... 1
- Unemployed (under medical care) 2

C. Unsatisfactory Adjustment..... 11 women (16.2%)
- Parole violators..... 6
- Fugitives..... 2
- Unemployed..... 3

D. Deceased..... 1 woman

Financial Report

INCOME (4/1/65-3/31/66)

Wieboldt Foundation	$8,500.00
Sears-Roebuck Foundation	3,000.00
Signode Foundation	1,000.00
	$12,500.00

EXPENSES (4/1/65-3/31/66)

Director's salary	5,400.00
Secretary's salary	900.00
Housing & Utilities for director	2,400.00
Auto Expense	600.00
Pension premiums	1,014.30
Office Supplies	87.62
	10,401.92
Reserved for psychologist (research work)	1,200.00
Reserved for salary increment	898.08
	$12,500.00

Southern R[illegible] Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W[illegible] 30303
[illegible]2-8764
PAUL ANTHONY,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

MEMORANDUM

October 12, 1966

TO: PROFESSIONAL STAFF

FROM: JOHN O. BOONE

Request that you review the attached material which will be mailed to the Advisory Committee of the Project on Penal Reform and Criminal Rehabilitation. The Rapporteurs' Summaries will not be discussed at the Advisory Committee Meeting but hopefully, will provide the broad frame of reference that planners for a reform project need.

I would appreciate it if you would join us in a discussion of the project proposals for a short period this afternoon, before we make bold to present them to the Advisory Committee.

Thank you.

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Examination of the functional structures of correctional systems in the United States is analogous to a trip through Europe where, in traveling relatively short distances, one may encounter many different languages, types of government, patterns of culture and artifacts. In the Southern Region one finds penal systems which range from the enlightened to the reactionary, from the progressive to the mediaeval, from the humane to the brutal. Even within a single state one may observe, on one level, trends toward a system in accordance with the most progressive correctional philosophy, while, on another level, one finds hangovers from the days of degrading stripes and chains. In the same way, law enforcement agencies and the judicial process will invoke, selectively, both primitive and modern practices, the choice of treatment reflecting, in the main, the social characteristics of the community officals and/or the economic resources of the offender.

Project on Penal Reform & Criminal Rehabilitation

It is particularly fortunate that, in an area which is almost exclusively the domain of public policy and administration, the Ford Foundation has provided an opportunity for a private agency to intervene and, perhaps, make a contribution toward advancing these crucial processes. Law enforcement agencies and correctional systems, as government agencies controlled by relatively rigid public policies, are understandably sensitive to the opinions of community groups. This tendency has often been demonstrated in the wake of exposed corruption and public disorder. As responsible arms of public policy, the systems are able to innovate only within the limits imposed by laws which govern their operations. A private agency that is not bound by official restrictions and the burden of tradition can offer assistance to correctional administrators and interested groups of citizens who desire to implement reforms, conduct pertinent research and institute programs designed to bring about constructive change in governmental systems and new approaches to dealing with crime and delinquency.

Advisory Committee

In order to develop a creditable three year program, reconciling philosophy and feasability as much as possible, we have convened a group of knowledgeable persons broadly representative of society's institutions, who are acutely interested in the social task of coping with the problems presented by violations of societal mores.

The following propositions are submitted primarily to stimulate your thinking and give some direction to our meeting. They are not meant to imply that we are committed to carrying out any particular proposal, except for the initial survey that is already underway.

A. Southern Regional Council Special Report: The Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders in the Southern Region (to be published this year.)

This will be a state-by-state survey report describing the current situation of crime prevention and corrections in the South. Dr. Vernon Fox and associates at Florida State University's Department of Criminology and Corrections and SRC staff members are assisting us in this publication. The report will describe: racial integration; philosophy of corrections; manpower utilization and needs; comparative financial resources and expenditures; physical plants and facilities, including farms and industrial operations; treatment programs, both community and institutional; classification systems; parole policies and practices; facilities for post-release assistance and community treatment centers; institutional populations and patterns of recidivism; nature of professional staffs. Similar analyses will be made of law enforcement agencies and courts, to a limited extent, to determine any new developments stemming from recent legislation and court decisions. The survey will be based on official reports and inquiries, other publications, and observations of authorities in the field.

The survey will provide both a vehicle for public education and a basis for the project's programs.

B. Research Conference: While no one can be certain that any particular research project will produce practically useful results, we would like to be sure, at least, that our projects will be pertinent to the problems of the Southern Region. One means of providing this assurance would be to bring together a small group of academicians of the region, under the leadership of a nationally known social scientist, for the purpose of presenting papers and designing research that we could practically pursue. Such a conference would have the added advantage of providing a needed forum for ideas of regional rather than national interest. Such ideas are often neglected at more broadly based meetings. Another approach would be to select research without formally weighing its value relative to regional concerns, and some suggestions are proposed in this outline.

C. Other Research:

1. A study to determine whether underdeveloped correctional systems consistently make for a higher rate of recidivism than systems considered more progressive.

2. Up-date comparative sentencing study done by SRC in 1954 - referring to both the Garfinkle and Foley studies. Each of these studies pointed to significant disparities between the nature of sentences for Negroes and white persons. Have these practices changed during the period since 1954 - the year of the Supreme Court decision relative to school desegregation?

3. A candid review of industry's attitudes toward the employment of persons with records of crime and delinquency. Is there a need for a more concerted public or private project to encourage industry to use this manpower more appropriately, somewhat in the manner of the "Hire the Handicapped" program.

4. Study how Negroes use correctional services. (Could be part of study of underdeveloped systems.)

5. Study effectiveness of the North Carolina Plan (such a study may already be underway.)

6. Demonstration Project in an urban area, focused on crime and delinquency, and utilizing multi-method techniques involving public and private agencies and graduate schools. Such a project would be accompanied by a research and evaluation instrument.

7. Report on institutional visiting (prisons, jails, training schools, etc.) by small teams of women - utilizing a modified John Howard approach. This is in connection with a group of church women who have already requested us to provide orientation on penal practices because they intend to visit the prisons in their respective states. Our orientation efforts should be helpful both to the women + to correctional managers.

8. See #8 pg 6

D. ~~Public~~ Educational & Consultative programs

1. Supportive work with human relations groups and The Fellowship of the Concerned, throughout the southern region, as they demonstrate interest in the administration of criminal justice.

2. Prepare legislative handbook, summarizing the codes under which corrections operates, state by state, ~~pointing out apparent weaknesses~~ and presenting, ~~making use of~~ accepted standards ~~by~~ as those developed by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency or the American Correctional Association. The book will be distributed to public and private agencies, legislators, and interested groups.

3. Prepare booklet on the administration of criminal justice for use in public schools, in order to encourage wider acceptance of this process as a normal function of social welfare. It has been proposed that this be done in cooperation with the Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower. (The approach would be to influence attitudes toward corrections as a career and as a helping agency) ~~mainly through the creative presentation of case materials.)~~

E. Direct Action:

1. Consultation Service. Secure a panel of knowledgeable professional correctional workers and facilitate its use by systems in the region. Organizations and groups could secure our support through regional conferences and their own action groups. This program would provide for fees and expenses for consultants and technical advisors.

2. Technical Advice. As far as possible, the project staff would provide technical advice concerning correctional procedures, training, and new programs and policies.

3. Would a Regional Conference on Racial Integration in Prisons provide significant support for state efforts in this area? While a policy of racial integration would require the repeal of restrictive statutes in many states, a conference on the problems and processes of integration which are peculiar to correctional systems might serve to alleviate the anxiety of administrators concerning the effects of desegregation in their prisons. Would a sharing of experiences by those who have already effectuated integration be helpful? Another idea would involve an even larger conference, co-sponsored, perhaps, by such organizations as NCCD and ACA, for all interested managers without considering regional limitations.

4. Provision of resource material to public and private agencies, groups and individuals. For example, some Human Relations Councils will receive copies of Ferguson vs. Buchanan (which resulted in desegregation of the Dade County Jail). This will be used as the Councils urge officials to begin to desegregate. Also, films and other learning aids would be used in this program.

5. Cross-fertilization of ideas and programs. This program would facilitate an exchange of top-level and middle-management administrators of criminal justice in the region. Pro-

perly implemented, such a program could encourage the spread of progressive correctional principles in day-to-day operations.

6. Recruitment of Negroes for Correctional work. Studies reveal that very few Negroes are employed in correctional administration. (This could be an area for significant research). Would schools and agencies be benefited by a private recruitment service?

7. Training for correctional work. How could a private agency assist in this endeavor?

8. The procedures by which society deals with delinquent or criminal behavior are often themselves causative factors in later offenses. A study of the background and characteristics of men who have histories of Dyer Act violation (Interstate Transportation of a Stolen Motor Vehicle) should throw some light on this hypothesis.

General Observations

Preliminary observations through travel and correspondence would seem to indicate that, while there are many serious problems - including the continued commission of atrocities in some penal systems - the situation is somewhat more encouraging than anticipated.

Florida has integrated all of its institutions and has invited us to visit the system. Whether this alleged integration, however, is token or real, remains to be seen.

There has been some integration in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia (the Girls" Training School in Atlanta), and some degree of integration must be assumed in all institutions which have accepted Federal grants (including Draper Prison in Alabama.)

Personnel changes in the Arkansas Correctional System in the wake of the recent lashing publicity, while sadly belated and totally inadequate, nevertheless represents some small improvement.

Many top-level correctional administrators in the region privately reveal an unexpectedly progressive orientation. This leaves room for hope that state correctional systems will be willing to accept help and at least entertain suggestions for specific changes.

In sum, there is considerable reason to believe that this project, through the judicious extension of grants and technical assistance for specific projects; initiation and support of basic research in neglected areas; organization and encouragement of groups working for the passage of sound reform bills in state legislatures, and the wide dissemination of information about corrections and the processes of criminal law at meetings and through the mass communications media, can make a substantial contribution to the upgrading and increased humanization of all of the processes in which the criminal offender is involved, before, during and after imprisonment.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

October, 1966

Paul Anthony, Executive Director

John H. Wheeler, President

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
P. O. Box 1310
Auburn, Alabama 36830
A. C. 205 887-3438
Assoc. Dir.: Robert Valder
Chmn.: C. G. Gomillion
RAP Dir.: Lewis Black

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206
A. C. 501 FRanklin 6-3541
Exec. Dir.: Nathaniel Griswold
Act. Dir.: Elijah Coleman
Chmn.: The Rev. Walter B. Clancy

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
6241 N. W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147
A. C. 305 691-0220
Exec. Dir.: August VandenBosche
Chmn.: Dr. H. Franklin Williams
RAP Dir.: LaVert H. Taylor

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
A. C. 404 525-6468
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Frances Pauley
Assoc. Dir.: Paul Wahrhaftig
Chmn.: Dr. Joe Hendricks
RAP Dir.: Hubert Thomas

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1st Federal Savings & Loan Bldg.
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
A. C. 504 775-8048
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Patricia Miller

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39201
A. C. 601 948-0878, 948-0879
Exec. Dir.: Kenneth Dean
Chmn.: The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, N. C. 27401
A. C. 919 275-6589
Exec. Dir.: Will C. Allred
Chmn.: John R. Taylor

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, S. C. 29201
A. C. 803 ALpine 6-8808
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Alice Spearman
Chmn.: John Hills
RAP Dir.: Eugene Hagan

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1106 - 19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37312
A. C. 615 297-6568
Exec. Dir.: Baxton Bryant
Assoc. Dir.: Harry Wiersema
Act. Chmn.: Martha Ragland

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas 77004
A. C. 713 JA. 6-1829
Act. Dir.: Mrs. Frances Dukler
Chmn.: Henry Groppe

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 E. Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
A. C. 703 648-4444
Exec. Dir.: Robert L. Combs
Chmn.: David Scull
Assoc. Dir.: Bailey Wharton

File

COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS AND THE POLICE

Prepared by William Fletcher

I. Image of City Police Department in the Negro Community

The committee found that many persons in the Negro community view the city police department with fear and suspicion. This attitude has developed over a period of years as a result of: (a) the attitude of city policemen when apprehending a Negro; policemen in general are not polite; courtesy titles are not extended to Negro men and women when they are stopped by a policeman even for a minor traffic violation; (Even in the city courts this practice is followed.) (b) there is some feeling that a great majority of the city policemen are members of the KKK, particularly those from Mississippi (where a good portion of the city policemen worked and lived prior to joining the police forces); (c) incidents of police brutality.

The general feeling in the community is that the city police force does provide adequate protection for all of its citizens. The desegregation of the city's public institutions (hotels, schools, movies, restaurants, etc.) was accomplished peacefully and without incident, it is believed, as the direct result of the city police department's strong stand to uphold the "law." It is interesting to note that five years ago persons who participated in sit-in demonstrations, pickets, freedom marches, etc. were arrested and jailed for such actions. However, today these same type actions are conducted under the watchful eye and protection of the city police department.

II. Racial Discrimination within the Police and Fire Department

Earlier this year the Mayor and the Board of Commissioners stated publicly that racial discrimination had been eliminated in city employment. In spite of this statement the committee found that:

(a) Negro firemen were not given the opportunity of employment in the newly created ambulance service.
(b) All Negro firemen presently are employed at one fire station (Mississippi and Crump).
(c) Negro policemen are assigned only in Negro neighborhoods.
(d) Few squad cars are integrated, and those which are integrated serve only in Negro neighborhoods.
(e) Opportunity for advancement of Negroes is slow in the police department, and almost non-existent in the fire department.

III. Police Brutality

The Memphis Branch, NAACP, receives many complaints from residents of this community charging brutality by many members of our police department.

Complainants in the vast majority of these cases refuse to file a formal charge because of fear of reprisals to themselves and witnesses by the policemen. Many charges are dropped because of lack of witnesses. Regardless of the lack of evidence or the fear by the victims and witnesses, the belief of "police brutality" is widespread within the Negro community and, particularly so, when the victim is a Negro and the officer is white.

IV. Employment Policy of Fire and Police Department

The Commissioner of Fire and Police has stated publicly that racial discrimination has been eliminated in his department. However, the committee found that although Negroes account for 40 per cent of the city's population there are approximately 50 Negroes employed in the city police department. (This number includes those hired in the city and county.) Some reasons given for this small number os Negroes employed in the police department are: few Negroes apply for police jobs; among those that do apply few of them pass the qualifying examinations. (Why?)

V. Protest Action (Violent)

Memphis is very fortunate to be one of the few major cities that has not experienced any riots during the past few years. It is believed that the absence of riots in Memphis is due in part to the following: the absence in Memphis of a large number of slums concentrated in one area; the general opinion in the community that some substantial gains are being made; the city's determination to preserve its good name in the eyes of the nation.

American Institute of Public Opinion Press Release, July 21, 1959.

S. Axelrad, "Negro and White Male Institutionalized Delinquents," American Journal of Sociology, 1952, 57, 569-574.

R. H. Beattie, "Criminal Statistics in the United States," Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science, 1960, 51, 49-65.

D. Bell, The End of Ideology. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1959.

R.C. Bensing and O. Schroeder, Jr., Homicide in an Urban Community. Springfield, Ill.: Thomas, 1960.

J. T. Blue, "The Relationship of Juvenile Delinquency, Race, and Economic Status," Journal of Negro Education, 1948, 17, 469-477.

D. J. Bogue, The Population of the United States. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1959.

P. Bohannan (ed.), African Homicide and Suicide. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1960.

W.A. Bonger, Race and Crime. Translated by Margaret M. Hordyk. New York: Columbia University Press, 1943.

H.C. Brearley, The Pattern of Violence. Social Forces, 1930, 9, 247-253.

H. C. Brearley, Homicide in the United States. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. 1932.

H.C. Brearley, "The Pattern of Violence." In W.T. Couch (ed.) Culture in the South. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1932.

H. P. Brinton, "Negroes Who Run Afoul of the Law," Social Forces, 1932, 11, 96-101.

W. J. Cash, The Mind of the South. New York: Knopf, 1941.

J. Chateau, "Le Milieu Professionnel du Pere et l'Equilibre Caracteriel des Enfants," Enfance, 1961, nos 1, 1-8.

A. K. Cohen, Delinquent Boys: The Culture of the Gang. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1955.

A. K. Cohen and J.F. Short, Jr., "Research in Delinquent Subcultures" Journal of Social Issues, 1958, 14(3), 20-37.

A. K. Cohen and J. F. Short, Jr., "Juvenile Delinquency." In R. K. Merton and R. A. Nisbet (eds.) Contemporary Social Problems. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, 1961.

J.S. Coleman, "Community Disorganization." In R. K. Merton and R. A. Nisbet (eds.) Contemporary Social Problems. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, 1961.

104. D. R. Cressey, "Epidemiology and Individual Conduct: A Case from Criminology," Pacific Sociological Review, 1960, 3, 47-58.

105. D. R. Cressey, "Crime." In R. K. Merton and R. A. Nisbet (eds.) Contemporary Social Problems. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, 1961.

125. Mary H. Diggs, "Some Problems and Needs of Negro Children as Revealed by Comparative Delinquency and Crime Statistics" Journal of Negro Education, 1950, 19, 290-297.

126. D. A. Dobbins and B. M. Bass, "Effects of Unemployment on White and Negro Prison Admissions in Louisiana," Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science, 1958, 48, 522-525.

129. J. Dollard, Caste and Class in a Southern Town. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1937.

140. G. F. Edwards, "Marriage and Family Life among Negroes," Journal of Negro Education, 1963 Yearbook, 32(4), 451-464.

144. Mabel Elliott, "Crime and the Frontier Mores," American Socialogical Review, 1944, 9, 185-192.

145. Mabel Elliott, "Perspective on the American Crime Problem" Social Problems, 1957-58, 5, 184-193.

152. Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports, 1960-61. Washington, D.C.:U.S. Government Printing Office, 1961-62.

153. Federal Bureau of Prisons, National Prisoner Statistics: Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions, 1950. Leavenworth, Kansas. 1953.

154. Federal Bureau of Prisons, National Prisoner Statistics: Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions, 1951. Atlanta, Ga.: United States Penitentiary, 1955.

155. Federal Bureau of Prisons, National Prisoner Statistics: Prisoners In State and Federal Institutions, 1952 and 1953. Atlanta, Ga.: United States Penitentiary, 1957.

156. Federal Bureau of Prisons, Federal Prisons, 1951-60. No date listed.

157. Federal Bureau of Prisons, "Executions, 1961," National Prisoner Statistics, April, 1962, 28.

166. J. H. Franklin, The Militant South: 1800-1861. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1956.

179. H. Garfinkel, "Research Note on Inter- and Intra-Racial Homicides," Social Forces, 1949, 27, 369-381.

224. A. F. Henry and J. F. Short, Jr., Suicide and Homicide. Glencoe, Ill. Free Press, 1954.

230. M. C. Hill and T. D. Ackiss, "Social Classes: A Frame of Reference for the Study of Negro Society," Social Forces, 1943, 22, 92-98.

253. M. Janowitz, The Professional Soldier. New York: Free Press, 1960.

260. G. B. Johnson, "The Negro and Crime," Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1941, 217, 93-104.

275. W. M Kephart, Racial Factors and Urban Law Enforcement. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1957,

296. A. M Lee and N. D. Humphrey, Race Riot. New York: Dryden, 1943.

302. S. A. Levitan, YouthbEmployment Act. Kalamazoo, Mich: Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 1963.

310. N. J. London and J. K. Myers, "Young Offenders: Psychopathology and Social Factors," Archives of General Psychiatry, 1961, 4, 274-282.

315. Eleanor E. Maccoby, J. P. Johnson, and R. M. Church, "Community Integration and the Social Control of Juvenile Delinquency," Journal of Social Issues, 1958, 14(3), 38051

349. R. K. Merton, Social Theory and Social Structure. Revised edition. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1957.

361. W. B. Miller, "Lower Class Culture as a Generating Milieu of Gang Delinquency," Journal of Social Issues, 1958, 14(3), 5-19.

371. E. R. Moses, "Differentials in Crime Rates between Negroes and Whites, Based on Comparisons of Four Socio-Economically Equated Areas," American Sociological Review, 1947, 12, 411-420.

379. National Committee for Children and Youth, Social Dynamite. Washington, D. C.:National Committee for Children and Youth, 1961.

380. National Office of Vital Statistics, Death Rates for Selected Causes by Age, Color, and Sex: United States and Each State, 1949-1951. Washington, D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1959.

406. T.F. Pettigrew and Rosalind B. Spier, "The Ecological Structure of Negro Homicide," American Journal of Sociology, 1962, 67, 621-629.

407. T.F. Pettigrew and G.S. Tracy, "Correlates of Prison Adjustment." Unpublished paper.

412. O. Pollack, "A Statistical Investigation of the Criminality of Old Age," Journal of Physical Anthropology, 1944, 5, 745-767.

415. A.L.Porterfield and R.H. Talbert, "A Decade of Differentials and Trends in Serious Crimes in 86 American Cities by Southern and Non-Southern Pairs," Social Forces, 1952, 31, 60-68.

421. C. Putnam, Race and Reason: A Yankee View. Washington, D.C.:Public Affairs Press, 1961.

423. A. J. Reiss, Jr. and A. L. Rhodes, "The Distribution of Jumenile Delinquency in the Social Class Structure," American Sociological Review, 1961, 26, 720-732.

434. J. B. Roebuck and M. L. Cadwallader, "The Neg ro Armed Robber as a Criminal Type: The Construction and Application of a Typology," Pacific Sociological Review, 1961, 4, 21-26.

444. L. Savitz, Delinquency and Migration. Philadelphia: Commission on Human Relations, 1960.

447. C. F. Schmid, "Urban Crime Areas: Parts I and II," American Sociological Review, 1960, 25, 527-542, 655-678.

457. Rate
T. Sellin, "Race Prejudice in the Administration of Justice," American Journal of Sociology, 1933, 41, 212-217.

458. T. Sellin, "Crime and Delinquency in the United States: An Over-all View," Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1962, 339, 11-23.

461. L. W. Shannon, "The Spatial Distribution of Criminal Offenses by States," Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science, 1954, 45,264-271.

481. J. Spirer, "Negro Crime," Comparative Psychological Monographs, 1940, 16 , no.81, 1-81.

504. E. H. Sutherland, White Collar Crime. New York: Dryden, 1949.

505. E. H. Sutherland and D. R. Cressey, Principles of Criminology. /Sixth edition, Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1960.

522. S. H. Tulchin, Intelligence and Crime. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1939.

524. United States Commission on Civil Rights, Civil Rights U.S.A.: Public Schools, Southern States 1962. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Priniting Office, 1962.

531. H. Von Hentig, "Criminality of the Negro," Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, 1940, 30, 662-680.

541. W. F. Whyte, Street Corner Society. Second Edition. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1956.

552. M. E. Wolfgang, Patterns in Criminal Homicide. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1958.

553. A. L. Wood, "Minority Group Criminality and Cultural Integration," Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, 1947, 37, 498-510/

555. T. J. Woofter, Jr., Black Yeomanry: Life on St. Helena Island. New York: Holt, 1930.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

November 8, 1965

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number

TO: Agencies, Organizations, and Institutions Interested in Submitting Grant Proposals under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965

FROM: Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, United States Department of Justice

---

On September 22, 1965, the President signed the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965. An appropriation has now been approved which will enable the Department of Justice to activate the program contemplated by this legislation.

The Act places responsibility in the Department of Justice for administration of a broadly defined grant and technical assistance program designed to strengthen state and local capabilities in the law enforcement, crime prevention, criminal justice, and correctional fields. It is a new and important weapon in the nation's struggle against crime and lawlessness.

Numerous inquiries have been received from agencies and groups interested in developing Law Enforcement Assistance projects. To meet this interest and assist in prompt implementation of the program, we have prepared and are pleased to enclose some preliminary information about the Act. Pending development of a manual for grant applicants and approved procedures and forms, it is hoped that this will serve as a guide in understanding the Act and developing proposals within its scope.

You will note that our materials include an outline of information to be included in a preliminary proposal. We encourage the submission of such proposals. They will enable us to identify promising projects while the Law Enforcement Assistance Program is being organized and permit their consideration at the earliest possible time.

COURTNEY A. EVANS, Acting Director
Office of Law Enforcement Assistance

Enclosures

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUBMITTING PRELIMINARY PROPOSALS

Preliminary proposals offer the applicant an opportunity to submit project ideas to the Office of Law Enforcement in sufficient detail so that early staff screening, an opportunity to raise questions, and the ability to provide assistance in the framing of a final proposal can be made available. Pending establishment of administrative and review machinery and development of approved forms and regulations, preliminary proposals will provide a pool of potential projects on which early review and processing can be effected.

Preliminary proposals need not be more than 5 pages in length and should include data with regard to each of the items set forth on the reverse side of this sheet. Certain informational items may require more elaboration or attention than others but some response should be provided for each item heading and subheading.

This page may be used as a face sheet for any preliminary proposal by completing the identifying captions below and prefixing it to the body of the proposal.

PROPOSAL TITLE (descriptive caption for project)

_____

_____

PROPOSED GRANTEE (name and address)

_____

_____

ESTIMATED DURATION OF PROJECT (in months)_____

ESTIMATED LEA FUNDS REQUIRED (total)_____

PROPOSAL INFORMATION ITEMS

1. PROJECT GOALS

Indicate (i) nature of problem, (ii) need to be met, (iii) target groups or organizations affected, and (iv) what it is hoped the project will demonstrate or achieve.

2. PROJECT METHODS

Indicate as precisely as possible how the project will be executed and what design or methods will be utilized in carrying it out (including estimated time schedule and duration).

3. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Provide an estimated total budget for the project broken down to show separate amounts for personnel (full-time, part-time, and consultants), travel, equipment, supplies, communications (telephone, postage, shipping) and other costs. Within these categories, indicate briefly the basis for computation. Indicate specifically

(i) the amount of federal funds sought,

(ii) the contribution to be made by the grantee and its form (cash outlay, services of personnel, provision of equipment or facilities, etc.)

4. OTHER RESOURCES

Indicate briefly the (i) specific facilities and staff available to mount the project, (ii) past achievements, experience and other activities which qualify the applicant to conduct the project, (iii) the names of other agencies and organizations whose sponsorship or cooperation in conducting the project is deemed important and will be obtained, and (iv) other federal agencies contacted for assistance on this or similar project ideas.

5. CONTRIBUTION OF PROJECT

Indicate (i) what will be done to evaluate the project's effectiveness (or whether it is desired that others handle this responsibility), and (ii) new approaches or innovative aspects of the program which would justify LEAA support of the project as offering an effort, work product, model, or demonstration of national, regional, or other significance transcending the project's local impact.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO • ILLINOIS 60637
THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

THE SOCIAL SERVICE REVIEW
Editorial Office

July 20, 1966

Mr. Chester L. Chiles
Associate Professor of
Criminology
Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Indiana

Dear Mr. Chiles:

Thank you for letting us see your material on "The Promiscuous Relationship of Social Work and Corrections." I am sorry to tell you that we are going to be unable to use it in the Social Service Review.

While our readers have advised against publication, we realize that a great deal of effort went into the preparation of this article, and we are grateful to you for letting us see it.

Thank you for your interest in the Review.

Sincerely yours,

Alton A. Linford

Alton A. Linford
Chairman of the
Editorial Board

AAL/v

Enclosed: Original and carbon

Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Indiana 47809
DIVISION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

ECONOMICS
HISTORY
POLITICAL SCIENCE

SOCIOLOGY
ANTHROPOLOGY
SOCIAL WORK

Sept. 8, 1966

Hi John:

You should receive 5 packages this time. I acknowledged receipt of all material. There is a good example of parole supervision from federal probation officer in Portland, Maine. Also I will send later a good case recording in process from Wisconsin school for Boys. I am having our secretary make a ditto master for it so I can use it in this semester's class in correctional casework. Also the Emiliee Thompson case provided by Vigo County Progation Dept. might have some usuable material. Incidently, I see the names have not been changed to protect the innocent, so protect the confidentiality of the case until it has been disguised. I'm rather squeemish about such things.

Chet

File
"Casebook"

The Columbia University School of Social Work | New York, N.Y. 10028
TRafalgar 6-6300
2 East 91st Street

November 9, 1966

Professor Chester L. Chiles
Indiana State University
Division of Social Sciences
Terre Haute, Indiana 47809

Dear Professor Chiles:

This is in regard to your request for record materials on case work in the correctional setting. I will be on the alert for any such materials that may be helpful to you; however, it's more likely that the kinds of records that come to my attention will be of group work rather than casework practice. For example, I am now developing some interesting examples of the practice of group workers in child care positions in a childrens residential treatment center. Would any of these be useful to you?

I wish you good luck in your undertaking.

Sincerely,

William Schwartz

William Schwartz
Associate Professor
of Social Work

WS:ld

File in "Case Book"

HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, INC.

November 30, 1966

College Department

Professor Chester L. Chiles
Division of Social Sciences
Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Indiana 47809

Dear Professor Chiles:

In the course of her correspondence with you about permissions Miss Lynch has told me something of the case book that you are preparing for students in social welfare. I write to assure you that we would welcome an opportunity to review your material for publication at whatever time you may feel ready to share it with a publisher.

Sincerely yours,

Dan W. Wheeler

Dan W. Wheeler
Editor

DWW:kk

SOUNDS OF AMERICA, INC.

200 Union Street, Nashville, Tennessee 37201 A/C 615 256-0138

December 28, 1966

Ray Price
(Columbia Record Artist)
President

James H. Hulsey
Vice-President

Joyce Starnes
Secretary-Treasurer

R. B. Parker, Jr.
Legal Counsel

William R. Starnes
General Manager
P.O. Box 10634
Knoxville, Tennessee 37919
Phone A/C 615 584-5871

Mr. John O. Boone, Project Director
Corrections Project of Southern
Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Boone:

I sincerely enjoyed visiting with you last week when I was in Atlanta. My wife and I have both read the copy of "New South" which I received while there, and to say the least, we are impressed with the content. I would appreciate it if you would tell Bill that we enjoyed "Justice In Grenada Mississippi" very much also. We feel that it is a shame that more people in the South will not see the material contained in these papers.

With reference to our discussion regarding records, I would like to quote you the following prices:

500 ea. records @ $2.10 per record - $1,050.00
1,000 ea. records @ $1.50 per record - $1,500.00
2,000 ea. records @ $1.25 per record - $2,500.00
3,000 ea. records @ $1.10 per record - $3,300.00
4,000 ea. records @ $ .95 per record - $3,800.00

I will furnish all records ordered in excess of 4,000 with the initial order at $.80 per record, and should the order exceed 7,000 records, the price would drop to $.75 per record.

These prices include everything required; our trip to Atlanta, or wherever you would want to record, complete mastering, processing to metal stampers, labels, designing of the jacket to your specifications, the printing and fabricating of the jacket, inserting the record into the jacket, sealing the completed album in a clear shrink covering, and delivery to you. We guarantee that all records and album covers purchased will be of high quality, and replace without charge any records or album covers which might be defective.

Naturally, I believe in records as a means to get a message across to the public, and I hope that after your consideration you will feel the same way.

We are looking forward to your next visit to Knoxville, and hope that you can have dinner with us, and visit my studio.

Please relay my best wishes for a Happy New Year to your family, from my family. I hope that I will be hearing from you in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

William R. (Bill) Starnes, General Manager
SOUNDS OF AMERICA, Inc.
P. O. Box 10634
Knoxville, Tennessee 37919

wrs:jc

AMERICAN TEAMWORK WORKS

National Urban League, Inc.

Southern Regional Office
78 MARIETTA STREET, N.W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303 • AREA CODE 404 – 688-8778

CLARENCE D. COLEMAN, *Director*

President
LINDSLEY F. KIMBALL
Senior Vice-President
RAMON S. SCRUGGS
Vice-Presidents
JOHN H. JOHNSON
LOUIS E. MARTIN
MARTIN E. SEGAL
Secretary
ERSA H. POSTON
Treasurer
IVAN C. MCLEOD
Assistant Treasurer
LESLIE N. SHAW
Executive Director
WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.
Deputy Executive Director
MAHLON T. PURYEAR
Honorary Trustees
WILLIAM H. BALDWIN
ROBERT W. DOWLING
LLOYD K. GARRISON
THEODORE W. KHEEL
HENRY STEEGER
Board of Trustees
Morris B. Abram
Mrs. Max Ascoli
Joseph M. Baird
Mrs. Haley Bell
Eugene H. Buder
Walker Cisler
Kenneth W. Clement
John S. Hayes
Sophia Y. Jacobs
Martin D. Jenkins
John H. Johnson
Lindsley F. Kimball
Mrs. Arthur B. Krim
Robert Lazarus, Jr.
John G. Lewis, Jr.
Henry A. Loeb
Lawrence W. Lowman
Brian G. Manion
Louis E. Martin
Mrs. O. Clay Maxwell, Sr.
Ivan C. McLeod
Mrs. Leo M. Mervis
G. William Miller
Joseph J. Morrow
Edward C. Myers
James F. Oates, Jr.
Everett P. O'Neal
Peter Ottley
Henry G. Parks, Jr.
Ersa H. Poston
Samuel D. Proctor
Hobson R. Reynolds
Henry J. Richardson, Jr.
Ramon S. Scruggs
Martin E. Segal
Leslie N. Shaw
Louis Simon
Mrs. Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
William J. Trent, jr.
Leonard Woodcock
Frank H. Wyman
Clayton R. Yates
Dwight R. Zook

April 17, 1967

Mr. William Farmer
Assistant Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Farmer:

This is to notify you that we will have our second Advisory Committee Meeting on Friday, April 21, at 2:00 p.m., at the National Urban League Office at 78 Marietta Street, N.W., on the fourth floor.

At this meeting we will discuss the progress of Cycle IV of the E. K. Jones VISTA Training Program.

On Sunday, April 23, the Trainees will move into decentralized housing, which will be discussion topic No. 2 for this meeting.

I am looking forward to seeing you on Friday.

Sincerely,

David A. Dammann
jc

David A. Dammann
Training Center Director

DAD:jc

Affiliated with National Social Welfare Assembly, National Conference on Social Welfare
Contributions to the National Urban League are tax deductible

File

September 4, 1967

Mr. Henry Laury
Route 2, Box 38
Atmore, Alabama 36502

Dear Henry:

I must confess that I did get your letter regarding your case, and I am ashame of myself for not answering before now. Things have been going so fast for me, until months seem like weeks. My travel schedule around the time that I received your letter was exceedingly high. Nevertheless, I had spoken to one or two people about your case, however, I have not heard from them and may assume that they have not been able to ascertain that which was important to helping you.

Attached is a copy of a letter that I have written to Mr. Morgan and I will do whatever I can to help you.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosure: 2

#10

Monticello, Georgia.
April 30, 1968

Dear cousin Mildred,

After I did not hear from you on this Tuesday, April 30 I decided to send you this record I have here at the Jasper County Prison.

Please see what you can do at the State Board of Corrections and the State Board of Pardons and Paroles.

Mr. Asa D. Kelly is the Director of the State Board of Corrections

I have a clear record here at the Jasper County P.W.C.

I have never given any trouble, to prisoners nor guards.

I am always respectful and obedient to the guards.

I have been the cook here for eight(8) or more years.

I was sent here on April 20, 1958.

The charge was Robbery, on a verdict of guilty.

My State Prison number is A10249 under George Sewell @ Wilson.

George Sewell

George Sewell
Jasper County P.W.C.

Warden H L Gillman
Clear record at my
prison
Harold B Farar
yard man.

AMERICAN TEAMWORK WORKS

National Urban League, Inc.

Southern Regional Office
136 MARIETTA STREET, N.W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303 • AREA CODE 404 – 688-8778

CLARENCE D. COLEMAN, *Director*

President
LINDSLEY F. KIMBALL
Senior Vice-President
RAMON S. SCRUGGS
Vice-Presidents
JOHN H. JOHNSON
LOUIS E. MARTIN
MARTIN E. SEGAL
Secretary
ERSA H. POSTON
Treasurer
IVAN C. MCLEOD
Assistant Treasurer
LESLIE N. SHAW
Executive Director
WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.
Deputy Executive Director
MAHLON T. PURYEAR
Honorary Trustees
WILLIAM H. BALDWIN
ROBERT W. DOWLING
LLOYD K. GARRISON
THEODORE W. KHEEL
HENRY STEEGER
Board of Trustees
Morris B. Abram
Mrs. Max Ascoli
Joseph M. Baird
Vivian J. Beamon
Mrs. Haley Bell
Eugene H. Buder
Chester Burger
Kenneth W. Clement
Milton K. Cummings
Wendell G. Freeland
A. G. Gaston, Sr.
John S. Hayes
Merritt D. Hill
Martin D. Jenkins
John H. Johnson
Lindsley F. Kimball
Mrs. Arthur B. Krim
Robert Lazarus, Jr.
John G. Lewis, Jr.
Inabel B. Lindsay
James A. Linen
Henry A. Loeb
Louis E. Martin
Mrs. O. Clay Maxwell, Sr.
Ivan C. McLeod
Mrs. Leo M. Mervis
G. William Miller
Joseph J. Morrow
Edward C. Myers
James F. Oates, Jr.
Everett P. O'Neal
Frederick O'Neal
Henry G. Parks, Jr.
The Most Reverend
Harold R. Perry, *S. V. D.*
Ersa H. Poston
Samuel D. Proctor
Hobson R. Reynolds
Henry J. Richardson, Jr.
Ramon S. Scruggs
Martin E. Segal
Leslie N. Shaw
Louis Simon
Mrs. Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
William J. Trent, jr.
Leonard Woodcock
Clayton R. Yates
Mrs. Bruce Zenkel
Dwight R. Zook

July 3, 1968

Mr. John Boone
Director of Project on Crime
and Correction
Southern Regional Council
No. 5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Boone:

It is with regret that I am just getting around to thanking you for your participation in our N. C. O. program at Mississippi Valley College in February.

Nevertheless, my tardiness cannot take away from the inspiration you gave these young people. Dr. White and Dean Wicks have both brought it to my attention that the students were still talking of this when they left for the summer.

Again, my sincere thanks and please do not hesitate to call upon this office when we can render any assistance.

Sincerely,

Phillip R. Joell

Phillip R. Joell
Field Representative

jh

627463

Affiliated with National Social Welfare Assembly, National Conference on Social Welfare
Contributions to the National Urban League are tax deductible

TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
HOUSTON, TEXAS

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

July 16, 1968

John O. Boone, ACSW, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

I am revising my study on sentence disparities regarding rape in Texas and have quoted Jack Greenberg Race Relations and American Law to the effect that executions are used to dispose of the Negro who rapes a white woman but no white man has been executed for raping a Negro woman. This book was written in 1959 and I am of the opinion that since then a white man has been given the death sentence for this offence. I do not know the facts as to where and when nor if such person was actually executed.

Can you tell me if 1) a white man has been given the death sentence for raping a Negro woman and 2) was he executed and 3) if so where and when?

Thank you very much and

Cordially,

Rupert C Koeninger

Rupert C. Koeninger

Joseph S Bowne
File
7929650

Division of Church Extension, UCBHM
December, 1968 (Supercedes III.A of October, 1968)

OUTLINE FOR A PROJECT PROPOSAL

INTRODUCTION

Proposals for new projects must be approved by Conference and Board directors and other personnel who have never visited the community or met those who are developing the proposal. The information called for in this outline is needed by such persons to make commitment of funds and also to validate and document the mission design and purpose of the contemplated project. This outline is offered with the hope and expectation that it will save valuable time by eliminating the recycling of a proposal because of lack of essential information.

Recognizing the partnership of the Conferences and the Board in the homeland mission, the staff of the Division of Church Extension is ready to assist in both the development of new projects and the proposals for funding them.

The Board of Directors of the UCBHM meets to vote on proposals thrice annually--usually in late January, April, and October. Therefore, proposals should be in the hands of the Divisional Secretary who is the liaison person for the Conference in which the proposal originates by the following dates:

For the April Board meeting - March 1,1969
" " October " " - September 1,1969
" " February " " - December 1,1969

Forty (40) copies should be prepared for the Board liaison secretary. Additional copies may be requested after the proposal receives preliminary approval but before final approval by the Board of Directors of the UCBHM. Because time is needed for the circulation, study, and screening of these proposals, those received after the above dates will need to be held over for the following Board meeting.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Use the same capital letters of the outline in your proposal, preceded by the indicated Roman numerals. Place extra documentation under Section VIII.

NAME OF PROJECT
DATE OF PREPARATION

LOCATION, ADDRESS
AUTHOR

I. BRIEF SUMMARY OF PROJECT. Two or three sentences that summarize the goals and methods to be used.

II. PERSONS OR GROUPS SUBMITTING PROPOSAL. Name (s) and addresses.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION.

a. Historical dimensions if relevant.
b. Demography. (Numbers of people, age distrubtion, incidence of minorities, changes in area to be served, etc.)
c. Socio-economic dimensions.

d. The needs which the project is designed to meet. (Target group and conditions, etc.)
e. Estimated degree of readiness to participate of target group and sponsors.
f. Scope of the project (national, regional, metropolitan, local)
g. The religious community. (What church groups, if any, are related to the project; what is religious climate re this proposal?).
h. What are the assumptions and/or theological rationale underlying the proposal?

IV. DESCRIPTION OF GOALS OF THE PROJECT

a. Long-range goals, immediate objectives, timetables.
b. Relationship of these goals to ecumenical or interchurch strategy.
c. How project fits into priorities of sponsoring agencies.

V. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT ACTION PLAN

a. What is the process of action proposed, the methods to be used?
b. What alternative methods were considered, if any, and why were they rejected?
c. What models, if any, were studied in designing the project? How will it benefit from the experience of others?
d. How is project to be administered? (Make up of administrative board, its powers and functions, accountability to parent bodies.)
e. In what ways does the target group or community participate in establishing goals and methods of the project?
f. How is evaluation built into the project? (How will progress be measured, what reporting system is to be used, who is responsible for evaluation other than those who execute the program?)
g. Is research or action-research a part of the proposal? If so, what is the hypothesis to be tested?
h. How is project to be staffed? (Qualifications of staff, number of persons, job descriptions, provision for training of professional and volunteer leaders.)
i. How is project to be housed? (Use of existing buildings, equipment, etc.)
j. What are anticipated problems or difficulties to be encountered, and what are the projected steps planned to overcome them?
k. What efforts have been made to secure wide ecumenical sponsorship?
l. Is project open to all persons regardless of racial or ethnic origins?
m. Will any of the funds requested be used for the benefit of, or connection with, the activities of any individual or group, including the recipient, which advocates the use of violence as a part of its program?

VI. FINANCING

a. Project budget of expenditures. (Period of time covered, budget for the following year, if this is relevant.)
b. Project budget of income. (Period of time covered, sources of local support, sources of support from judicatory or regional offices, from national agencies. State which sources are committed as of this date, which are projected.)
c. What is the specific request for initial subsidy from natioanl sources (and others), and what period of time will this cover?
d. Over what period of time is aid requested; how much aid is sought each year; what is the termination date for national aid?
e. If national support is to be phased out or terminated, what are the projected sources of local support?

VII. ENDORSEMENTS

Who has approved project thus far? Dates.

VIII. DOCUMENTATION NOT COVERED BY OUTLINE

IX. PROPOSED VOTE FOR THE BOARD

January 16, 1969

Mr. Bernard N. Dyer
Director
Liberty City Community Council
1260 Northwest 62nd Street
Miami, Florida 33147

Dear Bernard:

I am certainly glad that you have read my article and thought that it was good. I am not surprised, however, that you did not agree with all of it. I am certainly very interested in the points of disagreement for future reference.

You never did let me know what you were interested in concerning implementing your police monitoring program.

Hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone
Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB:jcs

LIBERTY CITY COMMUNITY COUNCIL

1260 NORTHWEST 62nd STREET Telephone: (305) 693-1995 MIAMI, FLORIDA 33147

3790822

January 15, 1969

Mr. John Boone
Director, ASCW
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Boone:

Upon reading the article, "Violence In Miami," which appeared in the latest edition of NEW SOUTH magazine, I felt that the article was good. However, there were several statements which I disagree with.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard N. Dyer

Bernard N. Dyer
Director, LCCC

BND:sej

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT

TERRELL HALL • ATHENS, GEORGIA 30601

AREA CODE 404
542-2736

February 27, 1969

Mr. John Boone
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

Thanks so much for your outstanding contribution to the Police-Community Relations Workshop. An evaluation of the week-long effort by the participants indicates that we enjoyed a grand success in providing a deep and meaningful session.

I might add to this my personal enjoyment of being able to be with you and hope that our next meeting will be in a very short time.

Thank you again.

Best personal regards,

Dick

Richard H. Snibbe
Community Crime Specialist

RHS/mjp

NATIONAL COMMISSION
DORE SCHARY
Chairman

HENRY E. SCHULTZ
Honorary Chairman

LEONARD L. ABESS
BARNEY BALABAN
HARRY BRANDT
ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG
JACOB K. JAVITS
PHILIP M. KLUTZNICK
LEON LOWENSTEIN
ABRAHAM A. RIBICOFF
WILLIAM SACHS
MELVIN H. SCHLESINGER
Honorary Vice-Chairmen

MAURICE BISGYER
WILLIAM P. BLOOM
DAVID COLEMAN
MAURICE N. DANNENBAUM
HERMAN FINEBERG
ABE GOLDSTEIN
LABEL A. KATZ
IRVING R. KAUFMAN
HAROLD LACHMAN
DAVID H. LITTER
JEFFERSON E. PEYSER
MAX J. SCHNEIDER
HENRY E. SCHULTZ
SIDNEY SUGARMAN
LOUIS ZARA
Life Members

JACK Y. BERMAN
SEYMOUR GRAUBARD
MRS. LOUIS L. PERLMAN
DAVID A. ROSE
CHESTER H. ROTH
SIMON S. WEIL
Vice-Chairmen

BENJAMIN GREENBERG
Honorary Treasurer

RICHARD M. LEDERER, JR.
Treasurer

BURTON M. JOSEPH
Assistant Treasurer

EDWARD GOLDBERGER
Secretary

S. O. SHAPIRO
Assistant Secretary

BENJAMIN R. EPSTEIN
National Director

PAUL H. SAMPLINER
Chairman National Executive Committee

NORMAN J. SCHLOSSMAN
Vice-Chairman, National Executive Committee

•

WILLIAM A. WEXLER
President B'nai B'rith

RABBI JAY KAUFMAN
Executive Vice President B'nai B'rith

MRS. MICHAEL SHAPIRO
President, B'nai B'rith Women

•

ARNOLD FORSTER
General Counsel

RONALD G. COHN
Southern Counsel

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

Of B'nai B'rith

41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E. – 523-3391 – ATLANTA, GA. 30303

File

April 2, 1969

Mr. John Boone, Chairman
Executive Committee, MASLC
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Boone:

On April 1, 1969 the MASLC Task Force on the Fulton Industrial Project met and confirmed as its members Ronald Cohn, (chairman); N. M. Feltes; Eliza Paschall, Louise Whatley; Moreland Smith; Rev. W. McCroley; Andrew Webb; John Lewis; Robert Hughes; and ex officio members John Boone, Joseph Boone, and Dr. Otis Smith.

The committee resolved to recommend to the Executive Committee of MASLC the sponsorship of a housing project encompassing lands presently owned by Dr. Otis Smith and the possibility of the addition of adjacent lands presently owned by Scripto Inc.

The Task Force recommends to the Executive Board the following as the goals of such housing project:
That the goal of the proposed project be to demonstrate the following:

1. The desirability of a "total environment" community planned so as to include shopping facilities, open space and recreation, church sites, community meeting and educational facilities, as appropriate.

2. That labor force needs of outlying industrial parks can be rationally and effectively met with "spill over" benefits to all.

3. That suburban locations for properly planned communities can relieve the pressure on central city housing problems.

4. The the provision of socially, economically and racailly mixed housing in a single development is possible.

5. That civil rights organizations in concert with industry can produce significant projects.

6. That the county government is willing to face up to its responsibilities in providing low and moderate income housing.

7. That leased public housing under non-profit managerialship is a viable alternative.

8. That low income people will live in outlying areas rather than the central city if amenities such as jobs, recreation, decent housing and schools are provided.

9. That home ownership and equity are within the means of low-income families if proper provisions are made for it.

The Task Force conferred that pending favorable action by the executive board of MASLC Bron Cleveland be retained as Consultant to MASLC for said recommended project in order to provide the many, necessary services and appertise needed in order to carry out the many complexities of the project.

In addition the Task Force recommends that pending formal approval of the recommended project by MASLC, a letter be prepared to Scripto Inc. to formally determine their interest in project involvement and/or obtain purchase option on property owned by Scripto adjacent to property owned by Dr. Otis Smith.

The Task Force also recommends that pending formal approval of the recommended project by MASLC the attached draft letters be sent to those organizations which would be in position to financially aid the institution of the project.

The chairman of the Task Force and Consultant will be available to discuss these recommendations with the executive board at their meeting on April 8, 1969.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

Ronald G. Cohn
Chairman, Task Force

RGC/wb

cc: Mr. Joe Boone

Dear

The Metropolitan Summit Leadership Congress is composed of 52 civil rights organizations in the Atlanta area. We currently have access to approximately 150 acres of land in a major, new industrial park in the metropolitan area. It is our desire to build a total environment - community on this site. We intend to provide socially, racially, and economically mixed housing and a full compliment of amenities: shopping, recreation, church sites, community center, and elementary school. The site has within a two mile radius a small general aviation, the intersection of two interstate highways, a regional amusement park, a hospital, and a fire station. The property abuts the state's largest river.

The surrounding industrial park has an acute labor shortage and high absenteeism due to its distance from the central city labor market. The site is located about twelve miles from downtown Atlanta. It affords an excellent demonstration os a "relief value" to the hostility of the central city ghetto.

We intend to make this a major demonstration project for the Atlanta area and to thoroughly accomplish social, economic, and physical planning prior to initiating the development. This should be done efficiently and expeditiously and will require urban architectural design, ecological studies and major social strategy to properly do the job. All of this will be expensive. We clearly forsee the need for $75-100,000 for planning the project and would like to know if you would entertain a detailed, specific proposal for all or part of the required funding.

We are convinced that this type of project offers a legitimate alternative to both the sterile, stratified suburban environment and the overcrowded inner city ghetto and hope you will share with our optimism.

File

GEORGE McMILLAN

April 15, 1969

Dear John:

You were once kind enough to offer to give me a background run-down on Levenworth. Is there still a possibility that you can do this for me?

Sincerely,

George

Mr. John Boone
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

5 BALTIMORE PLACE, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30308 (404) 874-0375

Southeast Area Office

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Hartford Building • 100 Edgewood Avenue, N.E., Suite 526 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303 • 523-8451 • Charles F. Wittenstein, Area Director • Lee J. Price, Assistant Area Director

File

April 21, 1969

Mr. John Boone, Director
Project on Administration of Justice
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear John:

You will recall that we published "The Police on the Urban Frontier." I thought you might like to know about our most recent publication in this area of concern, and a flyer describing it is attached.

Cordially yours,

Jack

Lee J. Price
Asst. Southeast Area Director

LJP:lf

Enc.

ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG, President

Board Chairmen
NATHAN APPLEMAN, Board of Trustees
MAX M. FISHER, Executive Board
PHILIP E. HOFFMAN, Board of Governors

EMERY E. KLINEMAN, Treasurer
MRS. SANFORD SAMUEL, Secretary
MORRIS H. BERGREEN, Associate Treasurer
BERTRAM H. GOLD, Executive Vice-President

MORRIS B. ABRAM, Honorary President
JACOB BLAUSTEIN, Honorary President
LOUIS CAPLAN, Honorary President
HERBERT B. EHRMANN, Honorary President
IRVING M. ENGEL, Honorary President
JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER, Honorary President
JOSEPH KLINGENSTEIN, Honorary Vice-President
FRED LAZARUS, JR., Honorary Vice-President
SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF, Honorary Vice-President
JAMES MARSHALL, Honorary Vice-President
WILLIAM ROSENWALD, Honorary Vice-President
HORACE STERN, Honorary Vice-President
MAURICE GLINERT, Honorary Treasurer
JOHN SLAWSON, Executive Vice-President Emeritus

REUBEN W. ASKANASE, Houston, Vice-President
MORTON K. BLAUSTEIN, Baltimore, Vice-President
MATTHEW BROWN, Boston, Vice-President
DeJONGH FRANKLIN, Atlanta, Vice-President
JACK A. GOLDFARB, New York, Vice-President
ARTHUR GROMAN, Los Angeles, Vice-President
HENRY L. KOHN, Chicago, Vice-President
ORIN LEHMAN, New York, Vice-President
MARION I. LEVY, Cleveland, Vice-President
WILLARD L. LEVY, St. Louis, Vice-President
ROBERT I. WISHNICK, New York, Vice-President

COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT
MELVAN M. JACOBS, Chairman
SAMUEL KATZ, Director

File

April 25, 1969

Dr. John W. Letson
Superintendent
Atlanta Public Schools
224 Central Avenue, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Letson:

Dr. Bronson and Dr. Moore, Co-Chairmen of the Atlanta MLK, Jr. Commemoration Voter Registration Drive on April 4, 1969, have asked Mr. John Boone and myself to go over the cost of janitorial service at schools used during the April drive.

I am addressing this letter to your office since we are not entirely sure who made the arrangements for the use of school buildings on this occasion. If you will be so kind as to pass my letter on to the responsible party with the request for an appointment in the near future. I am sure we can resolve this matter very quickly.

I am available by phone at the above number most of the day and Mr. Boone is usually available at the Southern Regional Council, 522-8764.

Thanks for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Zenas Sears
Vice President

ZS:mlr

cc: Mr. J. Boone

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
COLLEGE OF LAW
CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS 61820

April 29, 1969

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

Thanks very much for the copy of your report, "Race Makes The Difference." From my initial scanning of the report it appears that you have made a real contribution to our knowledge of sentence disparity in the south. As stated in your introduction, "Literature on the subject is relatively scarce." I shall study it carefully - and with utmost interest.

With best wishes to you in your work,

Cordially yours,

C H Bowman

Charles H. Bowman
Professor of Law

CHB:c

File

National Council on Crime and Delinquency - Georgia Committee

CHAIRMAN
CHARLES WATT
Atlanta, Georgia

STATE DIRECTOR
DONALD G. VERBECK

PREVENTION • CONTROL • TREATMENT

134 PEACHTREE STREET, N.W., RHODES-HAVERTY BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303 / Telephone 525-8328

April 30, 1969

Mr. John Boone
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

I will be in Chicago on May 5 which is the scheduled date for the Law Enforcement and Community Committee. I am attempting to reach "Tank" whose real name is Lawrence Robinson. I will also attempt to have a representative for myself at that meeting.

Very truly yours,

Donald G. Verbeck

Donald G. Verbeck
State Director

DGV:jd

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314

May 5, 1969

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

Dear Colleague:

I'm sure that all you need at this point, is another form to fill out for Atlanta University, but I must beg your indulgency and hopefully your cooperation in helping us to evaluate our "PROJECT" for the Council on Social Work Education. As I visited agencies, to discuss student progress, many of you in an informal and voluntary way gave me your impressions of the "project students" - re: the manner in which they moved into your agency and how you see them functioning.

I would deeply appreciate at this time, you jotting down for the use of the project staff, your top-of-the-head kind of impressions of the project students using much of the same kind of candor that you've employed with me. The bottom and the reverse side of this page is reserved for your comments, but feel free to add additional pages should you need them.

Thanks every so much for your assistance.

Sincerely

Gayle Alexander

(Mrs.) Gayle Alexander
School Representative

GA/bm

P.S. If it is at all possible we would appreciate having you response by May 15, 1969

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

File

May 5, 1969

Chief Herbert T. Jenkins
Atlanta Police Department
175 Decatur Street,
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Chief Jenkins:

On June 8, 1969, the Metro-Atlanta Coordinating Committee is sponsoring a seminar on "The Police, the Law and the Courts". We plan to begin the program with a panel discussion with a lawyer, a judge, a policeman, and a minority representative participating on the panel. The panel discussion will begin at 5:00 p.m. and will last until 6:30 p.m. I am writing to ask you to represent the police on our panel.

Each panel member will be asked to present a short talk lasting about five to ten minutes. Then we will open the discussion for questions from the audience. At 6:30 p.m., the program will include supper and small group discussions. The discussion groups will end at 8:30 with the group reports lasting until 9:00 when the seminar will end. If you can participate, you would be free to leave by 6:30.

The Metro-Atlanta Coordinating Committee is composed of eleven churches representing 2500 church members. The Committee has chosen police-community relations as its chief concern for 1969. We are planning this seminar to help inform our members about the problems of the police, the concerns of the law profession, the viewpoint of the judge on the bench, and the difficulties faced by some segments of the society in getting the kind of police protection they deserve.

We would very much appreciate your personal participation in this program.

Cordially yours,

J. Riley McDonald,
Program Coordinator

PS: The program will be at the Church of the Master, 3400 Gordon Road, SW.

File

COPY COPY COPY COPY

May 6, 1969

Rev. Joe Boone
150 Chestnut Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Dear Joe:

I am writing in reference to our conversation at the Concerned Clergy meeting on April 23rd concerning your participation in a panel on "The Police, the Law, and the Courts" on June 8th. I am glad that you will be able to participate. We plan to have a judge, a policeman, a lawyer, and you representing the victims of improper law enforcement on the panel. Each panel member will speak for ten minutes after which the audience will have the opportunity to ask questions. The panel discussion will last until 6:30 and will be followed by supper. After supper, we will break into small discussion groups until 8:30. At 9:00, we will adjourn after hearing the reports of the various groups.

The purpose of the seminar is to inform the members of MACC churches and other interested persons about the problems of law enforcement in the city of Atlanta. We are hoping to have Chief Jenkins as the police representative. David Crossland will be the lawyer on the panel and I have asked Judge Brock of the Municipal Court to represent the judiciary. I am that you will publicize the event at Rush and urge your people to attend.

The seminar will be at the Church of the Master, 3400 Gordon Road, SW. If you have any further questions about the program and your participation in it, please feel free to call me.

Cordially yours,

J. Riley McDonald,
Program Coordinator

cc: John Boone

COPY COPY COPY COPY

File

May 6, 1969

Mr. David Crossland
Lawyers Committee on Civil Rights Under Law
41 Exchange Place, SE
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Dave:

I am writing in reference to our conversation at the April 23rd meeting of the Concerned Clergy concerning your participation in a panel discussion at the Church of the Master on June 8th. The panel discussion will begin at 5:00 p.m. and last until 6:30 p.m. We are planning to have a judge, a policeman, a lawyer, and a minority group representative on the panel. The topic for the discussion will be "The Police, the Law, and the Courts". Each panel member will make a ten minute presentation on the issues as he sees them and then the audience will have the opportunity to ask questions. We will have supper at 6:30 followed by discussion groups. The whole program will last until 9:00, but you will be free to leave at 6:30 if you must.

The Metro-Atlanta Coordinating Committee is made up of eleven churches respresenting 2500 members. We are concerned about the problems of our community and have selected police-community relations as our area of concentration. This seminar is intended to help inform the members of our churches and other interested persons about the law enforcement problems of Atlanta.

We will be looking forward to having you with us on June 8th. Thanks for you willingness to participate in this program. The Church of the Master is located at 3400 Gordon Road, SW. If you have any further questions about the program, I will be happy to answer them.

Cordially yours,

J. Riley McDonald,
Program Coordinator

cc: John Boone

Fitts

May 7, 1969

COPY

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

The educational tour of Atlanta, Georgia was an overwhelming success. We attribute this success to Southern Regional Council's work and assistance in our behalf.

The welcome we received and the demonstrated concern for our comfort by the staff of the Butler Street Y.M.C.A., Beamon's Restaurant Personnel, Mrs. Mamie Hamilton, and the Bus Drivers on our tour, all attest to the meticulous planning that was done by the council.

Our students still marvel that so much could be done for them by people of whom they knew nothing. We feel that one of the major goals of the experimental program was reached in that we have demonstrated to our youngsters with problems that there are those who care.

We thank you for ourselves and for the children we serve. We feel keenly that the more Agencies can cooperate and collaborate on projects such as the one we have just completed, the more we will see evidences of meeting our goals for assisting the disadvantaged youngsters who we hope will become worthy and contributing citizens to our communities.

We look forward to strengthening the relationship that exists between the council, our Local Mental Health Guidance Center and our school. Feel free to write us at anytime that we can be of service to your organization.

File

With warmest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

F. W. Barnes, Jr., Principal

V. P. Martin, Chaperon
L. Brown, Chaperon
H. Mathis, Chaperon

cc: Beamon Restaurant
John Boone
Robert Marcus
Clinton Dye
Laverne Brisbane
Butler Street Y.M.C.A.
Raymond Dunne, Superintendent of School, Volusia County Board of Public Instruction

COPY

File

COPY

May 7, 1969

Beamon's Restaurant
Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Beamon:

We enjoyed so very much having meals at your Restaurant while on our educational tour of Atlanta, Georgia.

The beautiful appointment of the establishment provided us with not only a historical setting but a teaching theater for our youngsters full participation in a non-threatening climate.

We especially appreciate your Chef's concern for our physical and financial comfort. It was most gratifying that you could adjust your busy schedule to come and talk with our group.

We assure you that we shall recommend "Beamon's" highly to those Floridians who visit in Atlanta and we look forward to your service whenever we are in Atlanta.

Sincerely,

F. W. Barnes, Jr., Principal

V. F. Martin, Chaperon
L. Brown, Chaperon
H. Mathis, Chaperon

cc: Paul Anthony
John Boone
Robert Marcus
Clinton Rye
Laverne Brisbane
Raymond Dunne, Superintendent of Schools, Volusia County Board of Public Instruction

File

May 8, 1969

COPY

Mrs. Mamie Hamilton
148 Howell Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hamilton:

It was a very rewarding experience for our girls who visited in your home on our educational tour of Atlanta.

For the girls, it provided an opportunity to have a carefully supervised schedule yet, not at the expense of the fun and activities that they like. For some of these girls it may be the only opportunity to have the experience of learning that which can take place in a dormitory situation. For this I am sure they will remember you.

Warmest regards from Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Mathis, your conscientious concern for the girls allowed them to have a few moments of needed relaxation.

Yours truly,

F. W. Barnes, Jr., Principal

cc: Mr. Paul Anthony
Mr. John Boone
Mr. Robert Warren
Mr. Clinton Dye
Mrs. Laverne Brisbane
Y.W.C.A.
Mr. Raymond Dunne, Superintendent of School, Volusia County Board of Public Instruction

File

May 9, 1969

Mr. Johnnie Murray
491 Woodlawn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Murray:

It has taken a little time to get things back on an even keel since our exciting trip to your city.

Please accept our thanks to you for making the tour of the city so real and so meaningful.

Your interest in our youngsters without regard for your personal time shall long be remembered by those of us who know how valuable a Saturday afternoon can be in the life of one who usually reserve this part of the week for his personal activities.

We certainly hope that your Minister and the members of the Free For All Baptist Church I and II know what a valuable member they have in you. Your pride in the church and its accomplishment is very evident and we feel justifiably so.

Again, Our thanks for all that was done in our behalf.

Yours truly,

F. W. Barnes Jr

F. W. Barnes, Jr., Principal

V. F. Martin, Chaperon
H. Mathis, Chaperon
L. Brown, Chaperon

File

May 9, 1969

Dear Laverne & Clint,

I hope that when you two have been in the business as long as I and your morale hits a new low that you will have an experience that will send your spirit soaring in fast, an experience that will help you to make the last half of the way (retirement,smile) with renewed courage.

Such an experience was the entire Atlanta Educational tour episode! Our arrival in Daytona at 9:00 P. M. on April 20, 1969 afforded an opportunity for 37 simultaneous sights of satisfaction as we realized that we had successfully seen through to fruition an idea planted in our hearts and on our minds by the children we teach. Thanks to you "Guys" for being the catalyst in the operation.

The article (enclosed) appeared in the New Journal. We wanted you to know that we followed through. You will also receive copies of letters sent to the many persons there who helped to make our trip so enjoyable.

Please do share the article with the school of Social Work.

Our warmest regards to your Director, Mrs. Scott who's personal talk with the youngsters did so much to make them feel really at home.

As you round out your years work and approach graduation, It is our hope that you know how closely allied the entire Campbell Junior High family feels toward you and how much we appreciate all that was done in our behalf.

Let us not loose contact. Correspond when there is an opportunity. Do have a restful and relaxing summer.

With every good wish for your continued success.

Sincerely,

Frank
Lavey
Hortense

File

The Capitol Stations

WAOK

5000 WATTS

110 EDGEWOOD AVENUE, N. E. • 688-3773

Atlanta, Georgia 30303

1380 KC

May 12, 1969

Mr. John Boone
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

Mr. Ed Cook, Jr. chated briefly with me on the telephone regarding the bill for over-time work on Friday, April 4, 1969. He is convinced that the request for over-time by personnel at the various schools is correct.

He stated that approximately 100 schools were open and available for registration booths. In most cases, the custodian took care of 3 or 4 different schools which he states would account for the custodian not being at a specific school at a specific time. He indicated that he would not be agreeable to adjusting the bill but this matter was not actually discussed. I am not sure where we should go from here.

Sincerely,

Zenas Sears
Vice President

ZS:mlr

cc: Mr. H. Williams

FREDERICK COUTTS
GENERAL

COMMISSIONER GLENN RYAN
TERRITORIAL COMMANDER

The Salvation Army

FOUNDED IN 1865 BY WILLIAM BOOTH

BRIGADIER GEORGE MARSHALL
DIVISIONAL COMMANDER

WELFARE DEPARTMENT
339 LUCKIE ST., N. W. PHONE 688-2884
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30313

MAJOR JAS. W. CHILDS
DIRECTOR

MEMBER AGENCY
METROPOLITAN ATLANTA
COMMUNITY SERVICES

May 16, 1969

Mr. John Boone,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth, N.W.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Committee Member:

The Brotherhood of New Hope Committee meeting for this month will be held; May 28th, 1969, 12:00 o'clock, at the Brotherhood, 75 Plaza Way.

Please make plans to attend this meeting. We will look forward to seeing you there.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas H. Umstead

Thomas H. Umstead,
Chairman

THU/vt
encl.

4
2
19

I will_____ I will not ✓ attend the meeting of the Brotherhood of New Hope on May 28th, 1969.

Mr. John Boone

Sorry, but I will telephone when I return to the city.

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314 Telephone: Area Code 404/688-4223

Office of the President

May 22, 1969

Mr. John O. Boone, ACSW
Mr. Sam Johnson, ACSW
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Friends:

Because of an emergency meeting that was called on this campus, I was unable to attend the meeting of the Atlanta Steering Committee planning for the convention of the National Association of Afro-American Educators in Atlanta in August.

Although I was unable to attend the meeting on May 21, I want to assure you of my cooperation and support.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh M. Gloster

HMG:yak

Hugh M. Gloster
President

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

OVER A CENTURY OF SERVICE BUILDING MEN

Church of the Master
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN
3400 GORDON ROAD, S.W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30331

J. RILEY McDONALD
ASSOCIATE MINISTER
2800 GORDON RD., S.W.
APARTMENT 208

TELEPHONES
CHURCH 349-2621
HOME 753-5075

3/10/

Mr. Riley McDonald

Was by to see you 2:45 - 3/10/

Please call him upon your return from Wash!

BCC

FOOTNOTES

1. Genesis 4: 11-12

2. Genesis 4: 15

3. Liebman, Joshua Loth, Peace of Mind, (Simon & Schuster, New York, 1946). pg. 24.

4. Studt, Elliot, Education for Social Workers, (Council on Social Work Education, New Yorkn 1959).

5. Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana; Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida; Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois; Sam Houston State College, Huntsville, Texas, and others.

6. Kendall, Katherine A.,"The Significance of Social Welfare in the World Today," Social Service Review, Vol. XXXV, No. 3, Sept., 1961. pp. 235-236.

7. Witmer, Helen Leland, Social Work: Analysis of a Social Institution, (Rinehart & Co., Inc., New York, 1942). p. 121.

8. Kahn, Alfred J., "The Function of Social Work in the Modern World," Issues in American Social Work, (Columbia University Press, New York, 1958). p. 9.

9. Alexander, Myrl E., "Corrections at the Crossroads," Crime and Delinquency, Vol. VI, No. 4, pp 244-350.

10. ibid.

11. ibid.

12. ibid., p. 347.

13. Kahn, op. cit., p. 37.

14. ibid.

15. Turnbladh, Will H., "Substitute for Imprisonment," Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, May, 1964. p. 115.

16. "An Inventory of Classification-Parole Staff," Progress Report, Vol. VI, No. 1, Jan-March, 1958, U. S. Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D.C. Basic Data Book (5th Edition) Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D. C., Oct., 1963.

FOOTNOTES - cont'd.

17. Ohlin, Lloyd E., "Conflicting Interests in Correctional Objectives," Theoretical Studies in Social Organization of the Prison, (Pamphlet No. 15, Social Science Research Council, New York, March, 1960). pp. 111-129.

18. ibid.

19. ibid.

20. Reid, Ira De A., Paper presented to the Seventeenth Annual Institute of Field and Class Instructors, Atlanta University School of Social Work, October 23, 1963.

21. ibid.

22. Cressey, Donald R., "Professional Correctional Work and Professional Work in Corrections," National Probation and Parole Assocation Journal, Vol. 5, No. 1, Jan., 1959. pp. 1-15.

23. Younghusband, Eileen, L., "Report on a Survey of Social Work in the Field of Corrections," Social Work Education Bimonthly News Publication, Vol. VIII, No. 4, August, 1960.

24. Studt, op.cit., p. 20.

25. Bernstein, Saul, "Self-Determination, King or Citizen in the Realm of Values," Journal of the National Association of Social Workers, Vol. v V, No. No. 1, Jan., 1960. p.3.

26. ibid., p. 4.

27. Hardman, Dale G., "Authority in Casework," National Probation and Parole Association Journal, Vol. 5, No. 3. pp. 249-255.

28. ibid.

29. ibid.

30. ibid.

31. Pollak, Otto, "Treatment of Character Disorders," Social Science Review, Vol. XXXVI, No. 2, Jan., 1961. p. 128.

32. ibid.

33. ibid.

34. ibid.

7-1-P

RECOMMENDATIONS
OF
METROPOLITAN ATLANTA COMMISSION ON CRIME AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, INC.

1. Creation of the Atlanta Youth Council as an official City agency charged with the development and implementation of a juvenile delinquency program for the City of Atlanta.

   a. Coordinate the activities of public, private and religious agencies concerned with the problem of prevention of delinquency.

   b. Implement the preventive program through all means available to City departments and private agencies.

   c. Collect, correlate, disseminate information, statistics and data relating to juvenile delinquency.

   d. Research the causes of delinquency, disseminate findings to all interested agencies.

2. Organize and implement an extensive day care for children campaign emphasizing the need for adequate supervision.

3. Improve the existing program of the Atlanta School System for culturally deprived and academically retarded children.

4. Establish or improve the program of employment counselling and job opportunity for high school students.

5. Improve the vocational education program of the Atlanta Public Schools.

6. Expand the administrative staff of the Fulton County and DeKalb County Juvenile Courts.

7. Improve the Probation and Parole Services of the Fulton County Juvenile Court and the DeKalb County Juvenile Court by increasing the complement of probation officers.

8. Establish a Juvenile Home to provide part time or full time institutional care.

9. Increase recreational facilities in high delinquency areas.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

1. Tighten licensing practices
2. Insist upon careful supervison of municipal agencies responsible for code enforcement.
3. Use the public forum available to you to publicize the activities of those firms and individuals who systematically exploit the poor.
4. Take advantage of the resources available to you as public officials to find out how your constituents are being exploited and act to put an end to it.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STATE COLLEGE

Itta Bena, Mississippi 38941
Area Code: 601
Phone: 254-2321

President: Mr. James Herbert White

Administrative Dean: Mr. C. W. Howard

Dean of Students: Mr. David Wicks (Acting)

Placement Director: Mr. J. Hall Bolden

CURRENT ENROLLMENT

TOTAL_____

MALE_____

FEMALE_____

DEGREES OFFERED:

B.S. - Mathematics, Science, Elementary and Secondary Education, Humanities, Social Science, Trades and Industries.

DEGREES GRANTED:	Math & Science	Elem & Sec. Ed.	Humanities	Social Science	Trades & Indus.	DEGREES EXPECTED IN 1967: Math & Science	Elem. & Sec.Ed.	Human-ities	Social Science	Trades & Indus.
1964	30	189	27	43	13	64	317	59	68	34
1965	13	137	23	15	12					
1966	26	217	43	43	9					

OBJECTIVES OF SCHOOL:

The objective of Mississippi Valley State College shall be to train Negro teachers for teaching in the Negro public schools of this State by giving instruction in the art and practice of teaching in the Elementary and High School grades in all branches of study which pertain to industrial, health, rural and elementary education and to provide instructions and training in such other subjects as the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning, in cooperation with the State Department of Education may, from time to time, prescribe. It shall also be the object of said school to establish and conduct schools, classes, courses, for preparing, equiping and training Negro citizens of the State of Mississippi for employment in gainful occupations, in trades, industrial and distributive pursuits whether such students are qualified by educational requirements or not.

INTERIM INFORMATION AND GUIDELINES FOR GRANT APPLICANTS

Under The

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1965

Contents

The Act	1
Program Administration	1
Program Objectives	1
Grant Criteria	3
Training and Professional Education	5
Improvement of Capabilities, Techniques and Practices	6
Studies and Research	7
Eligibility for Grants	7
Application Procedure	8
Applicant's Share of Project Cost	8
Project Evaluation	8
Coordination and Dissemination of Work	9
Appendix--Instructions for Preliminary Proposals	
Appendix--Text of Act	

OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20530

ABOUT THE ACT AND ITS OBJECTIVES...

This act will make funds available to States, localities, and private organizations to improve methods of law enforcement, court administration, and prison operation. For years, we have provided Federal assistance in the fields of housing, employment, mental health, education, transportation, and welfare. Because the anchor of society must be an abiding respect for law and order, it is appropriate that the Federal Government provide material aid to resist crime and promote the rule of law on the local level.

We are not dealing here in subsidies. The basic responsibility for dealing with local crime and criminals is, must be, and remains local. But the Federal Government can provide an infusion of ideas and support for research, for experiments, for new programs.

The policeman is the frontline soldier in our war against crime. He bears a burden which increases each day. We must give him modern training, organization, and equipment if he is to succeed in saving our cities from the malignancy of crime. This is a major objective of the Law Enforcement Assistance Act.

We recognize that speedy justice is both an essential of fairness and a meaningful deterrent to crime; yet we have permitted our criminal courts to flounder in delay, lack of dignity, and the tortuous disposition of criminal cases. Swift, fair, and effective justice is an objective of the Law Enforcement Assistance Act.

We believe rehabilitation is indispensable if we are to break the cycle of crime by convicted offenders. Yet, too often, we offer only four walls of a prison containing no opportunity for learning a trade, maintaining family ties, or preparing to return to the community. Too often prisoners do not leave their confinement as law-abiding men. They leave, rather, as released criminals. Rehabilitation is an objective of the Law Enforcement Assistance Act.

Lyndon B. Johnson--September 22, 1965
Statement following signing of S.J. Res. 102
and H.R. 8027, 89th Congress

* * *

We are requesting [7] million dollars as an initial appropriation. Obviously, [7] million dollars will not furnish the day-to-day resources which local law enforcement agencies now lack. The full [7] million dollars could easily be spent for this purpose in any large metropolitan area.

This program is not designed for that purpose. It is not designed to build police academies, raise police salaries or enable a city to double the size of its police force...

The federal government can, however, provide selective support for model programs, programs to show what is possible. Just day-to-day efforts to deal with crime is sapping money and manpower from experiments and innovations which might make the difference in the fight on crime. Consequently, we have lagged in finding ways to do the job more effectively, more efficiently and with the imaginative utilization of existing scientific techniques. That is the role we see for the federal government under this measure.

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach--July 22, 1965
Statement before Ad Hoc Subcommittee of
the Senate Judiciary Committee

INTERIM INFORMATION AND GUIDELINES

The Act

In his message to the Congress of March 8, 1965, President Johnson proposed a number of measures designed to increase federal participation in the nation's efforts to cope with the rising incidence of crime. Among these, Congress was asked to provide the Attorney General with authority to launch a program of grant and technical assistance which would enable state, local and private groups to accelerate efforts in the development and testing of new and experimental methods of crime control. To this end, the Congress enacted the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 ("LEAA"). The Act became law on September 22, 1965 and an appropriation in excess of seven million dollars was subsequently approved for first-year activities.

It is the purpose of these materials, pending organization of the program and preparation of approved forms and regulations, to outline the scope of the Act and set forth some initial guidelines for those interested in seeking grant aid.

Administration

The Attorney General is responsible for the making of grants and contracts under the Act and all other activities in furtherance of its objectives. He has constituted a special unit within his office to administer the Act. This is the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance. It will be the focal point for all contacts, issuance of rules and regulations, processing of applications, development of programs, dissemination of information, and day-to-day administration of the LEA program. Its operations will be housed in Department of Justice facilities at the Home Loan Bank Board Building, First and Indiana Avenues, Washington, D. C.

In exercising his authority under the Act, the Attorney General will be guided by the counsel of several advisory committees and panels, now in process of organization. These groups will furnish resources for review of specific project proposals as well as advice with respect to general policies and procedures in their respective fields of competence. Their membership will consist predominantly of working professionals, recognized authorities, and technical experts on the state, local and private agency level.

Program Objectives

The Law Enforcement Assistance Act is designed to assist and strengthen rather than alter the prime responsibility for law

enforcement and public safety residing in state and local governments. It will operate primarily through grant assistance to projects conceived and executed by state, local and private agencies. In support of this basic effort, the Department of Justice will conduct supplementary studies, lend technical assistance, disseminate information and generally endeavor to insure a coordinated, balanced, and productive effort.

As its prime objective, the LEAA program will seek to make a direct contribution to the control of crime and the capabilities of our crime-fighting institutions. As President Johnson stated in approving Public Law 89-197,

> Our efforts against crime must not, however, be limited to developing long-range programs. We must also take prompt, direct action to halt the immediate suffering which lawlessness brings to our citizens. It is my devout hope that the Law Enforcement Assistance Act...will give us the means to accelerate the fight against crime now.

This does not mean that only those efforts designed to produce an immediate impact on the apprehension, prosecution or rehabilitation of offenders or the prevention and deterrence of crime will receive support. It has always been recognized, for example, that the fostering of higher standards and better training for personnel merits an important place in the program. We know also that technological improvement requires time and effort for accomplishment, even under the best of conditions. These are areas where the influence of new knowledge and better methods can be expected to exert only a gradual effect on the problem at hand. The Act's "direct action" emphasis does mean, however, that immediate and concrete steps to develop solutions, produce change, and launch experiments will be supported.

Pursuit of the program's overall objective will proceed along two avenues--(i) improvement of personnel through more effective training, professional education, and selection procedures, and (ii) improvement of the capabilities of agencies through studies,testing and demonstration of new and better ways of handling their work. Both the limited funds and guiding philosophy of the Act dictate a program of "demonstration" rather than "grant-in-aid" dimensions. This requires, at least initially, that the role of LEAA be limited to the stimulation of new knowledge, methods and experimentation designed to "show the way" rather than "shoulder the load." In so doing, it is intended that the full contribution of modern science, organizational expertise, and behavioral insight will be brought to bear on the mission at hand.

Grant Criteria

The following criteria have been tentatively selected for evaluation of grant applications. They have been chosen as offering the most promising means of implementing the program objectives previously described. However, because of the diverse character and wide variety of activities that may be considered for support, it is neither desirable nor possible to regard these as rigid requirements or policies. They should be considered rather as guidelines which will have application to most types of projects submitted for LEAA assistance:

(a) New Techniques or Approaches. Preference will be given to projects seeking to develop or introduce new knowledge, techniques, and approaches to problems under considerations. (Mere expansion of resources or facilities or introduction of improvements in substantial use elsewhere will not ordinarily satisfy this criterion.)

(b) Stimulation of Change. Preference will be given to action-oriented efforts, i.e., projects seeking to test or demonstrate ideas, to develop working prototypes or practical aids, or to activate change and improvement. (This does not exclude studies or projects with study phases if they incorporate action goals as described above.)

(c) Broad Significance. Preference will be given to projects designed to produce models or improvements having value or significance beyond their local impact (i.e., for the nation as a whole or for particular types of areas, communities, agencies or systems).

(d) Duration of Grants. Projects of relatively short duration will be encouraged, (In general, grants assistance will be limited to projects contemplating completion or some concrete stage of closure in one to two years.)

(e) Size of Grants. Grant requests of modest size will be encouraged. (Although the nature of some efforts may be such as to require greater support, it is anticipated that most grants will be in the vicinity of $15,000-$150,000).

(f) Grantee Contribution. Preference will be given to projects in which the grantee is able or prepared to make a substantial contribution (in money, services,

or facilities) to the resources needed for execution. (This should involve commitment of resources beyond those routinely applied to the area of project activity.)

(g) Program Balance. Preference will be given to proposals which will help insure a comprehensive range of projects and sound program balance. (In considering otherwise equally meritorious projects, LEAA's desire to cover as many potential areas of experimentation as possible and insure balanced regional, urban-rural, and subject matter representation will be given weight.)

(h) Continuation of Successful Efforts. In demonstration efforts where assistance is given to a new program, the ability and intention of the grantee (or other appropriate agency) to continue the program without federal support if proved successful will be seen as a positive factor in evaluation for grant aid.

(i) Sponsorship. Sponsorship of all agencies to be affected or having an immediate interest in a project is considered an important element in grant eligibility. (Where, for example, support is sought for a police operations project, co-sponsorship or at least the endorsement of the affected agencies and local government entity would be expected.)

(j) Type of Financial Support. In general, most expenses required for the conduct of a grant project will be supported with the exception that outlays for construction of facilities or purchase of capital equipment will ordinarily not be possible. (With the limited funds available for first-year activities, direct investment in program rather than facilities appears necessary.)

(k) Need. Regard will be given to need on two levels in consideration of grant applications: (i) inability to mount the proposed project without LEAA support (i.e., financing not possible from operating budgets or other local resources); and (ii) degree to which the project deals with problems most in need of solution.

It is neither possible nor desirable to provide detailed specifications on types of projects contemplated by the Law

Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965. In large measure, LEAA will rely on the initiative and creativity of proposed grantees to identify promising avenues of activity. It is possible, however, to delineate certain general areas of endeavor and these are set forth by way of illustration in the following sections on "training" grants and "improvement" grants.

Generally speaking, the concerns of LEAA will be broad-ranging, spanning the complete spectrum of the law enforcement, criminal justice and correctional process and ranging from the organizational and technical through the "human understanding" issues relevant to the more effective control of crime. It has been felt that this comprehensive approach will best serve the goals of the program until such time as developing knowledge and experience make clear those directions which warrant more concentrated application of resources.

Training and Professional Education

Under Section 2 of the Act, the Attorney General is authorized to make grants to establish, improve or enlarge programs and facilities for professional training and related education of personnel. A significant portion of LEAA grant monies will be allocated to training projects. The first year program will consider:

(i) training for all disciplines at work in the struggle against crime--police, investigators, prosecutors, judges, parole and probation personnel, institutional workers, agency heads, technical personnel, etc.

(ii) training projects of all dimensions--refresher training, technical training, human relations training, management training, mandated programs, academy programs, college degree programs, short courses, intermediate courses, correspondence or TV courses, graduate courses, curriculum development, training standards development, visual aid development, programmed instruction, interdisciplinary training, etc.

It is anticipated that both a wide variety and large number of training proposals will be received. First year funds will therefore be applied to those programs which seek to develop, test or demonstrate some new technique, method, or innovation holding promise for training efforts in other areas and localities. Proposals which seek merely to expand existing facilities or coverage without introducing novel ideas or concepts will, of necessity, be accorded a lower level of

priority than those which seek to advance the existing state of professional preparation or in-service education.

Special programs in the training area which speak to distinct needs (e.g., encouragement of mandated training systems or college degree programs in police science) may be developed to provide a rational plan of assistance to improvement measures which are generally considered to merit comprehensive support. These will be announced as authorized and may be governed by special criteria and conditions.

Improvement of Capabilities, Techniques and Practices

The second major category of assistance is that involving projects for improvement of "capabilities, techniques and practices" of state and local agencies. This is authorized by Section 3 of the Act and grant criteria previously outlined would apply to projects in this area.

Here too, the fullest range of experimentation and scope is desired. Projects are encouraged which, among other things, would seek to:

--improve agency organization and efficiency,

--provide better or new technical tools for agency functioning,

--develop new alternatives to generally accepted but often ineffective practices,

--demonstrate new operational techniques and methods,

--develop special programs for, or means of coping with, particular types of offenders or offenses,

--demonstrate improvements in interagency cooperation and collaboration, and

--develop new roles or uses for personnel.

--foster citizen support and understanding

--utilize advanced technological knowledge and concepts

Encouragement will also be given to programs which seek to cope directly and immediately with the problems of street and violent crime, increased lawlessness, and citizen safety

which have occupied such concern in development of the LEAA program. In this regard, the Act specifically refers to projects designed to develop or demonstrate methods for "increasing the security of person and property, controlling the incidence of lawlessness, and promoting respect for law." Programs seeking to amalgamate or bridge the efforts of various segments of the process (law enforcement, courts, corrections, etc.) will also be encouraged.

Studies and Research

The "experimental-demonstration" approach of the LEAA program will provide a research dimension to virtually every project receiving assistance--both "training" and "improvement" grants. While long term observational or research studies are not contemplated as the type of endeavor for which support will normally be given, it is anticipated that (i) many "action" projects will include a specific research, study, or planning phase, and (ii) in some areas of inquiry, the appropriate device for development of new solutions may be a study or planning rather than demonstration effort.

In the early stages of the LEAA program, there will be need for a variety of survey and information gathering efforts to provide perspective in setting program priorities and evaluating the novelty and potential worth of grant proposals. Many of these will be conducted on the initiative of the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance under the Attorney General's direct authority to make studies (Section 6) but it is quite possible that certain grant projects may be seen as serving this informational need and encouraged on that basis.

Eligibility for Grants

The Attorney General is authorized to make grants or contracts with any public or private non-profit agency, organizations or institution. Applications will be accepted from eligible organizations--states, counties, cities, police departments, correctional institutions, colleges and universities, research institutes, professional associations, or any other public or non-profit private organization having a demonstrated interest in the Act's field of activity.

As indicated in the criteria, it is important that a potential grantee seek or secure the co-sponsorship or cooperation of public agencies which will be affected by a

proposed project. In the case of academic or research organizations, the endorsement of working professionals will help (and frequently be needed) to insure both the success of a project and acceptance of its results.

The Act does not authorize grants to or contracts with individuals or profit-making organizations.

Application Procedure

All applications for grant assistance should be directed to the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 20530. At a future date, detailed forms and instructions will be issued. Until these are available, it is suggested that those desirous of submitting an application prepare a "preliminary proposal" in accordance with the instructions contained in Appendix "A".

Time schedules for processing cannot be estimated at this time but staff consideration can begin immediately on preliminary proposals and it is therefore likely that these will constitute the source of the first group of formal applications to be considered.

Applicant's Share of Project Cost

Under the LEAA legislation, the Attorney General is directed, wherever feasible, to require grant applicants to contribute money, facilities, or services for carrying out projects for which assistance is sought. No specific share or level of contribution is specified in the legislation but in most cases it is expected that a substantial applicant contribution will be involved.

Non-federal support for a proposed project will provide tangible evidence of local commitment and enthusiasm for the effort and, hence, an indication of the likelihood of its success. Contributions in kind may take the form of personnel time, facilities, equipment, overhead and other administrative expenses.

Project Evaluation

It is essential that projects supported by LEA be capable of yielding sound and reliable data as to their success, meaning and results. The primary purpose of the legislation is to identify workable solutions to the nation's crime and crime-control problems. To this end, it will be the policy of

LEAA to support only those projects which are prepared to evaluate their activities, or for which some means of evaluation, interpretation and comparison of results can be devised.

Where the skills to conduct such an evaluation are not present in the applicant agency, some attempt to obtain the involvement of professional sources capable of providing this service should be made. The Office of Law Enforcement Assistance will lend assistance in the development of plans and identification of resources for evaluation and maintain close surveillance of such activities. Evaluation costs may properly be included in budget proposals.

Coordination and Dissemination of Work

In furtherance of the Act's objectives, the LEAA program will maintain close liaison and cooperation with the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. It is anticipated that the emerging studies and recommendations of the Commission will assist materially in identifying areas of need, promising fields of endeavor and types of projects meriting support. Coordination of efforts with other federal grant programs supporting crime-related work will also be maintained.

Considerable attention will be devoted to making known the results and lessons of LEAA projects and other new developments in the Act's fields of concern. It is deemed important that such knowledge not be lost to the nation through want of publication, translation into technical assistance services or other forms of dissemination. In this regard, it is anticipated that some LEAA projects will relate directly to collection and dissemination of knowledge and that an effort will be made in all grant projects to organize reporting and conceptualization of results to serve this goal.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUBMITTING PRELIMINARY PROPOSALS

Preliminary proposals offer the applicant an opportunity to submit project ideas to the Office of Law Enforcement in sufficient detail so that early staff screening, an opportunity to raise questions, and the ability to provide assistance in the framing of a final proposal can be made available. Pending establishment of administrative and review machinery and development of approved forms and regulations, preliminary proposals will provide a pool of potential projects on which early review and processing can be effected.

Preliminary proposals need not be more than 5 pages in length and should include data with regard to each of the items set forth on the reverse side of this sheet. Certain informational items may require more elaboration or attention than others but some response should be provided for each item heading and subheading.

This page may be used as a face sheet for any preliminary proposal by completing the identifying captions below and prefixing it to the body of the proposal.

PROPOSAL TITLE (descriptive caption for project)

_____

_____

PROPOSED GRANTEE (name and address)

_____

_____

ESTIMATED DURATION OF PROJECT (in months)_____

ESTIMATED LEA FUNDS REQUIRED (total)_____

PROPOSAL INFORMATION ITEMS

1. PROJECT GOALS

Indicate (i) nature of problem, (ii) need to be met, (iii) target groups or organizations affected, and (iv) what it is hoped the project will demonstrate or achieve.

2. PROJECT METHODS

Indicate as precisely as possible how the project will be executed and what design or methods will be utilized in carrying it out (including estimated time schedule and duration).

3. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Provide an estimated total budget for the project broken down to show separate amounts for personnel (full-time, part-time, and consultants), travel, equipment, supplies, communications (telephone, postage, shipping) and other costs. Within these categories, indicate briefly the basis for computation. Indicate specifically

(i) the amount of federal funds sought,

(ii) the contribution to be made by the grantee and its form (cash outlay, services of personnel, provision of equipment or facilities, etc.)

4. OTHER RESOURCES

Indicate briefly the (i) specific facilities and staff available to mount the project, (ii) past achievements, experience and other activities which qualify the applicant to conduct the project, (iii) the names of other agencies and organizations whose sponsorship or cooperation in conducting the project is deemed important and will be obtained, and (iv) other federal agencies contacted for assistance on this or similar project ideas.

5. CONTRIBUTION OF PROJECT

Indicate (i) what will be done to evaluate the project's effectiveness (or whether it is desired that others handle this responsibility), and (ii) new approaches or innovative aspects of the program which would justify LEAA support of the project as offering an effort, work product, model, or demonstration of national, regional, or other significance transcending the project's local impact.

Public Law 89-197
89th Congress, H. R. 8027
September 22, 1965

An Act

To provide assistance in training State and local law enforcement officers and other personnel, and in improving capabilities, techniques, and practices in State and local law enforcement and prevention and control of crime, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965."

Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of improving the quality of State and local law enforcement and correctional personnel, and personnel employed or preparing for employment in programs for the prevention or control of crime, the Attorney General is authorized to make grants to, or to contract with, any public or private nonprofit agency, organization or institution for the establishment (or, where established, the improvement or enlargement) of programs and facilities to provide professional training and related education to such personnel.

State and local personnel. Training grants.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of improving the capabilities, techniques, and practices of State and local agencies engaged in law enforcement, the administration of the criminal laws, the correction of offenders or the prevention or control of crime, the Attorney General is authorized to make grants to, or contract with, any public or private nonprofit agency, organization, or institution for projects designed to promote such purposes, including, but not limited to, projects designed to develop or demonstrate effective methods for increasing the security of person and property, controlling the incidence of lawlessness, and promoting respect for law.

State and local agencies. Grants for improvement projects.

SEC. 4. The Attorney General may arrange with and reimburse the heads of other Federal departments or agencies for the performance of any of his functions under this Act, and, as necessary or appropriate, delegate any of his powers under this Act with respect to any program or part thereof, and authorize the redelegation of such powers.

Cooperation with other Federal agencies.

SEC. 5. (a) The Attorney General or his delegate shall require, wherever feasible, as a condition of approval of a grant under this Act, that the recipient contribute money, facilities, or services for carrying out the project for which such grant is sought. The amount of such contribution shall be determined by the Attorney General or his delegate.

Administration.

(b) The Attorney General is authorized to prescribe regulations establishing criteria pursuant to which grants may be reduced for such programs, facilities, or projects as have received assistance under section 2 or 3 for a period prescribed in such regulations.

(c) Payments under section 2 or section 3 may be made in installments, and in advance or by way of reimbursement, as may be determined by the Attorney General or his delegate, and shall be made on such conditions as he finds necessary to carry out the purpose of section 2 or section 3, as the case may be.

79 STAT. 828.
79 STAT. 829.

(d) Payments under section 2 may include such sums for stipends and allowances (including travel and subsistence expenses) for trainees as are found necessary by the Attorney General or his delegate.

Stipends and allowances for trainees.

SEC. 6. (a) The Attorney General is authorized to make studies with respect to matters relating to law enforcement organization, techniques and practices, or the prevention or control of crime, including the effectiveness of projects or programs carried out under this Act, and to cooperate with and render technical assistance to State, local or other public or private agencies, organizations, and institutions in such matters.

Studies.

(b) The Attorney General is authorized to collect, evaluate, publish, and disseminate information and materials relating to studies conducted under this Act, and other matters relating to law enforcement organization, techniques and practices, or the prevention or control of crime, for the benefit of the general public or of agencies and personnel engaged in programs concerning these subjects, as may be appropriate.

Limitation.

SEC. 7. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to authorize any department, agency, officer or employee of the United States to exercise any direction, supervision or control over the organization, administration or personnel of any State or local police force or other law enforcement agency.

Advisory committees.

SEC. 8. (a)(1) The Attorney General is authorized to appoint such technical or other advisory committees to advise him in connection with the administration of this Act as he deems necessary.

Compensation.

(2) Members of any such committee not otherwise in the employ of the United States, while attending meetings of their committee, shall be entitled to receive compensation at a rate to be fixed by the Attorney General, but not exceeding $50 per diem, including travel-time, and while away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 73b-2) for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

60 Stat. 808; 75 Stat. 339,340.

"State."

(b) As used in this Act, the term "State" includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

SEC. 9. The Attorney General shall carry out the programs provided for in this Act during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and the two succeeding fiscal years.

Appropriation.

SEC. 10. For the purpose of carrying out this Act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966; and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, such sums as the Congress may hereafter authorize.

Report to President and Congress.

SEC. 11. On or before April 1, 1966, and each year thereafter, the Attorney General shall report to the President and to the Congress on his activities pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

Approved September 22, 1965.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 695 (Comm. on the Judiciary).
SENATE REPORT No. 672 (Comm. on the Judiciary).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 111 (1965):
Aug. 2: Considered and passed House.
Sept. 8: Considered and passed Senate.

GPO 80-139

III NEW REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION DURING THE YEAR

In 1966 the Commission approved two major reports with recommendations for action by the Federal, State, and local governments. There were: (1) a study dealing with the intergovernmental aspects of building codes, and (2) a study of the intergovernmental issues related to the poverty program.

The Commission also adopted two position statements related to the content of bills introduced in the 89th Congress: H.R. 11798, introduced by Representative Willis (D., La.), dealing with State taxation of interstate commerce; and S. 3408, introduced by Senator Muskie (D., Me.), a proposed intergovernmental personnel act. The Commission also adopted a position statement that amended a recommendation previously adopted with respect to State legislative jurisdiction over federally controlled areas.

BUILDING CODES: A PROGRAM FOR INTERGOVERNMENTAL REFORM

Adoption, administration, and enforcement of building codes traditionally has been the primary responsibility of local governments. A number of programs and activities at both the State and Federal levels of government, however, have a direct bearing on building codes and the regulation of building construction. The Commission's report evaluates certain building regulatory practices of a governmental nature that tend to inhibit advancement of housing and building technology and thereby to delay developments that could make housing more widely available at a broader range of prices. The many thousands of different local building codes impose burdens on the building industry that limit initiative and innovation in the development of new construction materials and techniques and result in excessive requirements that add to the cost of construction. The report reviews the technology and economics of building and housing and analyzes the intergovernmental problems arising in the preparation and administration of building codes. The Commission's report on this subject recommended that:

1. Congress authorize and finance a public-private cooperative program to develop national performance criteria and standards and testing procedures for building construction.

2. A continuing national program of building research be established and appropriate Federal agencies cooperate in developing solutions to building problems.

3. Programs for research and building construction be established by appropriate State agencies and by institutions of higher education, and research findings be disseminated to public officials and private businesses.

4. The President designate a drafting group representing all levels of government to develop a national voluntary model code with the participation of model code groups and other interested public and private groups.

5. All Federal departments and agencies with responsibility for building construction or for standards governing construction develop and use a common set of standards to the greatest extent possible.

6. The States prepare and promulgate a comprehensive model building code, based on nationally recognized models, with a products approval procedure for permissive adoption by local political subdivisions. Any changes made to the model code by local jurisdictions should be permitted only with the approval of the State.

7. The States consider establishment of a building construction review agency (a) to consider appeals by affected parties from the decisions of local government with respect to standards governing building construction, and (b) to establish uniform interpretation of building standards.

8. States permit local jurisdictions to adopt a recognized uniform model building code by reference, and permit local jurisdictions to adopt future changes made in such recognized model code by administrative rather than legislative action.

9. The States license and certify building inspectors, and consider a State salary supplement program for local building code officials to compensate for higher salary requirements likely to result from the licensing program.

10. The States authorize and support training programs for building inspectors and provide or arrange for regular internship training programs, with States and local governments utilizing, when funds are available, grants under Title VIII of the Housing Act of 1964 to develop such training programs.

11. The States establish minimum staff requirements for building inspection in all local government jurisdictions, authorize interlocal agreements for building inspection services to help meet such minimum requirements, and provide direct and reimbursable building inspection services to local governments. On-site construction inspection services should be centralized among various State and local agencies administering building construction and mechanical or special codes.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS IN THE POVERTY PROGRAM

In this study, the Commission recognized that governmental efforts to eliminate or alleviate poverty are much broader than the programs or mechanisms provided for in the Economic Opportunity Act. The study therefore assessed other Federal programs that bear directly on the administration of the Act, as well as the Office of Economic Opportunity and the nine component programs authorized under the Act. The report analyzes the major intergovernmental issues in the poverty program under four headings: effects on local government; role of the States; matching anti-poverty needs and resources; and intergovernmental fiscal aspects. The Commission recommended that:

1. General units of local government rather than private nonprofit groups organize community action agencies; where such governments do not prefer or otherwise have refrained from undertaking anti-poverty programs, private groups or a combination of public and private representatives should organize the community action agencies. All other things being equal, the Office of

DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT

Dear Mrs. _____

Governor Rockefeller has indicated, both in public pronouncements and private communications, that he intends to present to the current legislature proposals designed to bring about sweeping reforms in the prison system, both in physical facilities and in program. While this is praiseworthy indeed, the expressed attitudes of many legislators indicate that the enactment of truly effective reform legislation in this session will be a difficult task.

During recent months, articles in Arkansas newspapers and, indeed, in national publications, have brought to the public's attention many long-standing abuses in the State's penal system. We find that this system, which, in the 20th century, should be guided by such principles as treatment, rehabilitation and resocialization is instead marked by atrocity, brutality and indifference.

This is a problem about which you expressed some concern during the Arkansas meeting and seems to me to be an area in which your organization could use itself to good effect. The pres ntation to the legislators of a position paper outlining not only the moral issues but also the long range economic ill-efects of the present system would no doubt have a salutary impact on the attitudes of the legislators when the Governor's reform bills are presented to them.

If you feel that your organization would be interested in performing this service to your State, we would be happy to prepare a draft of such a position paper for your consideration.

Mr. John Boone, Director of the Southern Regional Council's Project on Crime and Corrections, will be in touch with youx shortly to ascertain your views on this subject.

the laws
obligations,
of foreign
violating
and 871
Federal Deposit
joint-
tions
of this
authority
offer and pay
looking toward
perform such
authorized by
under this
Assistant Chief,
Service are au-
rant for any
mitted in their
under the laws
sonable grounds
rested has com-
y. Moneys ex-
nations for the
ently recovered
ation current at
Sept. 15, 1965,
1965, Pub. L.

Chief, Deputy
agents of the
warrant for of-
tes in their pres-
the laws of the
rounds to believe
itted or is com-
ce, 509, and 871"

for the protection
nd his wife during
w and minor chil-
riod of four years
s the protection is
e protection of a
reasonable period

D EVIDENCE

g to incriminate

* *

of a United States
ness, or the pro-
evidence by any
before any grand
tes involving any
18 of the United
erference with or
ttempts to inter-
ional security or
reason, sabotage,
espionage, violations
United States Code,
Act of 1950 (64
mic Energy Act of
violations of sec-

tions 212(a) (27), (28), (29) or 241(a) (6) (7) or 313(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 182—186; 204—206; 240—241), and conspiracies involving any of the foregoing, is necessary to the public interest, he, upon the approval of the Attorney General, shall make application to the court that the witness shall be instructed to testify or produce evidence subject to the provisions of this section, and upon order of the court such witness shall not be excused from testifying or from producing books, papers, or other evidence on the ground that the testimony or evidence required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture. But no such witness shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he is compelled, after having claimed his privilege against self-incrimination, to testify or produce evidence, nor shall testimony so compelled be used as evidence in any criminal proceeding (except prosecution described in subsection (d) hereof) against him in any court.

* * * * *

(As amended Aug. 28, 1965, Pub. L. 89-141, § 2, 79 Stat. 581.)

AMENDMENTS

1965—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 89-141 inserted "involving any violation of section 1751 of title 18 of the United States Code, or" following "in any case or proceeding before any grand jury or court of the United States".

Part III.—PRISONS AND PRISONERS

Chapter 305.—COMMITMENT AND TRANSFER

Sec.

4082. Commitment to Attorney General; residential treatment centers, extension of limits of confinement; work furlough.

AMENDMENTS

1965—Pub. L. 89-176, § 2, Sept. 10, 1965, 79 Stat. 675, substituted "residential treatment centers, extension of limits of confinement; work furlough." for "transfer." following "Commitment to Attorney General" in item 4082.

§ 4082. Commitment to Attorney General; residential treatment centers; extension of limits of confinement; work furlough.

(a) A person convicted of an offense against the United States shall be committed, for such term of imprisonment as the court may direct, to the custody of the Attorney General of the United States, who shall designate the place of confinement where the sentence shall be served.

(b) The Attorney General may designate as a place of confinement any available, suitable, and appropriate institution or facility, whether maintained by the Federal Government or otherwise, and whether within or without the judicial district in which the person was convicted, and may at any time transfer a person from one place of confinement to another.

(c) The Attorney General may extend the limits of the place of confinement of a prisoner as to whom there is reasonable cause to believe he will honor

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

his trust, by authorizing him, under prescribed conditions, to—

(1) visit a specifically designated place or places for a period not to exceed thirty days and return to the same or another institution or facility. An extension of limits may be granted only to permit a visit to a dying relative, attendance at the funeral of a relative, the obtaining of medical services not otherwise available, the contacting of prospective employers, or for any other compelling reason consistent with the public interest; or

(2) work at paid employment or participate in a training program in the community on a voluntary basis while continuing as a prisoner of the institution or facility to which he is committed, provided that—

(i) representatives of local union central bodies or similar labor union organizations are consulted;

(ii) such paid employment will not result in the displacement of employed workers, or be applied in skills, crafts, or trades in which there is a surplus of available gainful labor in the locality, or impair existing contracts for services; and

(iii) the rates of pay and other conditions of employment will not be less than those paid or provided for work of similar nature in the locality in which the work is to be performed.

A prisoner authorized to work at paid employment in the community under this subsection may be required to pay, and the Attorney General is authorized to collect, such costs incident to the prisoner's confinement as the Attorney General deems appropriate and reasonable. Collections shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

(d) The willful failure of a prisoner to remain within the extended limits of his confinement, or to return within the time prescribed to an institution or facility designated by the Attorney General, shall be deemed an escape from the custody of the Attorney General punishable as provided in chapter 35 of this title.

(e) The authority conferred upon the Attorney General by this section shall extend to persons committed to the National Training School.

(f) As used in this section—

the term "facility" shall include a community treatment center; and

the term "relative" shall mean a spouse (including stepchild, adopted child) of whom the prisoner, though not a natural parent, has acted in the place of a parent, including a person who, though not a natural parent, has acted in the place of a parent, or sister.

(As amended Sept. 10, 1965, Pub. L. 89-[illegible] Stat. 674.)

AMENDMENTS

1965—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 89-176 designated as subsec. (a) the former first unnumbered paragraph of section and removed "or his authorized representative" following "Attorney General of the United States".

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 89-176 designated as subsec. (b) the former second and third unnumbered paragraphs of the section, added "or facility" following "appropriate institution", substituted "may at any time transfer a person from one place of confinement to another" for "may order any inmate transferred from one institution to another", and made minor changes in language.

Subsecs. (c), (d). Pub. L. 89-176 added subsecs. (c) and (d).

Subsec. (e). Pub. L. 89-176 designated as subsec. (e) the former fourth and last unnumbered paragraph of section.

Subsec. (f). Pub. L. 89-176 added subsec. (f).

Part IV.—CORRECTION OF YOUTH OFFENDERS

Chapter 401.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 5003. Custody of State offenders.

* * * *

(d) The term "State" as used in this section includes any State, territory, or possession of the United States, and the Canal Zone. (As amended Oct. 19, 1965, Pub. L. 89-267, § 1, 79 Stat. 990.)

AMENDMENTS

1965—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 89-267 added subsec. (d).

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

(ATLANTA DIVISION)

JOHNNY C. WILSON, HOSEA L. WILLIAMS, SAM W. WILLIAMS, FRED C. BENNETT, PHIL WHITUS, LEON DAVIS, SLATER KING, SUZANNE R. and HENRY L. BASS, JODY PALMOUR, RALPH LORENZO MANNINGS, a/k/a WILLIAM H. DUKES, WOODROW STARGELL, individually and as father and next friend of WINSTON STARGELL, a minor, JESSE HILL, JR., GENE GUERRERO, JR., and LILLIE BELLE HOLT, individually and as mother and next friend of HALLIE MAE HOLT, a minor, for themselves jointly and severally, and for all others similarly situated,	
PLAINTIFFS,	
v.	CIVIL ACTION NO._____
ASA D. KELLEY, JR., Director of the State Board of Corrections of Georgia, JOHN B. STANLEY, STETSON BENNETT, JR., RICHARD W. WATKINS, JR., JACK T. RUTLEDGE, as members of the State Board of Corrections of Georgia, WILLIAM H. BURSON, as Director of the State Department of Family and Children Services of Georgia, H. SOL CLARK, CARL COUEY, BOB DICKERSON, JOHN DOE, WINFRED MARTIN, LANE MITCHELL, CHARLES PELCHER, THOMAS WALLACE RHODES, C. WELDON SMITH, JOSEPH P. WOOD, as members of the State Board of Family and Children Services of Georgia, EDWIN L. SWAIN, as Director of the State Merit System of Personnel Administration, THOMAS H. MILNER, JR., Chairman of the State Personnel Board, L. E. BOWEN, SR., as Vice-Chairman of the State Personnel Board, DR. HUGH A. GODWIN, as member of the State Personnel Board, T. RALPH GRIMES and LYNWOOD WILLIFORD, as Sheriffs of Fulton County, Georgia, and Mitchell County, Georgia, respectively, and all other sheriffs of Georgia, jointly and severally, who are similarly situated, LOUIS DAVIS, as Warden of the City Jail of Albany, Georgia, and all other wardens and jailers of Georgia, jointly and severally, who are similarly situated,	
DEFENDANTS.	

COMPLAINT

(1) This action arises under the eighth and thirteenth amendments and the due process and equal protection clauses of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States and the following provisions of the United States Code: Title 18, §§ 242, 1581, 1584 and Title 42, §§ 1981, 1983 and 1994. Jurisdiction is conferred on this court by §§ 1331, 1343(3)(4), 2201, 2281 and 2283 of Title 28, United States Code and §§ 1981, 1983, and 1988 of Title 42, United States Code. The matter in controversy exceeds, exclusive of interest and costs, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

(2) The plaintiffs bring this action on their own behalf and on the behalf of all others similarly situated pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The prerequisites of subsections (a), (b)(1), and (b)(2) of that rule are satisfied. There are common questions of law and fact affecting the several rights of Negro citizens, male and female, to be not segregated, classified, designated, or otherwise subjected to racial distinctions in confinement, conditions of service and otherwise in the state prison system and the county, city and town jails of Georgia. The members of the class (Negro citizens of Georgia and white civil rights workers, and those who are inmates of Georgia penal institutions) are so numerous as to make it impracticable to bring them all before this court. The claims of the plaintiffs are typical of the claims of the class, and the relief sought against defendants T. Ralph Grimes, Louis Davis, and Lynwood Williford is typical of the relief sought against all sheriffs and wardens of county, city and town jails in Georgia. A common relief is sought. The interests of each class are adequately represented by plaintiffs and defendants. The prosecution of separate actions by and against individual

members of each class would create a risk of:

(a) inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual members of each class which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the parties opposing the class, or

(b) adjudications with respect to individual members of each class which would as a practical matter be dispositive of the interests of the other members not parties to the adjudications or substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their interests. Furthermore, the parties opposing the plaintiffs' class have acted and refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive and declaratory relief with respect to the class as a whole.

(3) Plaintiffs Johnny C. Wilson, Hosea L. Williams, Sam W. Williams, Fred C. Bennett, Phil Whitus, Leon Davis, Slater H. King, Ralph Lorenzo Mannings, Woodrow and Winston Stargell, Jesse Hill, Jr. and Lillie Belle and Hallie Mae Holt are Negro citizens and residents of Georgia. Plaintiffs Suzanne R. and Henry L. Bass, Jody Palmour and Gene Guerrero, Jr., are white citizens resident in Georgia. All plaintiffs are over the age of twenty-one (21) years save Winston Stargell and Hallie Mae Holt, minors, and Johnny C. Wilson who is nineteen (19) years of age and married.

Plaintiff Johnny C. Wilson has been convicted of assault and battery, use of opprobrious language and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. He is threatened with immediate imprisonment in Georgia's racially segregated penal system as soon as the mandate of the United States Supreme Court denying his writ of certiorari is received by the Fulton County Superior Court. Hosea L. Williams

has been incarcerated in various racially segregated jails throughout the State of Georgia. Sam W. Williams has been incarcerated in racially segregated circumstances in the Decatur City Jail, Georgia. Fred C. Bennett has been incarcerated in racially segregated circumstances in the Fulton County Jail, Georgia, and has also been confined in racially segregated circumstances in other Georgia town and city jails. Phil Whitus and Leon Davis have been incarcerated in racially segregated circumstances in the state penitentiary in Reidsville, Georgia, and are presently confined, awaiting trial, in racially segregated circumstances in the Camilla County Jail, Georgia. Slater H. King has been incarcerated in racially segregated circumstances in the Albany City Jail, Georgia, and in other town, city and county jails in Georgia. Ralph Lorenzo Mannings is presently incarcerated in racially segregated circumstances in the Crisp County Work Camp, Cordele, Georgia. Winston Stargell is presently incarcerated in racially segregated circumstances in the Alto Prison for Boys. Jesse Hill, Jr., has and continues to be active in the struggle for civil rights by direct participation and by being a bail bondsman. His activities in Georgia place him in imminent and constant danger of being arrested and confined in the state's racially segregated penal facilities. Hallie Mae Holt has been adjudged a delinquent and is threatened with incarceration in the racially segregated Clayton County Juvenile Home,Georgia. Suzanne R. and Henry L. Bass have and continue to be active in the struggle for civil rights in Georgia.They have been incarcerated in the Atlanta City Jail, Georgia, and are in imminent and constant danger of being reconfined in the state's racially segregated penal facilities. Jody Palmour has and continues to be active in

the struggle for civil rights in Georgia. He is under federal indictment in the Northern District of Georgia and is thus subject to imminent and constant threat of detention in the town, city, and county jails of Georgia. Gene Guerrero, Jr. has and continues to be active in the struggle for civil rights in Georgia. He has been incarcerated in racially segregated circumstances in the Atlanta City Jail, Georgia.

(4) The defendants Stetson Bennett, Jr., Asa D. Kelley, Jr., Jack T. Rutledge, John B. Stanley, and Richard W. Watkins, Jr., are white males, over the age of twenty-one (21), are residents of Wayne, Dougherty, Muscogee, Jefferson, and Jackson counties, Georgia, respectively, and are the duly appointed members of the Board of Corrections of Georgia; as such their rights, powers, duties and authority are set out in Title 77, Code of Georgia Annotated (1964 Revision).

The defendant Asa D. Kelley, Jr. is the duly elected Director of Corrections of Georgia and is charged with the duties of directing and supervising all the administrative activities of the State Board of Corrections of Georgia by Title 77, § 305, Code of Georgia Annotated (1964 Revision).

The defendants H. Sol Clark, Carl Couey, Bob Dickerson, John Doe, Winfred Martin, Lane Mitchell, Charles Pelcher, Thomas Wallace Rhodes, C. Weldon Smith, Joseph P. Wood are white citizens over the age of twenty-one (21), are residents of Chatham, Cobb, Lowndes, Chattahoochee, Fulton, Thomas, Troup, Greene and Fulton counties, Georgia, respectively and are the duly appointed members of the State Board of Family and Children Services of Georgia, as such their rights, powers, duties and authority are set out in Title 99-2, Code of Georgia Annotated (1964 Revision).

The defendant designated John Doe has either been appointed as or performing the duties of member of the State Board of Family and Children Services for the Ninth District of Georgia, but his name is otherwise unknown to the plaintiffs herein. His name will be added by amendment when ascertained.

The defendant William H. Burson is Director of the State Department of Family and Children Services of Georgia and is charged with being the executive head and administrative officer of the Division for Children and Youth of Georgia as well. Title 99, §207, id.

The defendant Edwin L. Swain is Director of the State Merit System of Personnel Administration and administers the programs and policies of the State Personnel Board. Title 40, §2207, Code of Georgia Annotated (1964 revision). Defendants Thomas H. Milner, Jr., is Chairman, L. E. Bowen, Sr., is Vice-Chairman and Dr. Hugh A Godwin is member of the State Personnel Board established by Art. XIV, Constitution of State of Georgia of 1945, Code of Georgia Annotated, Chap. 2-82. All of their duties are prescribed by Chap. 40-22, Code of Georgia Annotated (1964 Revision).

The defendants T. Ralph Grimes and Lynwood Williford are the duly elected and qualified Sheriffs of Fulton County, Georgia, and Mitchell County, Georgia, and as such are the county jailers [Title 77, § 101, Code of Georgia Annotated (1964 Revision)] and are sued individually and as representatives of all sheriffs of Georgia, such persons being so numerous as to make it impracticable to bring them all before the Court.

The defendant Louis Davis is Warden of the City Jail of the City of Albany, Georgia, and is sued individually and as a representative of all wardens and jailers of city and town jails of Georgia, such persons being so numerous as to make it impracticable to bring them all before the Court.

(5) Defendants Asa D. Kelley, Jr., and Louis Davis reside in Albany, Georgia. Defendant John B. Stanley resides in Louisville, Georgia. Defendant Stetson Bennett, Jr., resides in Jesup, Georgia. Defendant Richard W. Watkins, Jr., resides in Jackson, Georgia. Defendants Jack T. Rutledge and Winfred Martin reside in Columbus, Georgia. Defendant Edwin L. Swain resides in Atlanta, Georgia. Defendant Thomas H. Milner, Jr., resides in Athens, Georgia. Defendant L. E. Bowen, Sr., resides in Tifton, Georgia. Defendant Hugh A. Godwin resides in Summerville,

Georgia. Defendants T. Ralph Grimes, William H. Burson, Joseph B. Wood, and Lane Mitchell reside in Atlanta, Georgia. Defendant H. Sol Clark resides in Savannah, Georgia. Defendant Charles Pelcher resides in Meigs, Georgia. Defendant Lynwood Williford resides in Camilla, Georgia. Defendant Thomas Wallace Rhodes resides in LaGrange, Georgia. Defendant Carl Couey resides in Marietta, Georgia. Defendant Bob Dickerson resides in Valdosta, Georgia. Defendant C. Weldon Smith resides in Greensboro, Georgia. The offices of all defendants except Louis Davis, H. Sol Clark, L. Williford, Charles Pelcher, Thomas Wallace Rhodes, Carl Couey, Bob Dickerson and C. Weldon Smith are in Atlanta, Georgia. The office of Louis Davis is in the Albany City Jail, Albany, Georgia. The offices of the remaining defendants are in the same place as their residences.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(6) Plaintiffs aver that Title 77, § 310(a), Code of Georgia Annotated (1964 Revision) requires that in the state's penal institutions the prisoners be classified and segregated "with respect to race. . . ." Juvenile offenders are susceptible to like treatment (Title 77, §310 (b), id.) and all eligible first offenders are segregated in honor camps (Title 77, § 310 (f) (1) and (4)). Title 77, § 9904, id.,requires that "white and colored convicts . . . [be not] chained together, . . . going to or from their work, or at any other time. Any person . . . violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." Title 77, § 108, id., provides that the sheriff keep ". . . a record of all prisoners committed to the jail of the county of which he is sheriff, which record shall contain . . . [the person's] age, sex, and color, . . ." Title 77, § 305, id., requires that the Director of Corrections make annual reports to

the Governor and General Assembly. There is a custom, usage and practice of the State Board of Corrections of racially designating prisoners.

The State Board of Corrections is " . . . authorized to adopt, establish and promulgate rules and regulations governing the transaction of business of the penal system of the State, . . . and the administration of the affairs of the penal system in the different penal institutions coming under its authority and supervision, and shall make said institutions as self-supporting as possible." (Title 77, § 307 (a), id.)

The State Board of Corrections shall also adopt rules and regulations governing the conduct and the welfare of employees of the state operating under its authority and in the public work camps and state highway camps operating under its supervision. (Title 77, § 307 (c), id.) A sentencing judge has the initial option of sentencing a misdemeanant to either the jurisdiction of the county [Title 27, § 2506(a), id.] or the State Board of Corrections [id. § 2506(b)], and such misdemeanants are often sentenced to the jurisdiction of the county. Where the sentencing judge certifies to the Board that the county detention facilities are inadequate for maintaining female prisoners, any female prisoner may be committed to the jurisdiction of the State Board of Corrections. Title 77, § 309(a), id. The Director of Corrections has and exercises sole authority in assigning misdemeanants and felons who have been committed to the custody of the State Board of Corrections to the prisons or public work camps in the state, anything in the sentence to the contrary notwithstanding. Title 77, § 309(b), id.

The State Board of Corrections is given the authority to withdraw all prisoners from any camp which at any time fails to meet the requirements of the Board or comply with its directions. See Title 27, § 2506 (a), Code of Georgia Annotated (1964 Revision); Title 77, § 312(c) and (d), id.

Monthly reports by all wardens or superintendents of all prisons and public work camps are to be made to the Director of Corrections showing the names of all the prisoners being presently held in custody. Title 77, § 322, Code of Georgia Annotated (1964 Revision).

(7) Sheriffs and county jailers may receive into custody prisoners of the United States [Title 77, § 106, Code of Georgia Annotated (1964 Revision)]. Once consent is given to receive a United States prisoner(s) neither the county jailer " . . . nor the county authorities shall refuse to receive any prisoner so committed by the authority of the United States, unless twenty days' written notice shall previously be given by such sheriff to the United States marshal . . . of his refusal to receive any more prisoners committed by the United States authorities." (Title 77, § 107, id.)

County prisoners' extra good time allowance is governed by the rules promulgated by the State Board of Corrections for prisoners under its jurisdiction. Title 77, § 201, Code of Georgia Annotated (1964 Revision).

(8) Each and every one of the above and foregoing statutory provisions which provides for the separation, classification, or designation of prisoners on the basis of race is unconstitutional on its face and is in violation of the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(9) Plaintiffs re-allege paragraphs one through seven, inclusive, in their entirety.

(10) Each and every one of the above and foregoing statutory provisions which provides for the separation, designation, or classification of prisoners on the basis of race is unconstitutional on its face and is in violation of the cruel and unusual punishment clause of the Eighth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(11) Plaintiffs re-allege paragraphs one through seven, inclusive, in their entirety.

(12) Plaintiffs are informed and believe and based upon such information and belief aver that although the Negro citizens in the class which they collectively represent comprise 28.5% of the total population of the State of Georgia, no members of the Negro race, or only a token number thereof, were employed by the Board of Corrections as guards, wardens, office and clerical workers and in other positions in the State prison system nor have they been employed in like positions in county, city, and town jails nor have they been employed as deputy sheriffs,and plaintiffs further aver that the exclusion of Negroes from such employment was systematic and based solely upon their being members of the Negro race, in violation of the guarantees contained in the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(13) Plaintiffs re-allege paragraphs one through seven, inclusive, in their entirety.

(14) Plaintiffs aver that the defendants have maintained and continue to maintain racially segregated penal facilities in Georgia and its cities, towns, and counties under color of state law, custom, and usage, all of which is unconstitutional on its face and is in violation of the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment and the cruel and unusual punishment clause of the Eighth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(15) Plaintiffs re-allege paragraphs one through seven, inclusive, in their entirety.

(16) Plaintiffs aver that the racial segregation of Negro prisoners and their confinement in a penal system which practices a racially discriminatory employment policy is a vestige or badge of slavery prohibited by the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. They are informed and believe and, based on such information and belief, allege that rehabilitation programs, prison discipline, and other aspects of prison life are administered in a separate ~~by~~ but racially unequal manner.

Plaintiffs are further informed and believe that the state assigns prisoners to county work camps. Said prisoners are used solely as chattels for the purpose of satisfying the fiscal obligations of the counties. Plaintiffs are also informed and believe that said prisoners are used by the counties without pay to carry out the counties' duties including but not limited to building highways and maintaining state and county properties.

In addition to the work which work camp prisoners must perform for the state and its instrumentalities, they are forced, additionally, to perform personal services for public officials and others.

The use of prisoners in county work camps at hard labor under primitive living conditions without pay and without effort at rehabilitation, and their use for personal service and work for public officials and others, the employment of racial discriminatory practices in such

penal system, confinement, and the employment of personnel, in fact, comprises a form of slavery or involuntary servitude prohibited by the Thirteenth Amendment and the laws of the United States made pursuant thereto.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(17) Plaintiffs reallege paragraphs one through seven and sixteen, inclusive, in their entirety.

(18) Plaintiffs aver that the use of prisoners in county work camps at hard labor under primitive living conditions, without pay and without effort of rehabilitation, their use for performance of personal services and work for public officials and others, the employment of racially discriminatory practices in such penal system, confinement, and the employment of personnel, in fact, comprises a violation of the cruel and unusual punishments clause of the Eighth Amendment, the Thirteenth Amendment, the due process, equal protection and privileges and immunities clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and laws made pursuant thereto.

(19) Plaintiffs further show that this is a proceeding wherein they seek a declaration of their rights pursuant to § 2201 of Title 28, United States Code, in that the defendants, their officers, agents, servants, employees, or attorneys and those persons in active concert or participation with them, by utilizing,

enforcing and maintaining a policy, custom, practice, scheme, or usage arbitrarily, intentionally, and systematically segregating Negro prisoners in state, county, city and town penal institutions, penitentiaries and jails, are violating the eighth, thirteenth, and fourteenth amendments of the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the United States made pursuant thereto and that the exclusion of Negroes from employment in said penal institutions, penitentiaries and jails and as deputy sheriffs in Georgia is in violation of the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments of the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the United States made pursuant thereto.

EQUITABLE RELIEF

(20) There is between the parties an actual controversy as herein set forth. The plaintiffs and others similarly situated and affected on whose behalf this suit is brought are suffering irreparable injury and are threatened with irreparable injury in the future by reason of the acts herein complained of; they have no plain, adequate or complete remedy to redress the wrongs and unlawful acts herein complained of, other than this action for a declaration of rights and an injunction; any other remedy to which plaintiffs and those similarly situated could be remitted would be attended by such uncertainties and delays as to deny substantial relief, would involve multiplicity of suits, cause further irreparable injury, damage and inconvenience to the plaintiffs and those similarly situated.

WHEREFORE, PREMISES CONSIDERED, on all causes of action, separately and severally, plaintiffs respectfully pray that this Court take jurisdiction of this case, that a special three-judge court be called to hear and determine this case as by law provided in 28 United States Code, § 2281 et seq., that it issue a pre-

liminary injunction to be made permanent later against all named defendants, their officers, agents, servants, employees, or attorneys and those persons in active concert or participation with them; and plaintiffs further pray that the Court advance this case on the docket and order a speedy hearing thereof and upon such hearing adjudge, decree and declare the rights and legal relations of the parties hereto in order that such declaration shall have the force and effect of a final judgment or decree; and plaintiffs further pray that the Court enter a judgment or decree declaring the practice, policy, custom, or usage of the defendants, their officers, agents, servants, employees or attorneys and those persons in active concert or participation with them, in segregating Negro prisoners, or otherwise treating them on a basis different from whites, solely on the basis of their race, in state, county, city and town penal institutions, penitentiaries and jails, to be in violation of the laws and Constitution of the United States.

Plaintiffs further pray that this Court declare that the use, maintenance or continuance of the county work camp system in Georgia is in violation of the laws and Constitution of the United States.

Plaintiffs further pray that the defendants, their agents, officers, servants, employees or attorneys and those persons in active concert or participation with them, be temporarily and permanently enjoined from segregating Negro prisoners or excluding Negroes from employment or otherwise treating Negroes on a basis different from whites, solely on the account of their race, in state, county, city and town penal institutions, penitentiaries and jails, enforcing the provisions of Sections 108, 310 and 9904, Title 77, Code of Georgia Annotated (1964 Revision) insofar as they apply to racial segregation, designation or classification of prisoners on the basis of race and any other statutes, customs, rules,

usages, practices or policies that provide for differing treatment, designation, or classification of prisoners or employees or prospective employees solely on the basis of race.

And, plaintiffs further respectfully pray that, in order to assure that the judgment of this Honorable Court be properly enforced, the defendants, their officers, agents, servants, employees or attorneys and those persons in active concert or participation with them be ordered to take affirmative action in eliminating racial segregation, designations or classifications or restrictions on employment in the state, county, city and town penal institutions, penitentiaries and jails of Georgia, and in the employment of deputy sheriffs in Georgia, or in using, maintaining or continuing the county work camp system in Georgia.

Respectfully submitted,

_____

John William Brent
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Howard Moore, Jr.
859 1/2 Hunter Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

P. Walter Jones
505 Park Avenue
Albany, Georgia

Charles Morgan, Jr.
Reber F. Boult, Jr.
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Arthur Kinoy
511 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Melvin L. Wulf
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

C. B. King
502 A South Monroe Street
Albany, Georgia

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
PROJECT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

THE NEW APPROACH TO POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS

BY
JOHN O. BOONE
DIRECTOR, PROJECT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Speech made at the University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma

THE NEW APPROACH TO POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS

BY
JOHN O. BOONE
DIRECTOR, PROJECT ON ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

As long as there are in fact black communities, separate and distinct from white communities, there will be no appreciable respect for the law. Moral relations undergird moral codes and the ability of officials to administer the codes. In this connection, I do not see how in this world we can expect people to behave morally in some situations and wink at the immorality in others.

Consequently, as long as the church and religious institutions such as YMCA's endeavor to select those services that will be shared freely while withholding those that have a personal flavor from a large segment of society, the segment that is discriminated against will likewise select the rules of such a game that they will respect. Honesty, loyalty, cooperativeness, helpfulness, responsibility, and justice are essential aspects of moral behavior. In my opinion, if just one of these virtues is weakened in the application of the rules, all of them will be weakened. Consequently, injustice and dishonesty breed disloyalty and irresponsibility. Can a black man be expected to respect the ideals of one nation, indivisible, when he knows that a large majority of the nation's citizens cannot stand to live with him, play with him, worship with him? These are the hard decisions that the Commission presented to the nation.

If the law is designed to promote the welfare of both the individual and the larger social group and the rules must be mutually enhancing, it is the black man who is in trouble and fighting for

his life, since the law is white, invoked by a white majority that condones moral conduct in one area and winks at its violation in another that is designed to keep the undesirable in his place.

I acquired my image of a policeman from a small southern city cop named Bob Barrett. He was a trigger happy white southerner who was extremely harsh in the application of his power in the black community, except in one case. Most probably he was also punitive of poor whites, but their plight was invisible to me at that time. One black man carried a pistol under his belt and let it be known that all of the bullets were ear-marked for Bob Barrett. This black man was notorious for his accurate marksmanship. Bob Barrett, who had several notches on his gun, notably avoided a confrontation with the black man who carried the loaded gun. Harassment, brutality and flagrant discourtesies marked his treatment of other black residents, who responded to his efforts with anxiety and fear. It was often death for one who ventured out of "nigger town" after dark. Mr. Barrett was run out of this small city several years ago after he ran over a white woman while driving under the influence of liquor.

Bob Barrett's law was the gun used to keep the black man in his place. In order to protect himself, one black man took the law into his own hands.

I am sure there must have been other police officers in this small city of 8,000 persons, but is it strange that only the image of Bob Barrett remains in my mind?

A few weeks ago, I was privileged to visit Washington, D. C., when hordes of people camped in our Nation's Capitol, many of them expecting to get the attention of powerful men who believe they have the destiny of the world in their hands. And, while Solidarity Day was not so solid in several important aspects, the rallying cries were earnest, if disarrayed, and it was refreshing to observe slogans and mottoes calling for justice, peace, honesty and fair play. They defined the crucial need for a greater commitment by public figures directed toward those ideals of respect for human lives and for individual worth. Solidarity Day made visible these surges for human dignity. One group that appeared most impressively, wore a bold message reading simply, "I am a man," and it was not until I returned to Atlanta that I learned this was the idea, actually, for which Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., had died. The men who proudly carried this message were garbage collectors from Memphis, Tennessee. Many other groups were also present pleading for justice, dignity and an equal chance for the poor and the black. It was significant that so many took the time to say I care about a standard of living for all Americans that guarantees the health and decency of all.

To be very, very frank with you -- and you are wasting your time if we cannot be frank -- until this is done, until no child's hunger goes unappeased, until no mother's sickness goes unattended, no one can earnestly expect the black man and the poor man to support a system which permits the black and the poor to receive treatment

different from the white and the well-off in all of our basic institutions. Looters, reasonably, were both black and white -- well-off and poor. One who would receive stolen goods is in a sense a looter and just as guilty of a crime as the actual thief. I know people who would not have dared to seek "hot" items a few years ago that are doing it today. It is reported that underground stores are thriving in some of our plagued cities. Could it be that the black market is becoming popular in the same manner that it does during all wars and states of violent disorders? Also, before looting became widespread, crime was supported by those who obey the law selectively according to their interest and seek illegal sex relations, gambling opportunity and narcotics. Could it be that acting out in this manner is a signal that something is wrong in the "personality" of society just as stealing, restlessness and tantrums -- indicate that something is wrong in the environment of a child? Inconsistent application of the rules breeds disrespect on all levels.

Primarily, in this paper, I want to talk about those circumstances that are now more supportive of crime than of law and order; those injustices that have besmirched the character of a large segment of our nation and generated a cauldron of hostility.

This acute situation calls for action now. This quandary involves the question which comes first, the chicken or the egg? Black men want justice and honesty now even if it is necessary to make use of the threats of violence. The white man requires law

and order now, and Congress recently passed legislation that will assist localities in boosting instruments of police control. There are many indications that problem management strategies will not include an earnest approach to the creation of support for law and order. It is obvious that decision makers favor financial support for police action rather than a serious program of prevention and correction.

One case in point is the designation of state level control of financial support for local programs. This will especially hinder police programs in the South. There are currently no statesmen in the political arena powerful enough to have an influence upon the direction in which we are moving. Senator Robert F. Kennedy was silenced. It seems that all decent Americans must depend upon such organizations as ACLU, NAACP, AND SCLC to take up the slack in the fight for equal justice under the law.

The black man is certain to continue the fight for his freedom and the fight for the salvation of his country by the most effective means possible. That this is to be done should be accepted by all who believe in democracy and the American ideal. Because it is true that killing a man does not kill his dream, I am optimistic that we shall over come -- we always have. If this were not true, our state today would be anarchistic. It is just too bad that there are no political figures on the scene today such as Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, John F. Kennedy and Robert F. Kennedy, to appreciate how fundamentally relevant these problems are to the state of the union.

Yes, Negroes are in a dilemma over strategy, but this dilemma does not mean that the movement toward equality is ended. Black men have always made progress by sweating and bleeding every step of the way and there are no reasons to believe that he will not continue to proceed in this manner. He was urged to seek change by utilizing an enduring capacity to suffer, defending his oppressor with love and "soul power." This strategy might change. The messenger of love and enduring suffering is also silenced; his message is alive and we are going on, but how do we go from here? Conflicts are now very apparent in university circles, organized religion, NAACP, CORE, SNCC, SCLC, and even the Urban League is sending up smoke signals through its Executive Director, Whitney M. Young, Jr. Strategies will differ in the final analysis, but the objective of justice and honesty in public policy is fundamental in the philosophy of all of these organizations.

As for strategy, some will risk a state of martial law, suppression and widespread violent disorder in the pursuit of peace and prosperity; the other position would utilize non-violent tactics to achieve the same end.

The National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders became aware of this dilemma, but what about the more powerful decision makers who are ignoring the urgency of the report? The Commission was impressed sufficiently by its findings to appreciate the gravity of the crises in the nation and decided to "tell it like it is." Furthermore, one can be sure that even as critical as the report

appeared, the actual situation is worse. The Commission concluded that our nation is moving toward two societies, one black, one white, separate and unequal. Left unsaid is the fact that the movement is toward two warring societies.

In my opinion, the Commission's observations concerning the police and the community contains the key to the solution of our problems of law and order. The police is the law personified. Behavior of the police is behavior of the law in the sight of a large segment of the population. I only wish I could be as confident in the value of the Commission's proposed remedies as I am in their diagnosis. The conclusion that the policeman in the community is a symbol not only of the law, but of the entire system of law enforcement and criminal justice is a crucial factor, superimposed over all of the other factors that were so well defined in the report, including those factors presented by Dr. Kenneth B. Clark concerning the socio-economic elements in our society that contribute to disrespect for law and order. [1] Poor people of all races are relegated to rural and urban ghettoes; subjected to criminally inferior education; committed to houses unfit for human habitation; subjected to unspeakably low levels of municipal services and in varying degrees discriminated against in the economic arena -- except where "freedom of choice" favors the white poor, who can rise up out of poverty and,

---

[1] Kenneth B. Clark, Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorder, p. 300, Bantam Book.

because they are white, lose this identity and move about freely as they choose. No one can argue with the fact that the socio-economic factor in cities influences law enforcement practices toward the black and the poor, but given color as an added element double jeopardy prevails.

The mental and emotional frustration that results from the fear of the law and the lack of confidence that justice can prevail is just as much related to widespread disorder in urban environments as those physical deprivations that have affected the mental and emotional make up of black youth and hindered their ability to tolerate conditions in the ghettos. Consider the relevance of the following findings that are being tested in both North and South America today by Medical Researchers.

> "In my experience with families in the Delta -- some of whom I've known and observed for many years -- their kind of life can produce a chronic state of mind, a form of withdrawn, sullen behavior that the word "depression" only begins to describe. I have seen some of the families I know in the South go North and carry with them that state of mind; they get more food, more welfare money, and in the public hospitals of Northern cities certain minimal medical services -- but as one tape-records their expressed feelings and attributes month after month, as I am now doing in a Northern ghetto, one sees how persistently sickness and hunger in children live on in adults -- who doubt any offer, mistrust any goodness or favorable turn of events as temporary and ultimately unreliable. I fear that we have among us hundreds of thousands of people who have literally grown up to be and learned to be tired, fearful, anxious, suspicious, and (as a physical fact of life), in a very basic, inflexible and tragic sense, unbelieving." [2]

---

[2] Hearings on Hunger and Malnutrition in America, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Affairs, July 11-12, 1967, p. 53.

I believe that this problem is acute today, not merely because one is poor and disadvantaged, but importantly -- because masses of people who are black and disadvantaged believe now that it is useless to ever expect justice to prevail. They are no longer willing blindly to support an unfair system of administering criminal justice. When burnings accompany disorders, middle class black people respond with polite platitudes when their personal environments seem to call for such response. In intimate circles, however, statements such as "why didn't they go farther downtown instead of burning their own stuff" are often the reaction.

The American policeman has comfortably pursued his legal responsibility, I am afraid, only when he has dealt with people who are not powerful politically and who are, in many senses, helpless. Perhaps I should say, were helpless and powerless, because the threat of violent destruction is resulting in some changes in police practices. It is unfortunate for change to come as a result of disorders, but, nothing else seems to be working. The loud noises of the riots are now heard by the powerful and interpreted as widely dangerous to health and safety. So, they are grudgingly considering changes in public policy, at least to the extent that they are willing to buy some "fly swatter programs." Use of DDT is still too extreme, too threatening of ideas, of sovereign rights.

We would have been ahead in the game had the umpire called foul the murders and injustices toward black people in the South years ago, and more recently the murders of black and white civil rights

workers, and not succumbed to do-nothing policies that accompany pleas for states rights and local autonomy. We would be ahead had we not winked at the unfairness of a system that sends the poor and black to prison -- and rewards bigots with economic and political success. These clear-cut indications of inequality and deprivation dramatize our plight, but they are soon forgotten. But, like a cancer, painless until the end, they now threaten to destroy our "social body."

In other terms, the tendency of law enforcement, judicial and correctional agencies to select black clients for unfair treatment has been quietly destroying the system for years. These practices have fostered distrust of the officials who administer the rules and devastating lack of faith in the entire system. In all games, when the rules are applied in an unfair manner, various types of disorder will emerge as a direct reaction. Likewise, the dishonesty that prevails in the agencies that enforce society's rules of order is generating widespread unfaithfulness among the persons that are exposed to unequal protection of the law.

The anger that causes bricks and bottles of fire to be hurled at law enforcement officers and other symbols of oppression develops the same manner as that anger which causes one to cry, "kill the umpire" and results in the tossing of beer cans and other available missiles in the direction of any one who is designated responsible for fair play. Black people are notoriously tolerant. They have been urged to keep the faith even by some of the most militant

leaders who are themselves victims of disparity and unequal treatment under the law. Even Rap Brown, who is considered lawless, is appealing his case within the framework. The question is raised, however, how much longer will the oppressed tolerate the widespread evidence of dishonesty and immorality? Therefore, what we wish to say in this paper, in the most concrete manner possible, is simply that dishonest decision making on the local, state and national levels is making people angry and producing anarchistic conditions that threaten to destroy our basic institutions.

Now the question is raised concerning the Commission's recommendations to enhance police-community relations.

Summarily, local governments were advised to review police operations in the ghetto particularly regarding conduct and abrasive practices of police officers; provide better police protection for ghetto residents in order to relieve them of their high sense of insecurity and pursue a single standard of law enforcement rather than the dual standard which is, in my opinion, the primary reason for disrespect of the law; establish effective mechanisms for the redress of grievances against municipal employees, especially police; adopt policy guidelines to assist officers in making critical decisions where poor judgment could create tension; stimulate development of innovative programs to insure community support for law enforcement; establish fair recruitment and promotion policies that will attract Negroes; and, establish a Community Service Officer Program.

The recommendations of the Commission were addressed to a dilemma that plagues all urban police departments. They are faced

with demands for increased protection and service in the ghetto. Yet, the aggressive patrol practices thought necessary to meet these demands themselves create tension and hostility. Grievances as a result of both poor police protection, police attitudes of over-protection, and ineffective mechanisms for redress are direct causes of poor police-community relations.

The recommendations are starting points, efforts to start where the problems are, but seemingly only expedient program ideas. The most positive thing that can be said is that the adoption of these programs may give us time more fully and frankly to define our problems. An examination of the police function should be next on the national agenda.

The Task Force on the Police of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice devoted considerable attention to law enforcement policy and the police role. It was observed that law enforcement is especially difficult in a society such as ours that has so heterogeneous and mobile a population; that has so prosperous an economy; that has so high a degree of urbanization, with accompanying congestion and anonymity; and that places so high a value on individual freedom, upon equality under the law, and upon local control over the police power.

The group called for a rethinking of the function of the police in American society. Reassessment of the kinds of resources and support that the police need in order to respond to the demands that we make upon them. The police spend more time keeping order, settling

disputes, finding missing children, helping drunks than responding to criminal conduct.

The police role is especially pertinent as the administration of criminal justice, in the South especially, tends to select black people for the harsher aspects of control and punishment.

If the system of criminal justice truly reflects the value society places on the individual, citizens should be more alarmed about the nature of a justice that places a disproportionate number of black people and poor white people in prison than about crime. They should be shocked at how justice is meted out to black people in the Southern Region.

It seems that perhaps the law in the South has been used to sustain values that prevailed during the slave plantation era. Black people are property to be used as those who have the power desire. The law essentially provides cheap labor for public works and revenue for poorly administered local governments and keeps the black man "in his place." A few examples.

A few months ago, a high public official in Alabama observed that as long as one white woman and one black man remain in Alabama, the death sentence for rape will remain. It is no secret that, since 1930, more than 400 of the 465 men executed in the South for rape were black, although they represent less than 30% of the population. Randomly selected news reports of capitol sentences in the South reveal that it is the black man that get life and death. In such offenses where the offender is white and the victim is black, reports of conviction were rare. Punishment for whites found guilty of rape of a black victim amounted to little more than a rap on the knuckles.

In Atlanta, Georgia, heralded as a most progressive city, it was headline news nationally for an ex-convict to have received life for the murder of a 16-year-old boy which set off a riot. In the same city, a few months ago, a deal was made to give probation to a white man who had killed a Negro, because the white man was "old and sick."

The problem is probably as difficult as it is perceived by Ralph Ellison who said the problems exist because white people refuse to see the black. The following excerpt from "The Invisible Man" is highly relevant to our thesis.

> "One night as I accidentally bumped into a man, and perhaps because of the near darkness he saw me and called me an insulting name. I sprang at him, seized his coat lapels and demanded that he apologize. He was a tall blond man, and as my face came close to his he looked insolently out of his blue eyes and cursed me, his breath hot in my face as he struggled. I pulled his chin down sharp upon the crown of my head, butting him as I had seen the West Indians do, and I felt his flesh tear and the blood gush out, and I yelled, 'Apologize! Apologize!' But he continued to curse and struggle, and I butted him again and again until he went down heavily, on his knees, profusely bleeding. I kicked him repeatedly, in a frenzy because he still uttered insults though his lips were frothy with blood. Oh yes, I kicked him! And in my outrage I got out my knife and prepared to slit his throat, right there beneath the lamplight in the deserted street, holding him by the collar with one hand, and opening the knife with my teeth -- when it occurred to me that the man had not seen me, actually; that he, as far as he knew, was on the midst of a walking nightmare! I stopped the blade, slicing the air as I pushed him away, letting him fall back to the street. I stared at him hard as the lights of a car stabbed through the darkness. He lay there, moaning on the asphalt; a man almost killed by a phantom. It unnerved me. I was both disgusted and ashamed. I was like a drunken man myself, wavering about on weakened legs. Then I was amused. Something in this man's thick head had sprung out and beaten him within an inch of his life. I began to laugh at this crazy discovery. Would he have awakened at the point of death? Would Death himself have freed him for wakeful

> living? But I didn't linger. I ran away into the dark, laughing so hard I feared I might rupture myself. The next day I saw his picture in the Daily News, beneath a caption stating that he had been 'mugged.' Poor fool, poor blind fool, I thought with sincere compassion, mugged by an invisible man."

The suspicion, fear, and paranoia that is generated in the child -- black and white -- through disappointments and deprivations do not go away. They emerge at every stage of his growth and influence his human relations -- black and white -- resident or official -- in our plagued urban ghettos.

STATE OF KANSAS
WILLIAM H. AVERY, Governor

MIRIAM D. PHILLIPS
Superintendent

MONROE E. MERRITT
Assistant Superintendent

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL FARM FOR WOMEN
P. O. Box 160
Lansing, Kansas 66043
PArkview 7-3553

August 5, 1966

Dr. Chester Chiles
Associate Professor
Department of Corrections and
Criminology
Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Indiana

Dear Dr. Chiles:

Attached is case material requested by John O. Boone, Chief, Classification - Parole. This material was requested in a survey, the results of which were to be used primarily as a teaching and training aid for the development of professional workers in the field of corrections.

We have tried to select from our present population a case history that, perhaps, in the past, would have been rather non-representative of the general run of histories, but we have received an increase in manslaughter cases which has caused us some concern. If all our inmates could make as much progress as this particular one has, there would certainly be some feeling of staff satisfaction in an apparent success.

I hope that this material will afford some assistance in the compiling of training material.

Sincerely,

Miriam D. Phillips

(Mrs.) Miriam D. Phillips
Superintendent

MDP:jf

Encl.

SUBJECT

Jane Doe, 29 year old white, female, married twice, four (4) children by first marriage (1 boy deceased); 2nd marriage, three (3) children (1 born while in this institution), husband was an alcoholic and very immature.

Subject was charged with injuring and fatally wounding her four (4) year old son in an outburst of temper. (This son was by the first marriage.) She received a sentence of 5 - 21 years on First Degree Manslaughter.

Subject was received in December of 1963 from a small farming community in Western Kansas.

INSTITUTIONAL PROGRESS

INITIAL ATTITUDES

Subject was in the early months of pregnancy at admittance. She evidenced great anxiety and guilt. In handling her guilt feelings, she talked continually of her crime. This added to her problems of acceptance in that the other inmates evidenced real hostility toward her. Women confined in institutions accept the problems of others except where child injuries or death is concerned. So, in addition to her own feelings, she had to deal with the attitudes of those on the receiving unit. She was subject to crying spells and would withdraw to her room and refuse to participate in unit activities.

INITIAL CLASSIFICATION

The Classification Committee decided after her initial appearance, because of her early pregnancy, perhaps she would adjust better on a general living unit. She was assigned to the minimum security unit for housing and was assigned as a housekeeper on this unit. After several weeks, she was able to establish a fair relationship with a motherly staff member assigned to this unit, and she began to show some interest in herself as an individual. Her relationships with the other inmates were still quite strained, however, and she had difficulty in establishing any friendships.

During this period she was making desperate efforts to find out where her three (3) older children were. Their father had assumed their care after her trial started, and she had lost track of them entirely.

After the birth of the baby, a girl, she remained on the hospital unit for a short time and upon return to her own unit, we felt, perhaps, now was the time to project this girl into a more progressive program due to her possible lengthy stay. Consequently, she was assigned to the Industry Sewing and was encouraged to take an active part in the activities of the institution. On this detail assignment, she related more readily to staff and inmates. The supervisor in the Sewing Industry is a very warm, accepting person and she made a special point of encouraging the subject to take an interest in her own appearance and made some effort to learn to make her own clothing. Very soon an improvement in subject's appearance and attitude toward her own value as an individual was noted. Subject was encouraged to enter the educational program and she set as her own goal completion of credits necessary for a high school certificate. She was given the G.E.D. Test and passed it. At a graduation exercise at the institution, she was given a certificate of completion of high school equivalency. Upon completion of her high school, she enrolled in extension courses from the University of Kansas in General Psychology. She continues to show a real interest in this area.

Through the cooperation of the St. John Hospital, Leavenworth, a nurse's aide course was made available to qualified inmates here at the institution. Subject was one of the first three (3) girls to be enrolled in this particular course. She willingly assumed the responsibility of her behavior off campus at the hospital and was very diligent in her study for this course. This involved six (6) weeks of work and study eight (8) hours a day off campus. She also exercised a good influence on the other two (2) girls that were taking the course with her. Subject realized that this was a pilot project and on the success of the first girls would depend the continuance of the program. She received her certificate of completion and the highest grade of the entire class. She was very proud of this accomplishment.

RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES

Subject has been a regular attendant at Protestant Church and is a member of the Choir. She has availed herself of the opportunity of counsel of the Protestant Chaplain and has been quite realistic in her acceptance of this help.

At the present time she is housed on the Open Unit where there is no staff supervision from 6:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M. at night. There has been no discipline problem and although she tends to form few close relationships with the other inmates, she has learned to be accepting of group situations.

FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

Her mother and father-in-law have accepted the care of her children, by her second marriage, and assumed the care of the new baby. Because of these responsibilities, they can visit very seldom and as the mother-in-law works at two jobs besides care of the children, her correspondence is rather irregular but subject writes regularly and calls them once a month. During subject's incarceration here, her husband was tried and convicted on a First Degree Armed Robbery charge and at the present time is serving a sentence at the Kansas State Penitentiary which is in close proximity to this institution. She corresponds regulary with her husband and has accepted the fact that he is immature, has an alcoholic problem and if she intends to continue this marriage, it will be dependent primarily on her maturity and willingness to accept a large share of the family responsibilities. Because she had made so much progress in her own emotional growth, it was possible for her to accept this situation. She seemed to take personal satisfaction in the fact she was able to accept this and not lose all of the progress that she had already made.

FUTURE PLANS

Subject appeared before the Parole Board in July of this year and was approved for parole in August of this year. Her parole plans call for her to return to her mother-in-law's home, assume responsibility for a share of the children's care and obtain employment in a community hospital as a nurse's aide. She hopes to be able to avail herself of the Licensed Practical Nurse course offered by the Manpower Employment Agency. This will depend entirely on financial situation and family responsibilities.

RESUME' OF GOALS AND PROGRESS

1. She received her high school certificate and the satisfaction of graduating in cap and gown.

2. She received a Nurse's Aide certificate.

3. After two (2) parole board appearances, has made parole.

4. Subject can operate any of the specialized sewing machines used in the Industry Sewing, as well as make her own clothes and those of her children.

5. Subject has achieved the qualifications necessary for entry in a Licensed Practical Nurse's Training Program upon release.

PERSONAL PROGRESS

1. Has learned to relate with other people on a give and take basis.

2. Has matured and accepts responsibility for her own behavior.

3. Subject is determined to go out and face life in a realistic way, using past experiences as stepping stones and not as excuses.

file - See projects
Prison Reform...

July 22, 1966

Dr. Vernon Fox
Department of Criminology and
Corrections
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Vernon:

Thank you for agreeing to spend some time with me during the first week in August concerning our proposed survey of correctional agencies, institutions, and probation officers -- and practices, policing, etc., etc.

Hopefully, you will be able to assume a major role in designing this report.

I will arrive Tuesday, August 2, I must drive if airlines are still tied up, but you may expect me Tuesday.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Prison Reform and Criminal
Rehabilitation Project

JOB/mmj

Educ. — Miss. p. 21606

G. Southwestern Legal Foundation

The Foundation has developed the "root file" approach for retrieval of case law. All words in the original text are given root index numbers, and various forms of the word are collected under the appropriate root term.

H. State of Iowa

All bills considered by the General Assembly are recorded, along with their current status, on a General Electric 235 computer. As the bill's status is changed, the computer prints a new record of the bill. Every three weeks while the Assembly is in session, the Data Processing Division publishes all this information and distributes it to legislators and other key officials.

III. PROJECTS ON THE GENERAL APPLICABILITY OF COMPUTERS TO LAW

A. International Business Machine Corporation and Datatrol Corporation have conducted extensive research in this area.

B. The American Bar Association and Yale University publish "The Modern Use of Logic in Law" (Mull).

IV. SIMILAR WORK IN THE MEDICAL FIELD

Medlars

National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Maryland.

Publishes: monthly Index Medicus; annual Cumulated Index Medicus; Bibliography of Medical Reviews (recurring).

Index Medicus: Medlars has reduced production time on this monthly issue from 22 to 5 days.

Bibliography: For special bibliographies (non-recurring), Medlars has reduced search, retrieval, and print time to two days. Material for these publications is stored on a Honeywell 800 computer.

Operation: 30 full-time experts index texts of 1500 medical journals from 60 nations which are published in 30 languages. This is done according to previously defined subject headings. Each article may be filed under several subject headings. This catalogue is then fed into the memory unit of the computer for special bibliographies and for the printing of recurring bibliographies and Index Medicus.

Data is stored on magnetic tape in the Honeywell 800 computer. It is then searched and edited to fill requests, and finally converted for printing.

Typesetting is done by phototypesetter at a rate of 1.7 lines a second or 300 characters a second. Printing is not done by the Medlars system, but is sent out.

Volume: The Medlars system handles 140,000 requests annually. 14,000 citations to journal articles are added monthly to the Medlars computer memory. Medlars usually furnishes only bibliographies, not full texts. But, full texts are available through microfilm.

Cost: The basic cost of this medical computer project was $3,000,000. An annual cost of $1,000,000 is required to update material, since much medical information more than 10 years old is considered obsolete.

VIOLENCE IN GRENADA

(Mr. RYAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, it is heartening that the Justice Department has successfully secured a restraining order requiring local officials to protect Negro schoolchildren in Grenada, Miss.

The entire world will be watching to see whether local officials in Mississippi will now uphold the law. This morning the Attorney General reported to me that matters now seem under control.

Mr. Speaker, it is difficult to imagine a spectacle more brutal than what took place in Grenada this Monday. According to press accounts, white citizens beat up Negro schoolchildren unmercifully, while local police officials watched in glee.

The children were being harmed, of course, because they were complying with Federal law and going to the school of their choice.

A number of us were so alarmed at these press accounts that we sent a telegram to the Attorney General asking him to send in Federal marshals and to seek appropriate indictments against those officials and others who violate Federal statutes.

While the Department has now taken action in the courts, it may still prove necessary to send Federal marshals to that town if local authorities prove unable or unwilling to enforce the law.

In any case, the entire incident is highly destructive to the cause of civil rights and to the spirit of the civil rights acts passed by this House. Even if Grenada now becomes quiet once again, the damage has been done. Negro families and Negro children throughout the South will have been effectively frightened.

As the Washington Post said in an editorial this morning:

Human beings everywhere must be revolted by what happened Monday in Grenada, Miss. . . . If the State can't control its thugs, the United States can . . . Let us give them one more trial. But if they fail again, let us quit paltering and send Federal troops into the State to maintain order. A touch of martial law might be a very civilizing influence to these barbarians.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD our telegram and the editorial by the Washington Post:

SEPTEMBER 13, 1966.

Hon. NICHOLAS DEB. KATZENBACH,
Attorney General,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Once again local law enforcement in the South appears to have broken down completely. According to all accounts local officials have been unable and unwilling to keep law and order in Grenada, Mississippi.

We are shocked by reports that even little children have been beaten while exercising their constitutionally protected right to attend public school.

Federal officials bear an especially great responsibility for this situation since the integration of the Grenada school was in large part brought about by Federal officials acting under Federal law.

We urge that Federal marshals be dispatched to Grenada at once to protect the school children and other citizens of that community. We further urge that appropriate Federal indictments be sought against those citizens and officials who are engaging in flagrant violation of Federal statutes.

GEORGE E. BROWN, JR., PHILLIP BURTON, JOHN CONYERS, JR., DON EDWARDS, DONALD M. FRASER, HENRY B. GONZALEZ, SEYMOUR HALPERN, AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS, PATSY T. MINK, RICHARD L. OTTINGER, ADAM C. POWELL, BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL, WILLIAM F. RYAN, JAMES H. SCHEUER, Members of Congress.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Sept. 14, 1966]

GRENADA

Human beings everywhere must be revolted by what happened on Monday in Grenada, Mississippi. To some Mississippians it ap-

p. 21607

pears to have been an occasion for laughter to see children clubbed and maimed by adults armed with ax handles, pipes and chains. But to the civilized world, this is a spectacle too abhorrent to be longer countenanced.

The Mississippi mob vented its wrath on children lawfully attending two public schools in Grenada on the opening day of the new school year. One was an elementary school, the other a high school. As the children left their classrooms, screaming grown-ups fell on them. According to the Associated Press, "One Negro youth ran a gantlet of cursing whites for a full block, his face bleeding, his clothes torn. Another youth was thrown to the ground and stomped . . . Men did all the beating but many women were present, cursing and yelling."

Every community has its scum, of course. And if this were no more than the brutality of a few hoodlums momentarily out of hand, it could perhaps be regretted and dismissed as an aberration. But the ugliest aspect of what happened was that the law enforcement authorities of Grenada watched it all, not raising a hand to protect the helpless children. What manner of men can these be? There seems to have been such a default of moral and political leadership in Mississippi—by successive Governors, by the State's U.S. Senators in Washington, by local authorities—that the population as a whole has been corrupted and degraded to insensibility.

This is not an isolated incident in Mississippi. It is part of a pattern, fostered by official callousness, fomented by official contempt for the law. It is of a piece with the shooting of James Meredith when he walked on a Mississippi highway last June and akin to the mobbing of the civil rights marchers who came after him. It is in keeping with the killing of Medgar Evers in Mississippi in 1963 and with the murder of three civil rights workers in the State's Neshoba County in 1964. From January 1961 through May 1964 there were more than 150 serious incidents of racial violence reported in Mississippi. Most of these went altogether unpunished. "Every assault or murder which goes unpunished," the Civil Rights Commission warned in its report of last fall on Law Enforcement in the South, "reinforces the legacy of violence—the knowledge that it is dangerous for a Negro to depart from traditional ways."

The United States is directly concerned in this Mississippi primitivism. It is Federal law and the edict of Federal courts that Mississippians over and over again have flouted. And it is the image of America in the eyes of civilized mankind that Mississippians have grimed and disgraced.

Let us now put an end to it. If the State can't control its thugs, the United States can. Governor Johnson's initial reaction to the Grenada situation was to say that state troopers will be "as active as the situation requires where the local authorities call on them for help." But it is evident that the local authorities don't want help. Later, and more realistically, the Governor sent 175 highway patrolmen in full riot dress into Grenada to protect the Negro children. Let us give them one more trial. But if they fail again, let us quit paltering and send Federal troops into the State to maintain order. A touch of martial law might be a very civilizing influence to these barbarians.

MEMORANDUM

November 3, 1966

TO:

FROM: John O. Boone

We have to prepare something that will impress women's groups - and others - regarding the effects of breakdown in law enforcement in Mississippi. The first meeting where this might be used will be held next week. We visualize a simple mimeographed document.

Will you look over this paper that Bill Farmar has pulled together any let us have any suggestions or ctiticisms by Friday.

Thank you.

John O. Boone

John . Boone

File

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 FIRST FEDERAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

THE REV. DUNCAN M. GRAY, JR., OXFORD, PRESIDENT
THE REV. HENRY CLAY, JR., LAUREL, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE REV. N. MACHESKY, GREENWOOD, VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. JOHN B. PETTUS, HANDSBORO, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. W. I. SCHUTT, JACKSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
KENNETH L. DEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 948-0878
948-0879

November 15, 1966

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

I have been asked by one of my members to furnish twelve copies of "Justice in Grenada, Mississippi" to Mrs. Senora Springfield, 819 Pearl Street, Grenada, Mississippi. Since I have a limited number of copies left, I would appreciate your mailing these to her.

Many thanks,

Ken

Kenneth L. Dean

KLD:bg

Carol – I don't know this publication. See if you can find it and send 12 copies as requested.

E

TRAGEDY IN GRENADA

A Study in the Breakdown of Law Enforcement

Many scenes of tragedy in Southern communities faced with Negro protest have raised up single villains - "Bull" Connor, Jim Clark, Laurie Pritchett. Most have eventually faced up to the necessity for accommodation of Negro rights. Not so, Grenada, Mississippi.

Grenada, in the Summer of 1966, was not prepared to face the hard reality of unhappy local Negroes. Official Grenada responded to Negro demands with the familiar, "no, never." Law enforcement officers, faced with what they considered the "odious" job of protecting peaceful Negro demonstrators, simply abdicated their legal responsibilities; in confrontations between Negro protestors and white mobs, these officials resembled nothing so much as "bought" referees.

Each time such a confrontation occurred, there was a breakdown in law enforcement - a vacuum of power. Sometimes, other law enforcement agencies filled the vacuum. More often, it was filled by white mobs.

In the Spring of 1966, Grenada, a sleepy, North Central Mississippi town of some 8,000 inhabitants -- whites outnumbering Negroes by about 250 -- had no civil rights organization and had experienced not even the faintest manifestations of organized Negro unrest. Civil Rights Acts, Freedom Rides, sit-ins, protest, had not come to Grenada. The town remained segregated.

"Two sets of restrooms (numbered One and Two) had been built into the County Courthouse. Negroes had never been permitted library privileges. The police force, the city's swimming pool and the town's twelve white churches were all segregated. Even the U. S. Post Office in Grenada was entirely white-staffed." (1) Only 135 of the County's 4,300 eligible Negroes were registered to vote in June, 1962. Four years later, on June 14, 1966, only 700 Negroes were registered. (2)

June 14, 1966 is the day that divides Grenada's history into "before" and "after." For on that hot, sunny Tuesday, the Meredith March came to town. About 175 marchers arrived at the city line; but as the group passed through the town it picked up considerable local support, until one Highway Patrolman, ordered to be on good behavior by an image-conscious

state, estimated that he saw "about a mile of niggers."(1)

The town had made some preparations for the arrival of the marchers. One Grenada official recalled: "We had several meetings among ourselves before the marchers came. We wanted to avoid trouble."(2)

City Manager John McEachin told a reporter who preceded the march: "All we want is to get these people through town and out of here. Good niggers don't want anything to do with this march. And there are more good niggers (here) than sorry niggers."(3)

The streets along which the march proceeded were relatively empty. There were no shouted obscenities, no cat-calls, no missile throwing. The population had been prepared for the march and warned to remain calm.

Policeman Jack Shipp told a couple of would-be troublemakers: "If you want to boo, boo out in the woods."(4)

City Attorney Bradford Dye later described how word was spread to avoid incidents, with statements to this effect: "Roll with the punch." "The County itself is granting concessions to Negroes all over the place." "Let them demonstrate for a day and then the parade will be over - and things will return to normal."(5)

And so, the marchers swarmed into courthouse square, which was ringed by state and county lawmen. The surrounding crowds of whites remained silent, though sullen. Even when SCLC official, Robert Green, climbed up on the town statue of Jeff Davis, slapped the face of the Confederate hero, and referred to him as "this joker . . ." The whites made no public outcry, although that "desecration of our monument" became the Summer rallying cry of bitter, resentful whites.(6)

This demonstration of civic self-discipline didn't mean that the townspeople were reconciled.

From a chair in the barber shop that day, one customer intoned: "They can pass all the laws they want, but niggers'll still have black faces. Where's this gonna end? I'll tell you. It's gonna end when we mow'em down, mow'em down."(7)

A merchant said: "I saw two of my niggers in there, an' they won't have no jobs tomorrow . . . they get in that march an' that's it. They'll be on relief tomorrow." (8)

A Sheriff's Deputy remarked the next day: "After they leave, everything will be the same again. The nigger in this town depends on the white man for his living." (1)

However, in the face of Negro demands and in the presence of national television and newspaper correspondents, city officials yielded gracefully. Prosecutor Dye met with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and other Negro leaders. He agreed to desegregate the Courthouse washrooms. Six Negro teachers were added to the complement of voting registrars. Registration hours were extended from 5:00 pm to 9:00 pm.(2)

As the conference continued, a night march was organized from a nearby church to the town square. "When Dr. King emerged smiling to report that the town had 'completely capitulated' to Negro demands, the crowd went home."(3) Again, the white community remained silent.

"As the group of 300 marchers filed past the darkened homes of the white section, the only sound that rose through the dark-boughed shade trees was the steady scuffle of marching feet. The restraint on the part of the whites was overwhelming. Not one heckler emerged. Not one epithet was hurled. Not one "Nigger" shouted. But the silence was a dark, brooding, seething silence . . ."(4)

But for all of the underlying resentment, the public behavior of local law enforcement officers could scarcely be criticized. They were displaying, for all to see, the image of a "New Mississippi."

"At 8:00 am Wednesday, the Courthouse opened as promised and by the time the march left Grenada Thursday afternoon, some one thousand Negroes had been added to the voting rolls. At a press conference in front of March headquarters, Dr. King declared: 'We will not allow window dressing compliance that will get us out of town. We can't guarantee there won't be some suffering and sacrifice. I've never worked anywhere where Negores haven't lost jobs. But I'm convinced Mississippi will never be the same."(5)

Prophetic words indeed when applied to Grenada.

Before the March was a day down the road, Grenada's true colors - the stars and bars - again fluttered from the War Memorial. Two days later, the Negro registrars disappeared - and the color line reappeared wherever Grenadans gathered.(6) And so, amid mounting tensions, the Movement returned to Grenada full force, "demanding impossibly much of a town

willing to yield impossibly little."(1) Hosea Williams of SCLC unfurled a 51 point bill of demands and pledged to make Grenada nothing less than an "open city," integrated everywhere from the Little League to the Old Folks' Home.(2)

Since the efforts of law enforcement officers were based on the assumption that their difficulties would disappear with the passing of the march, the news that SCLC was planning to conduct an ongoing campaign came as a severe blow. It was at this point that the quality of law enforcement began to deteriorate rapidly - not just from ill-will, but from a real inability to grasp the fundamental issues involved.

Said Sheriff Suggs Ingram: "They had it so easy during the March they thought they could come back and take over. We are not going to put up with what we have in the past, even if it takes force."(3)

In response to the initial demands of SCLC organizers, the city and county officials issued a joint manifesto, stating baldly: "There will be no concessions of any type or degree made to anyone whatsoever."(4)

Grenada wasn't budging. And the second act of the tragedy began.

- - - - - - - - - - -

A detailing of the Summer's events might well begin with the Independence Day celebration held on the night of July 3 in an abandoned barn outside of town. In attendance, among a crowd of 150, were 8 SCLC staffers, 5 Negro and 3 white, who had been left behind by Dr. King after the March departed. About 10:00 pm, Sheriff Ingram and a deputy appeared. The 3 SCLC whites were arrested and the next day, most of the Negro staffers were rounded up on various charges of being tramps and disturbing the peace.(5)

On July 7, 41 Negroes and 2 whites planned a march on the jail to protest the earlier arrests. (According to some reports, they had just been denied entry to a theater.)(6) They were refused a march permit and then staged a sitdown strike. All 43 were arrested.(7)

Open police brutality on a large scale first occurred on July 10. A group of about 50 Negroes arrived at the Jail for the stated purpose of visiting those already arrested.(8) They were informed that the couldn't visit and were ordered to disperse. When they failed to do so immediately, they were told

that they were under arrest. The group crossed the street and mingled with a crowd of about 150 Negroes who had been watching the demonstration. At this point, approximately 25 State Highway Patrolmen, who had been kept out of sight around the corner, charged the crowd swinging billies and gun butts. The bystanders were still being beaten by the Highway Patrolmen when County policemen were ordered to disperse a nearby crowd of noisy whites. No whites were struck.(1)

From this point on, official hatred and violence were out in the open. There was no longer even a pretense of equal protection under the laws.

The situation grew increasingly tense. White fears and hatreds were further aroused by SCLC's call for a boycott or "black-out" of white-owned downtown stores and by continued concerted attempts to test desegregation in public facilities.(2)

On Wednesday, July 13, the second day of boycott picketing, 35 picketers were arrested after City Attorney Dye ordered police to "disperse these people any way you can."(3)

The next day, about 200 marchers approached the town square, planning to hold a demonstration in front of the War Memorial. But the Confederate statue was guarded by 8 Negroes - identifed by Constable Grady Carroll as prisoners serving life sentences.(4) They were ordered to shove back anyone who came near the statue. The marchers retreated rather than place the Negro prisoners in the position of having to attack other Negroes. Sheriff Suggs Ingram seemed amused by the confrontation of black vs. black.(5)

The struggle grew in intensity. As the boycott became increasingly effective, more picketers were arrested.(6) The Federal Court ordered County officials to provide adequate protection for the demonstrators.(7) The Justice Department sent in Federal Voting Registrars.(8) There were continuous marches and counter-marches, and only the presence of over 100 state Highway Patrolmen prevented massive violence.(9) Three Negroes leaving a theater were brutally beaten because one of them was so light-skinned he appeared to be white.(10) Mass arrests took place at a Negro dance in Tie Plant, a nearby community.(11)

The situation had become so serious, and complete loss of control by responsible community leaders so imminent, that "County officials requested a conference with Movement leaders. They asked for a temporary halt to demonstrations. Leon Hall,

a 19 year old SCLC Project Leader, answered with a list of 17 urgent demands, including the release of the 57 Tie Plant party-goers. Declared one outraged white official: "That settles it. We just wanted you to know that we can't protect you. You are on your own."(1)

Here was an official abdication of responsibility for law enforcement by the power structure. The lid was off. The pot was ready to boil over. And it did.

On August 8, the Police and Highway Patrolmen were issued tear gas and were quick to use it. That evening,"some 75 - 85 City, County and State officers"(2) broke up a Negro voter registration rally by firing about 20 cannisters of tear gas(3) into a crowd of 200 people. City Attorney Bradford Dye explained that the crowd had been ordered to clear the street, "which they did, partially. Then they were asked to open it more. They didn't. Tear gas was used to disperse them."(4) Officers then chased bystanders ten blocks into the heart of the Negro district, clubbing some down on their own front lawns.(5)

The next night, violence became general. As demonstrators neared the town square for a planned rally, Sheriff Suggs Ingram told a reporter: "Now you're going to see a show."(6)

A mob of 250 whites waited by the Confederate monument in the square. As the demonstrators approached, the mob "threw bottles, bricks, steel pipes and firecrackers at the 300 Negroes. The attack sent demonstrators fleeing from the town square with whites in pursuit. A one point, over 100 state and local officers stepped in between the whites and the demonstrators, turned their backs to the white crowd, and rested their guns on their hips with the gun barrels pointed over the heads of the Negroes. Whites continued hurling missiles over the heads of the officers." (7)

"Many of the officers, including Sheriff Ingram, laughed as the missiles struck the Negroes, then issued angry warnings after 2 Negroes hurled missiles back at the whites."(8)

One of the demonstrators was taken to the hospital and at least a dozen others were injured.(9)

When asked the next day why he hadn't stopped the mob, Ingram responded: "Police couldn't have stopped it without using violence." He told how, a few minutes before the attack, he had asked several members of the mob to back away from the demonstrators. "I asked'em to do me a favor. Told'em I'd 'preciate it."(10)

The events of that night made it clear that there was no effective law enforcement in Grenada. In response to the obvious power vacuum, Governor Johnson sent in his riot control expert, Giles Crisler.(1)

On Wednesday evening, August 10, another demonstration was held, this time with rather different results. The evening began with a mob of some 300 whites firing chiselled bolts from sling shots and throwing cherry bombs and other firecrackers at 40 demonstrators, mostly teenagers, who had gathered in the square. Then came the difference. Crisler, backed by 250 officers, mostly State Troopers and Game and Fish Commission Officers, cleared the mob from the square at gunpoint, after they refused to heed warnings about throwing rocks.(2)

Shouts of "nigger lovers" and "traitors" came from the mob as troopers pressed them down streets leading from the square. "I never thought I'd live to see the day,"(3) shouted one man.

Sheriff Ingram remained in the background as State officials took over.

Once it had been demonstrated that there was a force in Grenada bigger than the mob, a certain degree of peace, or at least truce, settled over the town. And that should have been the end of Grenada's chapter in the annals of violent resistance to civil rights activities, but it was not. There was yet a third act.

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

On August 26, Federal Judge Claude Clayton, on petition of the Justice Department, ordered Grenada's schools desegregated.(4) School registration had been set for September 2, but because of the complexities involved in the processing of "freedom of choice" forms, it was postponed until September 12.(5)

During the more than three weeks which elapsed between the issuance of the court order and the opening of school, local law enforcement officials, despite their Summer experiences, made no plans for special precautions or protection for the Negro students.(6) According to testimony later given before Judge Clayton, they assumed that the State Highway Patrol would be available for special help, although State law forbids the Highway Patrol to operate in municipalities without the express request of local officials or a formal order from the Governor.(7)

As a result, when School Desegregation Day came, the only law enforcement agencies available to maintain order were the Sheriff and his deputies and the City Police Department, both of which agencies had long since demonstrated their unwillingness and inability to keep order in the community.(1)

Thus, the tragic events of September 12-13 were, in a way, inevitable.

300 of the 1,387 eligible Negro children registered for admission to the formerly all-white Lizzie Horne Elementary School and John Rundle High School.(2)

On the evening of September 11, separate columns of Negro and white demonstrators marched around the Courthouse Square, side by side.

About 275 Negroes shouted, "John Rundle, John Rundle High School," in answer to a shout of "Where are we going to school tomorrow?"(3)

While there was no large scale violence that evening, it was obvious that feelings among both communities were running very high. Still, city officials made no special arrangements.

On the first morning of school, small roving bands of whites, armed with axe handles, lead pipes and chains, attacked many of the 150 Negro children who appeared, lashing out at boys and girls alike. The gangs were directed to their victims by walkie-talkies or gun shot signals, from pick-up trucks which cruised the streets near the school complex.(4)

A few items will, perhaps, catch the flavor of the day.

A gang of whites trampled Richard Sigh, 12, in the dust, breaking a leg.(5)

One group of girls, including 14 year old Emerald Cunningham, were on their way to school when they saw a crowd of whites approaching. Most of the girls fled, but Emerald was caught by the mob. One man pointed a gun at her head and pushed her into a front yard. Then the mob began to beat her with fists, pipes and chains. When Emerald tried to leave, the man with the gun said, "Nigger, you move I shoot your brain out." Finally a white man pulled her up and said: "Get away and don't come back."

Why didn't she flee with the rest of the girls? Emerald explained: "I had polio and couldn't run."(6)

One twelve year old boy, attempting to escape, was forced to run a block-long gauntlet of whites who flailed him with chains. He emerged with a bleeding face and torn clothes.(1)

These, of course, are only a few of the incidents. In all, 33 Negroes and three white newsmen were assaulted that day.(2)

Perhaps the most significant fact is that almost all of these attacks and beatings took place within view of local law enforcement officials.(3)

"While Negro youngsters were thrown to the ground, kicked and beaten, Grenada Policemen stood by and grinned.

"These niggers', explained Constable Grady Carroll,'is keeping the law enforcement officers from doing their duty."(4)

NAACP Attorney Henry Aaronson said that he heard white men make threatening remarks when he arrived at the school grounds. Constable Carroll and Police Captain Turner were nearby, so he asked them for protection.

Aaronson testified: "Carroll looked at the toughs and nodded at me. It was a very distinct nod. Immediately on nodding, the group charged me. I ran to Carroll and said, "Grady, Grady, help me.' He said, 'You don't belong here.' Then the group got me. They hit me on the head and I don't know where else. They beat me to the ground. And I was screaming to Grady for help. I saw Grady's shoes the whole time, while Grady and Turner stood there."

When the ordeal was over, Aaronson reported that Carroll asked him: "What the hell are you doing here causing all this trouble." (5)

A Negro woman stated that she opened her car door to let broken glass fall out of her auto after a white crowd attacked, and Carroll, who had been standing by all the time, said: "Don't you get your . . . out of there. If you do, we'll kill you."(6)

Robert Gordon, a reporter for UPI, tried to escape from the mob by running across the school grounds, but was ordered off the premises by a County Policeman. Then the mob caught Gordon again and knocked him to the street. Finally, two policemen came up and rescued him. One of the policemen told the mob: "OK,boys, he's had enough."(7)

Charles Alexander, 17, was struck with a pistol outside the high school. The assailant then pointed the gun at him. When Alexander pointed the man out to a policeman who was patrolling the sidewalk, he was rebuffed. "I'm busy now," said the policeman.(1)

Instances of police indifference to, and apparent approval of, the brutalities of the day would fill many pages. The police attitude is best summed up by Constable Carroll's explanation concerning the attacks on reporters. "Some of the newsmen needed a cleaning. If they tell a lie, they need a whupping . . ." From whom? "From any body who wants to give it to them," Carroll said.(2)

This day's events did not mark the end of the violence. Although Governor Johnson ordered the State Highway Patrol into the area on Monday night, they did not move into the school area on Tuesday morning until asked to do so by local police.(3) By the time they went into action, many car windows had been smashed and at least four more children beaten.(4)

While the presence of the State law enforcement officers put an end to attacks on women and children, it did not have a beneficial effect on the mood of the white community.

Several hundred whites, shouting defiance of state and federal authority, held a furious session Monday night in the City Hall Auditorium to demand that the patrol be withdrawn. "If you get that State Highway Patrol out of here, there won't be a nigger left in Grenada," cried one man.(5)

On Tuesday night, a group of Negro demonstrators were attacked by a white mob in the town square. The large contingent of State officers stepped between the groups only after the white attack had taken place.(6)

This was the last serious incident of violence. Order was finally brought to Grenada by the presence of the State Highway Patrol, 13 FBI arrests,(7) and a Federal Court order to local officials, so sternly worded by Judge Clayton that one official reported: "When the judge got through, you thought you could crawl through the eye of a needle."(8)

None of these events seems to have brought any basic change to Grenada. Sheriff Suggs Ingram still occupies the throne. Constable Grady Carroll, who received a four month sentence for Contempt of Court, will probably soon be back at the old stand, if he is not already there. The City Council has issued yet

another statement in favor of "law and order."(1) A white minister reports that racial lines are so tightly drawn that: "If you so much as suggest talking to the colored leadership, you're labelled a 'nigger lover' and a 'race mixer."(2)

These last items serve to illustrate that the law enforcement process can fail again in Grenada. No changes have been made. No lessons have been learned. As late as the last week in October, over 275 young Negro demonstrators and picketers were arrested, some of them sent to the state prison at Parchman, because all of the jails in the area were full to overflowing.(3)

The only small ray of hope for the future came from the children themselves. One the afternoon of that terrible first day of school, many of the Negro children had gathered in the Auditorium waiting for the mob to disperse somewhat. Sheriff Ingram came and told the children that they could leave and would be given a police escort home. He advised them to leave by a rear door but the youngsters replied:

"No Sir, we're going out the front door like white folks."(4)

They did.

= = = = = = = = = = =

FOOTNOTES

The footnotes listed below are intended to provide documentation for the facts stated in the article. While some passages are direct quotations from the sources given, this is not true in all cases.

PAGE 1

1. Andrew Jaffe, "Grenada," in New South, Fall, 1966.
2. Figures from the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council.

PAGE 2

1. Paul Good, "The Meredith March," New South, Summer, 1966.
2. A. Jaffee, op.cit. (also in Newsweek (June 27,1966)
3. ibid.
4. Washington Post 6-16=66
5. Paul Good, op. cit.
6. A. Jaffee, op. cit.
7. Washington Post, 6-16-66
8. Paul Good, op. cit.

PAGE 3

1. Jaffee, op. cit.
2. Time, June 23, 1966
3. Jaffee, op. cit.
4. Newsweek, June 27, 1966
5. Jaffee, op. cit.
6. Newsweek, June 27, 1966

PAGE 4

1. Newsweek, June 27, 1966
2. New Orleans Times-Picayune July 13, 1966
3. Associated Press Dispatch July 13, 1966
4. New York Times, July 12, 1966
5. Jaffee, op. cit.
6. New York Times, July 12, 1966
7. Times-Picayune, 7-9-66
8. UPI Dispatch in the Delta Democrat-Times, July 11, 1966

PAGE 5

1. Associated Press in the Times-Picayune, July 11, 1966
2. Jackson, Miss. Democrat-News, July 12, 1966
3. Los Angeles Times, July 14. (Also, UPI dispatch in the Atlanta Daily World, 7-17)
4. New York Times, 7-13-66
5. Jaffee, op. cit.
6. Atlanta,Journal, 7-20-66
7. New York Times, 8-11-66
8. Jaffee, op. cit.

FOOTNOTES
(Continued)

PAGE 5

9. Birmingham News, 7-25-66

10. ibid.

11. Jaffee, op. cit.

PAGE 6

1. Jaffee, op. cit.

2. N. Y. Times, 8-10-66

3. Jackson Democrat-News, 8-9-66

4. N. Y. Times, 8-10-66

5. Jaffee, op. cit.

6. Jack Nelson in the L.A. Times, 8-10-66

7. N.Y. Times, 8-11-66

8. ibid.

9. ibid.

10. Jack Nelson in L.A. Times, 8-11-66

PAGE 7

1. Jaffee, op.cit.

2. L.A. Times, 8-11-66

3. ibid.

4. Washington Post, 9-14-66

5. Jackson Democrat-News, 9-12-66

6. Jaffee, op. cit.

7. AP dispatch, 9-13-66

PAGE 8

1. N.Y. Times, 9-14-66

2. Time Magazine, 9-23-66

3. Jackson Democrat-News, 9-12

4. ibid. 9-13-66

5. Time Magazine, 9-23-66

6. Newsweek, 9-25-66

PAGE 9

1. Time Magazine, 9-23-66

2. Wash. Post, 9-14-66

3. ibid., & NY Times, 9-16-66

4. Time Magazine, 9-23-66

5. Raleigh News-Observer, 9-17

6. ibid.

7. NY Times, 9-16-66

PAGE 10

1. NY Times, 9-16-66

2. N.Y. Times, 9-19-66

3. Jaffee, op. cit.

4. LA Times, 9-14-66

5. Jackson Democrat-News, 9-13

6. Nicholas Chriss in LA Times, 9-14-66

7. Miami Herald, 9-19-66

8. NY Times, 9-20-66

FOOTNOTES
(Continued)

PAGE 11

1. NY Times, 9-15-66

2. Jaffee, op. cit.

3. NY Times, 10-28-66

4. NY Times, 9-17-66

MENTAL HEALTH APPROACHES TO THE TREATMENT OF ADULT OFFENDERS

Saleem A. Shah, Ph.D.

Chief Clinical Psychologist

Legal Psychiatric Services Division

Bureau of Mental Health

D. C. Department of Public Health

Paper presented at the Workshop on

Mental Health Approaches to the Treatment of Adult Offenders

National Institute on Crime and Delinquency Meetings

Boston, Mass. - June 23, 1964

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Mental Health Approaches to the Treatment of Adult Offenders

Saleem A. Shah, Ph.D.[1]

Problems of delinquency and crime have long plagued mankind. Certain individuals do for various reasons deviate from norms established by the predominant social group and violate certain codes of behavior. While the phenomenon is certainly not new, it appears in recent years to have assumed a greater importance for the community and considerably more interest - and indeed much concern - is currently being expressed.

Similar concern about juvenile delinquency and crime is likewise being manifested in many other countries where such antisocial behavior is considered to be an actual or potentially serious problem. Analysis of social changes in underdeveloped countries (7) indicate that delinquency is one of the most dangerous consequences of industrialization and urbanization. In countries and areas caught up in rapid social and economic changes and where industrialization is developing, older customs, traditions and values break down and become supplemented by or intertwined with newer patterns. With increasing cultural heterogeneity, complex and rapid social changes, and weakened controls of the family and community sanctions, delinquency and crime certainly appear to increase.

In the face of this serious and continuing problem and with the shortage of skilled manpower in this area, we are increasingly confronted with the challenge to improve the efficacy of our treatment, rehabilitative and preventive methods and approaches.

---

1 The views expressed here are those of the writer and do not necessarily reflect the views of the D.C. Department of Public Health.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

This paper will deal with some of the traditional mental health concepts and practices, and will attempt to show how they seem unsatisfactory for the understanding and handling of the complex and multi-determined phenomena of crime in society. Subsequently, I will discuss certain specific modifications in some of our mental health concepts and practices.

II

I would like to indicate here my preference for conceptualizing the problems of delinquency and crime in a rather broad framework. There has been a tendency in the mental health professions to deal with this situation as though crime were largely a "mental health" problem. The vague concept of "mental disease" has been stretched to incorporate almost all forms of social deviation. Thus, a vague concept becomes even more vague as it is used to describe and explain more and more. Similarly, various other mental health concepts have been used to explain and to deal with complex issues which encompass many areas and aspects other than those of "mental health."

It is becoming evident that traditional mental health techniques, approaches, and even some of the basic concepts, are not very applicable when dealing with the broad range of social and psychological deviations manifested in behavior labelled criminal.

To some mental health and other workers it may seem that the social network surrounding the treatment transaction may be a necessary support, but that treatment techniques and theory are essentially independent of such supporting structures. Many of our treatment programs and facilities thus operate with very little interaction or involvement with various

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

social, economic, cultural and other aspects of the problem.

However, it seems important to note that this view of the "treatment" enterprise is not very adequate, and that such a situation has rather immediate effects upon various rehabilitative and preventive programs. As Cook (3) indicates in a very interesting and informative paper, the transaction between the treatment or rehabilitative specialists and the target groups, i.e., the offenders, involves an exchange of services which in the long run are controlled by various community agencies. Hence, in the final analysis the treatment specialist is governed and controlled by the total community, and this regardless of the specialist's own theory or techniques. This is true whether we are concerned about the obtaining of adequate funds, the development of facilities and programs to broaden and improve rehabilitative endeavors, or even in regard to the cooperation and interest of society in the total readjustment of some of its members.

Before discussing some specific treatment approaches in working with adult offenders, I would like to make a few remarks in regard to why it is that some of the traditional concepts and approaches of psychotherapy are not very applicable, nor so effective, with the typical hardcore delinquent or adult offender.

The conventional therapy situation out of which traditional and most current theories of psychotherapy have developed, seems quite different from the situation faced with most offenders. Thus, the typical neurotic patient usually enters treatment voluntarily; the behavior that is regarded as troublesome in generally seen as such by both patient and the therapist;

and, furthermore, this troublesome behavior is usually not so visible as to involve large segments of the community in its alteration. In distinct contrast to this, offenders do not typically present themselves voluntarily for treatment, they do not feel very troubled, nor do they regard their behavior as necessarily indicative of any maladjustment.

It follows from the above that, since these persons do not generally come of their own accord or motivation to the treatment facility, there has to be some effort to recruit them, i.e., to "reach out" to them to provide the assistance they need to adapt more constructively to the social order. This obvious and logical approach has indeed been employed in the efforts of detached street workers, for example. Similarly, in the usual situation with many offenders, the therapist or some other social agency - not the patient - seeks to initiate treatment for the offender. The techniques developed by Slack (13) for working with "hardcore" delinquents (in which he paid them to come to him), is another logical approach to this problem.

It would seem that much of the criticism and furor brought about by Slack's innovation, springs from the clear reversal of the direction of the flow of money and its implications for conventional private practice of psychotherapy.

III

Let me turn now to a discussion of various treatment and rehabilitative programs. One of the first and most urgent needs, as I see it, is that we become much more concerned with the scientific assessment and evaluation of our efforts. The labelling of certain programs or techniques as "treat-

ment," does not automatically or necessarily make them actually therapeutic. Research and evaluation is required to determine exactly how, why, and to what degree our techniques have been effective in achieving our goals.

While this is not the place to discuss research methodology or scientific approaches to the problems of evaluation, it should be mentioned that any program of assessment would first require rather clear, precise, and fairly objective criteria. Hence, when dealing with offenders our concern has in large measure, if not entirely, to be with changing antisocial patterns of behavior and bringing about more constructive social and personal adjustment. Various other treatment goals derived from particular theoretical positions would appear to be relevant only as they include modification of the actual problem behavior. However, we might still be concerned with the efficiency with which such behavioral change is brought about. For example, the promotion of insight and understanding would be important inasmuch as it might lead to behavioral changes even though this may involve considerable expenditure of time and effort. If, however, there is no evident change in behavior even though there may be some insight, we then would end up dealing with an offender who now might commit his offenses with greater insight!

IV

Moving now to specific psychotherapeutic techniques and approaches, I would like to indicate some modifications and innovations which appear to be needed for the improvement of our efforts with the offender population.

It does not seem very surprising that traditional psychoanalytic and related approaches to psychotherapy typically have had poor results with offenders. Such methods, it will be recalled, have been developed and used for the greater part with middle and upper class, educated, verbal, motivated, anxious, introspective and typically neurotic individuals. Hence, when these techniques have then been applied, or rather misapplied, to lower class, not very educated, non-introspective, unmotivated, and acting-out character disorders, the results certainly have been far from satisfactory.

There is much evidence to suggest that middle class values, expectations, and attitudes tend to influence the goals and practice of psychotherapy with lower class patients. The requirements, particularly of the intensive and psychoanalytically oriented therapies, for the patient to talk freely, to have motivation, to forego immediate or prompt alleviation of distress for future advances in therapy, to tolerate and not act-out anxiety, etc., are all deeply imbedded in a "middle class" value system. As a result treatment of offenders is often unsuccessful with such techniques. Furthermore, I would also like to add that the very real problems presented by the offender's lack of motivation for therapy are often compounded by the fact that many therapists are equally lacking in motivation to work with such individuals.

Many of the underlying assumptions and principles of traditional depth therapies have seriously been questioned in the light of some recent research and experience in the area of behavior modification. There is rapidly accumulating evidence derived from more rigorous and learning

theory oriented treatment techniques, which casts considerable doubt on the generality and adequacy of some of the fundamental concepts of the aforementioned methods.

For instance, it has been demonstrated that significant and lasting behavioral changes can be brought about without prolonged and deep intra-psychic probing; without uncovering and understanding childhood memories; without the development of insight; and in many instances, without dealing with vague and nebulous underlying "causes." This is what we have said

Such recent work suggests that the notion of overt "symptoms" with the assumed underlying causative pathology - which model is clearly and explicitly borrowed from medicine - does not fit very well when applied to learned patterns of psychological and social behavior. While the analogy to the medical model of underlying specific cause and its overt symptoms is often used in discussing emotional and related maladjustments, it does not appear to contribute to a sound conceptualization of the problem, nor for that matter to efficient practice. Thus, there are many cases where therapists who have been concerned, not so much with how a particular behavior ("symptom") was originally learned ("caused"), but rather with how it currently is being maintained, have directly attacked and removed such behavior ("symptoms") without any resulting dire consequences, relapse or substitution of the so-called "symptoms." (4, 6, 8, 14 & 15).

V

Motivation frequently is a serious problem in the treatment of offenders. The difficulty is essentially that these persons generally

have little or no desire to change their pattern of behavior. Therapists working with offenders learn fairly soon that motivation for therapeutic change is not something to be expected as a requirement for starting treatment, but rather to gradually be developed after treatment with such individuals has already started. If the therapist keeps insisting that the offender show clear and marked motivation before he will treat them, then it is possible that this might simply be the therapist's way of saying that he does not really like to treat such persons.

The use of external motivating factors, in the form of requirement by the judge or probation or parole officer, can certainly be of help in starting treatment. This at least provides the therapist with the opportunity to then try to convert such "external" motivation into a more genuine and "internal" motivation in the offender. Another approach to this specific problem, and which was referred to earlier, is the one used by Slack and some of his colleagues (10 & 13).

Traditional therapies expend considerable time and effort seeking slow and gradual behavioral changes elicited from within the patient. That is: first change the personality of the patient (according to whatever theories or concepts the therapist uses), and then the behavior changes will follow. What has often been overlooked is that a considerable range of behavioral changes can externally be induced by manipulating the structure of the patient's environment and the consequences of his behavior. Thus, some therapists (8) working with problem children have brought about needed behavior changes in the child by assisting the parents to restructure their discipline, handling and control of the child, and without doing much direct work with the child. Likewise,

This is what happens in an [illegible]

there are many other examples which could be given from some of the remarkable work done by psychologists using operant conditioning methodology and principles with a variety of patients, e.g., hospitalized schizophrenics, institutional retarded and autistic children, stutterers, those with marital and over-weight problems, etc.[1]

Related to the above approach is the principle that specifically induced changes in one aspect of functioning can in turn trigger off other positive reactions and changes. Thus, delinquents taught to read and write, trained in educational and vocational skills, and school children given counseling specifically around study problems, have then gone on to demonstrate marked changes in various other aspects of their behavior. It seems often to be ignored that, just as negative experiences can become generalized, this same learning principle can also work in the other direction. Improvements in self-esteem and adequacy in the educational or vocational areas can become generalized and bring improvements in other areas.

It has been noted that often therapeutic progress can be more rapid and efficient if therapeutic efforts are directed at points where behavioral change seems most feasible and likely. This might not necessarily be the main problem. Change elicited in these aspects of functioning tends to generalize and influence other areas of functioning. I have found in working with a variety of offenders (exhibitionists, child molesters, and other character disorders), that when the indi-

This is not new

---

1 Such work by the operant conditioning people is of particular importance because they are developing a science of behavior modification and some remarkable technology.

vidual's self-esteem, confidence and self-assurance were improved in reference to the job, marital or social situations, such changes began to influence their behavior in regard to their offense.

VI

Even though we may be able to develop far more effective techniques for the individual and group treatment of offenders, it is obvious that with the limited manpower situation we still would be unable to make significant headway in coping with the tremendous overall problem. In view of this, and also in keeping with methods for more efficient and broadened treatment approaches, it is most essential that we turn to other potential "change agents" who can function more actively in the massive task of rehabilitation. The label "change agent" can encompass relatives and friends of the offender, probation, parole and other rehabilitation workers, the offender's sponsor, minister, etc.

There is a crying need for greater time and effort to be devoted to the training of these and other potential "change agents" so that they may provide maximum aid in the treatment process. Such an approach would particularly be indicated in an institutional setting where the inmates have frequent and regular contacts with persons other than their therapists. However, the traditional - albeit somewhat ridiculous - distinction and division between the "treatment" and "custody" staff seems quite contradictory to what might be considered an overall and comprehensive program of rehabilitation. Without a doubt the effectiveness of the overall treatment effort could greatly be enhanced if the entire institutional staff, especially the front line people, could very

actively be involved in the therapeutic process. An hour or two of therapy a week can easily be thwarted and undone by the many intervening hours and experiences which may tend to reinforce, support and encourage the very attitudes and behavior that the therapist is seeking to modify. If the relevant learning and other principles were properly utilized within the highly controlled environment of the institution, along the lines of operant conditioning for example, the rehabilitative potential of penal institutions could dramatically be improved.

Work with relatives of offenders is, of course, nothing new and something that long has been used in institutional and other settings. However, it is surprising to learn the number of places that do not have clearly formulated, systematic and on-going programs for the orientation and involvement of the offender's relatives in the overall treatment plans for the offender. At other times, projects for working with relatives appear to have been unsuccessful at least in part because of the type of approach which may have been used. It must be remembered that relatives often may have to make distinct sacrifices to get out to the institution for regular visits - especially when the institution is located several miles out of a city and public transportation not easily available. Then too they have to deal with several other immediate and pressing problems brought about by the offender's incarceration or conviction. Often they have to cope with their own feelings of resentment, hostility and also guilt and ambivalence toward the patient. Therefore, if the approach to them, in the face of the above types of feelings, is one largely in terms of their own psychopathology and with intimations that they too need to

submit to some "head-shrinking," then one would not expect to obtain a desirable response from many relatives.

Again, and dealing here also with the broad applications of treatment and rehabilitative endeavors, it is common knowledge that the sudden and abrupt shift from incarceration to complete freedom upon release into the community, is certainly not designed to aid in satisfactory and carefully regulated adjustment in the community. Many "repeaters" have a distinct apprehension, at times even strong fears, of returning to the stresses and demands of a society in which they already have experienced repeated failure. Despite such knowledge, programs of graduated release, i.e., half-way houses, pre-release guidance centers, work-release plans, etc., are very new and hardly a drop in a huge bucket. It is when the released offender returns to the actual stress of community life that he perhaps is most in need of followup and continued therapy. In addition, he requires considerable support, encouragement, help with regard to job placement and other forms of assistance. However, if - as fairly typically appears to be the case - such facilities for close followup, rehabilitation, and treatment in the community are absent, this tends to undo some of the constructive work done in the institutions and makes it rather predictable that many such offenders will be right back within a short time.

VII

And so we come to the role and responsibilities of the community at large in regard to its involvement in efforts to help in the readjustment of some of its "misfits." As was indicated earlier, the interest, coo-

eration and much greater contribution of the larger social group are indeed vital to the overall success of various programs for offenders.

The community is a very significant factor - both in terms of positive and also negative influences - in the rehabilitation of offenders. Thus, in regard to some of the negative influences, not only is there often a lack of sufficient financial and other support for the treatment specialists, but there are situations where the community can disrupt and actually defeat therapeutic efforts. Cook (3) discusses some specific examples of how programs can be disrupted or suddenly abandoned when they begin to touch upon vested interests of various community groups. He provides an instance where a program was set up when school integration led to youth group hostilities, this effort eventually foundered when the same community which had backed the program faced the issue of racial restrictions in its housing policies. Unquestionably, many other such examples could be cited.

The outstanding need therefore is for greater concern with various societal reactions and problems as they affect both the development and the modification of antisocial behavior. There is, in fact, a school of thought which holds that a successful program to combat delinquency and crime must be very much a part of a total community enterprise, in which the whole spectrum of relevant social and economic issues usually characterizing high-delinquency areas can be dealt with. This is very true. There are so many situations in the community which indeed foster and instigate various sorts of personal and social pathology. To give just one example, even though it has been well known for at least some twenty

years that prolonged emotional and social deprivation experienced by institutionalized ~~of small~~ children leads to some very serious and negative consequences later on in life, not much has been done to eliminate such institutions - like Junior Village in Washington, D. C.

Mental health and related specialists simply have to expend much more time and effort to provide essential orientation, information and consultation to the community at large. Such work is urgently needed if we are to elicit greater and more constructive community understanding and cooperation.

I would like to say again, in conclusion, that we cannot afford to get too complacent about the present state of knowledge and efficacy of our techniques and approaches to this complex social problem. Careful and systematic evaluation is imperative if we are to improve our therapeutic techniques, develop more efficient programs of rehabilitation, and significantly broaden our endeavors in the area of prevention.

To undertake the above challenge we should utilize, I believe, a more rigorous and scientific approach to the entire problem. In addition, we need to re-examine very conscientiously the adequacy and relevance of some of our traditional roles, concepts, techniques, and even our sacred cows -- which may tend to stand in the way of better and more efficient utilization of our limited manpower, funds, and facilities.

GUIDELINES FOR PRELIMINARY SCREENING OF NEWLY COMMITTED ADULT OFFENDERS

Basic Principles

1. Preliminary screening of new commitments is intended to identify what appear to be primary treatment requirements and to suggest what types of diagnostic data need to be developed in order to delineate these requirements.

2. The training and treatment resources of the institution have practical limitations which require that available facilities be concentrated on identified treatment needs where the results may be expected to be most beneficial.

3. In order to make most effective and economical use of staff time it is essential to determine as early as possible the major treatment needs of the individual.

4. The initial intake decision shall be made individually and based on the need for more information and the degree to which the offender may be considered treatable.

5. The character of the criminal behavior shall affect the initial intake decision to the extent that it is symptomatic of behavior requiring further observation and study.

6. Offenders with relatively brief sentences will be referred to only those staff members who may be able to resolve the most immediate problems in the time allotted.

Statement of Policy

1. The central issue in our quest for ways and means of refining the classification process is the identification of the treatment needs of individual offenders. Hence, the early identification of individual needs should facilitate the achievement of training and treatment goals.

Guidelines

Guidelines for identifying offenders who primary problems can be resolved through Casework and Training.

1. Direct relationship between criminality and family and/or community situations.
2. Urgent family problems, requireing referral to a community agency.
3. Need for prompt initiation of release planning.
4. Lack of basic educational or vocational skill which is apparent causal factor in criminal behavior.
5. Unstable employment history reflecting need for social education, counseling, and improved work habits.
6. Relationship between criminality and excessive use of alchol.

Guidelines for identifying offenders whose problems are largely psychological.

1. In screening offenders whose problems seem to lie primarily in the psychological area, consideration should be given to the following:
   a. Significant indications of personality disorders including difficulties in inter-personal relationships, faulty motivations, unusual behavior (i.e., self-destructive, assaultive, mental retardation, and emotional disturbance.
   b. The existence or history of a mental illness, of sexual deviation, narcotic addiction, head injury, and the like.
   c. Offenses in which psychiatric examination is indicated including: sexual offenses, arson, murder or attempted murder, rape, offenses involving cruelty or vandalism, meaningless thefts, offenses involving strange or unusual motivation, and those instances in which the offense appears entirely incom-

2. The "guidelines" are intended to serve as a flexible means of identifying:

a. offenders on whom a complete study may be required

b. offenders on whom studies in specific areas only may be needed

c. offenders for whom the study can be abbreviated.

3. The length of the period of orientation, observation and study for the individual offender shall be flexible and designed to facilitate the involvement of the offender in the institutional program as rapidly as the development of the necessary study data permits.

4. A preliminary overview of the individual offender should permit the initial identification of his treatment needs as falling primarily in one of the following general areas:

Casework and Training

Psychological

Medical

Custodial

Care

We must remember that these are broad groupings and that overlapping will exist as the guidelines are applied to any individual. The guidelines are not intended to be used as hard and fast rules, but as "indicators" to be used at the time of intake screening to identify primary problems of offenders. Diagnosis must continue throughout an offender's sentence, for he may well move from one general area to another during the course of his commitment.

5. Through such preliminary identification of major treatment needs, the classification procedures can better be employed in the intensive exploration of the individual inmate's requirements, where indicated.

patible with the individual's past behavior. Experience has shown that these offenses are often pathologically conditioned.

2. Whenever mental illness is diagnosed, the related questions of competency and responsibility should be considered. (See Manual Bulletin 301)

Guidelines for identifying offenders whose problems are primarily medical.

1. In screening offenders whose primary needs are in medical area consideration should be given to the need for medical observation and study.

2. Offenders who require medical attention and need immediate hospitalization for observation of their medical problems may include:

   a. Diabetics in need of stabilization, narcotic addicts in acute withdrawal, alcoholics having obvious withdrawal difficulties.

   b. Those with convulsive disorders, tuberculosis, or decompensated heart disease.

   c. Those who have some disabling orthopedic problem or recent injuries requiring in patient care.

   d. Those who have a significant communicable disease or who have been exposed to such diseases within the incubation period, or who have any other diseases or disabilities which the medical officer believes should have hospital care or observation.

   e. Those who are so aged and infirm as to require immediate hospitalization.

Guidelines for identifying offenders whose problems are primarily custodial.

1. Security Problems - extreme escape risks; physically aggressive assaultive inmates.

2. Offenders who present special needs for custodial control and supervision include; notorious criminals, racketeers and "Big shots" (regardless of the current offense), subversives, informers and former law enforcement officials.

Guidelines for identifying offenders who are primarily in need of institutional domiciliary care.

1. The noncriminal situational offender including embezzler, typical Immigration law violator, rural liquor law violator, sectarian Selective Service Law violator.

2. The well-institutionalized habitual offender or chronic recidivist who presents no serious management problems.

Intake Screening Procedures

1. The chief of classification and parole will assume responsibility for intake screening and will delegate this duty to the case work supervisor, where available or to a member of his staff who has demonstrated ability for diagnosis.

2. Each new commitment will be screened no later than the second working day after he arrives at the institution. It will be necessary to develop procedures which will accelerate receipt of presentence reports, FBI fingerprint records, etc. When designating the institution for service of sentence for violators, it is the practice of the Bureau to request, by copy of the wire to the U. S. Marshal, that the institution from which the man was last released forward the central file to the institution designated. This

practice will be expanded to all designations on men who, at the time of designation, are known to have previously served a sentence in one of our institutions. Institutions receiving requests by this method or from another institution will forward the central file via airmail no later than the day following receipt of the request and on the same day if possible. Institutions are authorized to send requests for central files by wire. This should be done no later than the day following commitment and if possible, on the day of commitment. The individual inmate should not be overlooked as a source of information for screening purposes.

3. Experience has shown that different caseworkers frequently demonstrate different levels of skill in working with individuals who present particular problems. For example, one caseworker may be particularly skilled in working with hostile, aggressive individuals, another with individuals presenting complicated social service problems, another with geriatric cases and another in collaborating with the psychiatrist with severely disturbed individuals. Initial assignment of individuals presenting rather gross problems of a particular nature to the caseworker who has demonstrated skill in working with such individuals is a means of making the most effective use of staff. Not all individuals would be so assigned as substantially less than half the population of most institutions present problems of such degree as to warrant selective assignment. In all instances, the treatment needs of the individual should be kept in mind in making assignments to particular caseworkers. It is not anticipated that an individual would change caseworkers during his stay at the institution and the large number of individuals who do not present gross problems may be assigned in such a manner as to balance caseworkers' workloads. Obviously, equal caseloads would not necessarily mean equal workloads under this system of case assignment. Current caseloads need not be re-distributed.

4. Initial consideration should be given to whether the offender is properly classified for the institution. If it is obvious that he has been inappropriately committed because of age, criminal history or other factors, and transportation is immediately available (within a period of 10 days) he should be brought to the immediate attention of the classification committee or the Warden together with reason for transfer. If the classification committee agrees, a memorandum report (or if scheduled transportation requires, telephone or teletype report) will be submitted to the Bureau as expeditiously as possible. The transferring institution has the responsibility to initiate requests for reports or information which would be requested if the individual were not being transferred. If transfer is accomplished prior to initial classification, all material (including test results, etc.) should be forwarded with the transferee.

5. The length of sentence will be reviewed to determine whether it is so brief that only the most immediate problem - which is release planning may be resolved.

6. Using the "guidelines" the intake worker will identify the offender's primary treatment needs, and from the data available will determine whether an abbreviated or a full classification study shall be written and if diagnostic data in a specific area needs to be given priority or can be dispensed with.

7. The type of study to be prepared and the need for additional information will determine the time required for study and together with the need for orientation will determine the length of stay of the offender in the Admission-Orientation Unit.

8. Inmates transferred from other institutions should remain in the A-O Unit only for the period necessary to prepare required reports. Inmates

Who are transferred prior to the preparation of the Classification Study (as in 4 above) will be processed as are all newly committed offenders although information available may affect the time needed to prepare the study.

9. The intake worker will prepare a suitable referral slip for transmission to department heads so they will know what material is needed and when the offender is scheduled for initial classification. A suggested form for use by the intake worker is attached but may be modified if use indicates the need for it.

10. The "Abbreviated Classification Study" need include nothing more than a complete face sheet, prior criminal record, a concise description of the current offense, a brief social history and the medical report and may be supplemented by special departmental diagnostic reports, as required. Following are instructions for a brief social history:

For those offenders who do not need a complete social history, the following minimum information should be included in the caseworker's report to the Classification Committee:

(1) Summary of family structure and family relationships and significant data related to school, employment, military, and criminal history.

(2) Present family situation - Economic status of family; residence and neighborhood; attitude of family toward offender; attitude of offender toward family. Offender's future plans: employment opportunities, resources, etc.

(3) Diagnostic impression of offender. Summary of factors which may have contributed to delinquency. Outline goals.

This report should not exceed one page. (See Sample Attached)

11. The "Full Classification Study" will be prepared according to standards outlined in Manual Bulletin 483 for preparation of studies prepared on commitments under 18 USC 4208(a)(2).

12. The initial treatment program will be developed by the full Classification Committee. It is not essential that the inmate appear before the committee and his program may be explained and interpreted to him by his caseworker.

John is a 30 year old married white man who was born in Chicago and has lived most of his life there. His home was broken by the death of his father when John was twelve years old. This made it necessary for his mother to work in order to support herself and her five children. The absence of both parents from the home resulted in very little supervision being provided for John and his brothers and sisters. He soon began truanting from school and associating with older youths who were frequently involved in delinquent acts. His adjustment in school deteriorated and at the age of 16, after completing the 9th grade, he left school in order to seek employment.

As a youth, John worked part time as a pin setter in a bowling alley, dishwasher in a restaurant and a newspaper delivery boy. While working on the latter job he was involved in several thefts from homes and was committed to a state training school. He ran away on several occasions and was involved in other thefts, which resulted in another commitment. He was finally released from the training school when he was 21 years old but was soon involved in difficulty again. After conviction for a series of robberies he was sentenced to 10 years and committed to the state reformatory. He was paroled in 1956 after serving 4 years.

John was married on July 27, 1956 and although there have been several separations his marriage is still intact. His wife reports that he is a good father when he is working and not drinking, but that he is frequently abusive to the family.

This man has no record of military service. He reports that his criminal record made him ineligible for enlistment. While confined he has worked mainly as a cook and when in the community has worked as a construction laborer and a cook. Employment has been sporadic and reports from former employers indicate he is only a fair worker, undependable and would not be considered for further employment.

John has not maintained any close ties with his mother, brothers or sisters and very little is known about them. His wife and three children are presently being supported by a welfare grant of $180 a month. He wants to return to his family when released and his wife indicates that she has taken him back before and will again. She doubts that she will be able to visit because of the expense of such a trip. John wants to work in Industries so he may help his family and save some funds for release. He has no definite release plans other than returning to his family and seeking whatever employment he can find.

This offender is serving his third major commitment and his criminal record extends over the past 13 years. He has some difficulty with his wife because of his failure to maintain steady employment, periodic drinking bouts and law violations. Previous tests indicate he is of below average intelligence and probably cannot profit from skilled training. Treatment goals should include: strengthening his present work skills or developing new low index skills, providing couseling with his marital problems, his excessive drinking and sporadic employment; and developing adequate release plans, which will no doubt necessitate referral to the Employment Placement Officer.

Mr. Boone:
This is a copy of the letter our office sent you in February - Please sign the contract attached and mail it to our office - Thank you Fred Veldsma

February 2nd, 1968

Omega Church Y's Mens Club
c/o Mr. John O. Boone
22 Butler Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30300

Dear Mr. Boone:

Christmas Trees Purchased From Our Company - 1967 - Amount Due $3,260.00

We are advised by our representative, Mr. Fred T. Veldsma, that your club was not able to sell all the trees they purchased in 1967.

Mr. Veldsma advises that you have $2,800.00 which you will send to us now as part payment on your balance of $3,260.00. This will leave you owing our company $460.00 and we understand that you plan to sell trees again in 1968 and wish to carry this balance forward and pay us in 1968. We are willing to handle your account on this basis. We would like to receive your order for trees for the 1968 season as soon as possible. We are attaching a form which we will appreciate your signing regarding the $460.00 balance you want us to carry for you until the end of 1968. Please sign and return this form to us along with your check for $2,800.00.

We will expect to hear from you in the very near future and as stated above please let us have your 1968 order at your earliest convenience.

Thank you.

Yours very truly,

SOUTHERN IMPORTERS, INC.

Dan Balderacchi

DB/mbe.
encl.

W. L. CALLOWAY, PRESIDENT W. C. PEDEN, SECRETARY C. R. YATES, TREASURER FRANKLIN THOMAS, GENERAL SECRETARY

BUTLER STREET YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

22 BUTLER STREET, NORTHEAST
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

COPY

TELEPHONE 524-0246

February 15, 1968

Mr. Ed Noble, Chairman
House of U.S.E. Advisory Board
c/o Lenox Square
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ed:

I am writing about the current status of the House of U.S.E. operations, with the hope that the Advisory Board can deal effectively and forthrightly with problems relating thereto in its meeting today.

Let me say first how much the Board of Directors and I appreciate the interest you and members of the Advisory Board have shown, and continue to show, in problems of the disadvantaged. To have you actively engaged in this project illustrates clearly the committment you have towards keeping Atlanta in the forefront as a progressive City.

As you know, there has been much concern on the part of our Butler Street YMCA Board and Administration with respect to the growing deficit in the operation of the House of U.S.E. We have tried not to be overly concerned about this because we have recognized: (1) that a deficit of $8,000 (projected to February 29, 1968), presented no insurmountable obstacle for laymen of your calibre, and (2) anticipated income from ACEP would be more than enough to eliminate the deficit. At the same time, I know you appreciate the fact that Butler Street YMCA is placed in an extremely difficult position attempting to carry on day to day operations with obligations of this magnitude penalizing our overall cash position. Also, it is becoming increasingly clear to me that prospects for actually receiving additional government funds under the present House of U.S.E. contract with ACEP are not very promising.

In light of what I have stated above, I see no alternative but to bring future expenditures of the House of U.S.E. in line with actual guaranteed income immediately, so as to at least prevent our operating deficit from becoming any larger. There may be a possibility of helping remove the presently accumulated deficit through steps I will recommend to the Advisory Board in subsequent sections of this letter, but it seems to me to be administratively unsound to continue operating at the present level of expense over income at this time.

The Advisory Board is therefore hereby advised that effective March 1, 1968, it will be necessary to reduce House of U.S.E. staff and attendant expenses drastically. We will make every effort to keep minimum program services operative at as high a quality level as possible, but we simply cannot justify any further expenditure of funds we do not see being made available in the immediate future.

I was pleased to have the Executive Committee of the House of U.S.E. Advisory Board agree to recommend the conducting of a fund raising effort by Board members in conjunction with Butler Street YMCA's approaching Annual Membership Drive. Perhaps this will provide an early solution to existing financial problems. I certainly hope so!

My other suggestion for correcting existing fiscal problems is to attempt to re-negotiate our ACEP contract with Economic Opportunity Atlanta. It seems to me that EOA ought to be willing to finance the substantial efforts House of U.S.E. staff members have put into ACEP recruitment, and/or to place some of our Agency staff on an ACEP payroll. I believe we have documentary evidence that House of U.S.E. staff has made contact with over 200 persons in an attempt to do recruiting for ACEP, although only 15 of these persons have been accepted by ACEP to date.

As pointed out in earlier discussions you and I have had, I see the House of U.S.E. as both a productive and needed service in Atlanta. I only hope we can effect a more balanced fiscal operation, and that there can be continued effort on the part of those of us related to the project to demonstrate more successfully our belief that mutually rewarding relationships can be perpetuated between divergent groups in our society when they work cooperatively towards common goals.

Sincerely yours,

Franklin W. Thomas
General Executive

FWT:cd

cc: Members of the House of Use Executive Committee
Dr. Benjamin E. Mays
Mr. W. A. Holmes
Mr. C. R. Stephens
Mr. Ocie J. Irons

DAVISON'S

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

STORES IN
ATLANTA
DOWNTOWN
LENOX SQUARE
COLUMBIA MALL
AUGUSTA
ATHENS
MACON
COLUMBUS
DOWNTOWN
CROSS COUNTRY PLAZA
SEA ISLAND

DIVISION OF
R. H. Macy & Co. Inc. N. Y.

SAMPLE LETTER MAILED FEBRUARY 29, 1968 TO YOUR PROSPECTS

There are serious problems of unrest among the young people of our community. The YMCA has developed plans to work in these critical areas as well as to extend its services to 50% more young people all over Atlanta.

The enclosed folder tells the story. I hope you will read it carefully. The $2,500,000 YMCA Capital Funds Campaign will increase "Y" facilities to serve nearly 50,000 additional young people. It is one of the most important efforts which has been undertaken in Atlanta in recent years.

Over $1,500,000 has already been pledged, but the last one million is the hardest to raise and we must have your help to be successful. A member of our Committee is going to call on you to get your pledge, which can be paid over a three year period. We urge you to join us to provide the vital facilities which will enable the "Y" to conduct an even more effective program to build character among our youth.

The time to start training our young people is now. Let us not be too late with too little. We need some pledges of $500 a year for three years to reach our goal. Will you consider making one of these? If you cannot, please make as generous a pledge as possible.

Sincerely,

Mel Smiley

Melville A. Smiley
Chairman, General Campaign

MAS:ga

W. L. CALLOWAY, PRESIDENT W. C. PEDEN, SECRETARY C. R. YATES, TREASURER FRANKLIN THOMAS, GENERAL SECRETARY

BUTLER STREET YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

22 BUTLER STREET, NORTHEAST
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

YMCA

TELEPHONE 524-0246

March 4, 1968

Dear Campaign Worker:

Our two and half-million dollar Capital Expansion Campaign is now fully under way and the clock is ticking away rapidly! All Butler Street workers are urged to attend the first Report Meeting in the Boys' Gymnasium Thursday of this week (March 7) at 6:00 p.m. Dinner will be served.

Remember, we must get this phase of the Campaign out of the way in order to take care of our regular membership contacts. Don't put this important job off--make your contacts today!

I am looking forward to seeing you Thursday promptly at 6:00 p.m.

Sincerely,

W. L. Calloway
Associate General Chairman

WLC:cd

BUTLER STREET YMCA

Capital Campaign Report For Butler Street Division

Report No. 2 - March 14, 1968

WE'RE NOW 11.09 PERCENT TOWARDS OUR GOAL

The Second Full Report of Butler 'Y' Divisions brought us up to $16,635.00 which is 11.09 percent of our $150,000 Capital Expansion quota on a total Campaign goal of $2,500,000. This leaves us only ONE WEEK to finish making all Capital Campaign contacts!

Division and Team Standings

Davis-D'Antignac Teams

M-1	H. Dawson	$ 0
M-2	W. T. Elkins	600.00
M-3	G. Evans	50.00
M-4	D. Reed	1200.00
M-5	L. Watkins	400.00
	Total M Division	$2250.00

Williamson-Smith Teams

O-1	W. Allison	$ 115.00
O-2	J. T. Berry	0
O-3	M.Cox	850.00
O-4	A. J. Martin	840.00
O-5	C. Loundy	0
	Total O Division	$1805.00

Russell-Smith Teams

N-1	J. T. Bickers	$ 700.00
N-2	O. J. Clemmons	500.00
N-3	M. Lewis	100.00
N-4	R. H. Reeves	1400.00
N-5	R. O. Sutton	1600.00
	Total N Division	$4300.00

Wilson-Moore Teams

P-1	H. N. Arnold	$500.00
P-2	B. S. Burch	1625.00
P-3	H. W. Creecy	470.00
P-4	A. V. Jett	1200.00
P-5	W. Parker	0
	Total P Division	$3795.00

Hill-Boone Teams

Q-1	B. D. Brown	$ 821.00
Q-2	B. Carter	1600.00
Q-3	L. Clemons	1083.00
Q-4	F. Johnson	121.00
Q-5	H. W. Whelchel	860.00
	Total Q Division	$4485.00

Total Subscriptions in: 64

Total Production To Date: $16,635.00

Needed to Make Quota: $133,365

OUR NEXT REPORT IS MONDAY NIGHT!!!!

(MORE ON NEXT PAGE)

Door Prize Winners

Winners of $5.00 Rich's gift certificates at the second report meeting were: Mrs. Ida Cheney, Mr. Howard Williams, and Mr. B. J. Peterson. Congratulations!

Summerhill Extension Beats Perry Homes

In a contest between Perry Homes and Summerhill Extensions at our Thursday night report meeting, Summerhill was victorious with a new total of $4,300.00! But don't count Perry Homes out - they're pushing $2,000.00 now and soon hope to catch up with Summerhill. Congratulations to division leaders, Herman Russell and Francis Smith and their captains and workers!!!

PLEASE NOTE:

A. We have only one remaining week to complete the Capital Expansion phase of this year's Campaign. Every Captain is expected to give his Division leader a complete report on the status of his workers' contacts at Report Meetings next Monday, March 18.

B. Report Meetings next Monday (March 18), will follow the same pattern as that of this past Monday night. Division M Teams will meet in the Main Butler Street Building; Division N Teams will meet at the Summerhill Extension; and Teams of Divisions P and Q will meetat the Westside Whitehead Memorial Branch Building. Each of these Report Meetings will begin promptly at 7:00 p. m., and refreshments will be served. Promptly at 7:15 p. m., the following door prizes will be drawn for at each report meeting:

1. A free cleaning-pressing job at Pal's Cleaners (suit or dress).
2. One Coca-Cola "cooler" bag.
3. Two passes to the Braves baseball game of your choice.

C. All Campaign leaders and workers are invited to the Second City-wide Report Breakfast Thursday, March 21, at 8:00 a. m. at the Marriott Motor Hotel.

SEE YOU MONDAY NIGHT WITH A BIG REPORT!!!

DR. B. E. MAYS, PRESIDENT O. J. IRONS, SECRETARY C. R. YATES, TREASURER FRANKLIN W. THOMAS, GENERAL SECRETARY

BUTLER STREET YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

22 BUTLER STREET, NORTHEAST TELEPHONE JACKSON 4-0246

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

File

August 5, 1968

Mr. John Boone
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

Please accept our very warm thanks for sharing your time and knowledge with us during our EOA-YMCA sponsored seven-week Work-Study Seminar at the YMCA's Resident Camp. The youngsters were enlightened by your presentation.

The program ended last Wednesday, July 31 and, by all means, was quite successful. Your contribution, in time and energy, was a major factor in this success.

Again, our thanks.

Sincerely,

Ocie J. Irons, Director
Work-Study Seminar

Charles R. Stephens
Assistant General Executive

OJI/CRS:cjb

THE BUTLER STREET YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1968 - 6:00 P. M.

DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS, PRESIDENT, PRESIDING

A G E N D A

Page

I. Prayer

II. Dinner

III. Minutes of the Previous Meeting....O. Irons ..... 2, 3, and 4

IV. Finance Committee Report.....R. O.Sutton .....5 and 6

V. Executive Committee Report:

A. House of USE Proposal 7

B. Request to Campbell Foundation 8

C. Loridans - Y Supervisory Committee 8

VI. Loridans - Y Development Report...W. L. Calloway 9

VII. Membership - Public Relations Report...O. Irons 10

VIII. Personnel Committee Report....H. J. Russell 10

IX. Nominating and Lay Leadership Committee Report...M. Cox..... 11

X. Program Highlights.....C. R. Stephens 12

XI. United Appeal Campaign....R. O. Sutton

XII. Report of the General Executive....F. W. Thomas..... 13

XIII. Other Business

XIV. Adjournment

BUTLER STREET YMCA

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1968

6:00 P.M.

DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS, PRESIDENT, PRESIDING

THOSE PRESENT:

John Boone	E. S. D'Antignac	Ralph McGill
H. A. Bowen	A. S. Dickerson	B. E. Mays
B. S. Burch	Jesse Hill, Jr.	C. W. Moore
John Cox	J. R. Henderson	H. J. Russell
M. A. Cox	Ocie Irons	Zenas Sears
J. H. Calhoun	Andrew Jackson	C. C. Singleton
Kenneth Carter	W. S. Jackson	R. O. Sutton
Fletcher Coombs	A. V. Jett	Q. V. Williamson
		C. R. Yates

Visitor: Walter Brooks

Staff: W. A. Holmes, C. R. Stephens, F. W. Thomas

OPENING:

Prayer was offered by Dr. Mays, after which dinner was served.

Dr. Mays recognized and welcomed the presence of new Board members: Zenas Sears, John Boone and Ralph McGill. Mr. Brooks, a visitor was representing Sam Caldwell, who was unable to attend today.

MINUTES:

The minutes of the last meeting were read. A motion was made and seconded for the acceptance of the minutes. Motion carried.

FINANCIAL REPORT:

The financial report was given by R. O. Sutton. A motion was made for the acceptance of the report. Motion carried.

Mr. Sutton also reported the proposed increase for dormitory rates. This report contained a proposed increase of billiard rates. A motion was made and seconded for the acceptance of the report. Motion carried.

Mr. Sutton continued to report the Finance Committee's action. The Committee recommended that the Executive Staff be authorized to negotiate with bidders for the most effective new Insurance Program for Butler Street "Y" staff and employees, provided the costs do not exceed the present range of Agency Share of Insurance Program expenses.

A motion was made and seconded for acceptance of this report. Motion carried.

UNITED APPEAL CAMPAIGN:

Dr. Mays made an appeal for each Board member to indicate on the United Appeal card passed around, the percentage of increase that could be expected for the 1969 Campaign.

SPECIAL HOUSING COMMITTEE:

Mr. Calloway briefed the new Board members on the status of the Y's undertaking in Housing. Mr. Calloway offered a motion that Dr. Mays be authorized to sign the preliminary applications to FHA. The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Calloway strongly urged each member of the Board to make the Tour of the area for the site of the Housing Project. Discussions followed relative to the atmosphere and the relationship between the people in the community and Butler Street. Mr. Thomas stated that an effort would be made to develope good community relations. Mr. Calloway urged that the Tour of the site should not be connected with the establishment of good community relations. A motion was made and seconded that a Tour of the site would take place July 23, 1968. The motion was carried.

CAPITAL CAMPAIGN REPORT:

Mr. Calloway exhibited the contributions made by the Butler Street Board to the Capital Campaign and commended them for the work done. However, he urged additional contributions by Board members in order to go over the top. Some plan to attack this problem was requested and would be forthcoming according to Mr. Thomas.

NOMINATING AND LAY LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE REPORT:

This Committee recommended the following for Board nomination on the 1968 Ballot:

T. M. Alexander, Sr.	J. R. Henderson	W. Parker
B. S. Burch	Mrs. R. P. Herndon	R. R. Rankin
K. Carter	A. V. Jett	J. C. Stokes
R. L. Chamberlain	B. E. Mays	J. R. Wilson, Jr.
J. J. Dennis	Eddie Murphy	M. Watson, Jr.

The Committee recommends that July 30, be the election day with ballots going out to members on July 16. Motion was made and seconded for the acceptance. Motion carried.

FEDERAL COMPLIANCE:

A motion was made authorizing the proper persons to sign the Federal Compaliance Statement regarding the integration of staff, personnel, etc. The motion was seconded and carried.

SUMMER PROGRAM:

Charles Stephens reviewed the Summer Program as outlined in the bulletin. A motion was made and seconded for the acceptance of the report. Motion carried.

EXECUTIVE REPORT:

Mr. Thomas pointed out the inclusion of a recent high school graduate for Board Membership. He also recommended consideration be given to Tony Axam, a youth from Atlanta now serving on the National YMCA Board, in the same respect. Commendations were given to Dr. Mays for his most recent accomplishments and awards. Attention was given to the honor bestowed on Vernon Jordan, a Board Member selected as a Kennedy scholar. Statements were made in regard to the involvement of individuals and the organization of the Butler Street YMCA in coping with community problems and issues.

A motion for adjournment was made at 7:45 p.m.

O. J. Irons, Secretary

FINANCIAL REPORT
Butler Street Y. M. C. A.
August, 1968

INCOME	BUDGET	Year to Date This Year	Year to Date Last Year	Current Month This Year	Current Month Last Year
Community Chest	121740.00	81160.00	73669.50	10145.00	9666.00
Contributions		4595.50	392.00		185.00
Food Service	4000.00	5886.52	1551.38	39[illegible].67	207.13
Dormitory	46000.00	37181.40	32598.97	5737.20	5573.37
Billiards	6500.00	4870.00	4353.95	442.95	450.20
Program	13250.00	3546.70	7697.75	413.55	201.30
Candy-Soft Drinks	16500.00	15520.79	12285.63	1947.24	1819.28
Gym & Service Fees	5100.00	3043.80	2867.79	657.05	386.55
Sale of Program Supplies	600.00	161.85	478.85	.25	12.30
Membership	71150.00	63193.02	57764.49	1282.65	685.05
Use of Facilities	3500.00	2111.00	2140.50	145.00	243.00
Key Deposits	1500.00	1560.00	1284.00	226.50	158.00
Phone Commissions	300.00	188.21	222.23	41.64	24.55
Miscellaneous		316.76	218.14	66.91	22.01
Camp-Day	17000.00	14660.24	13056.74	368.10	8.[illegible]
Camp-Allatoona	10570.00	7972.15	7435.64	912.36	3744.30
Totals	338887.00	245967.94	218017.56	22784.07	23369.54
E. O. A. Summer Program	35000.00	31105.80	8223.08	8065.80	8223.08
Grand Total	373887.00	277073.74	226240.64	30849.87	31592.62

EXPENDITURES	BUDGET	Year to Date This Year	Year to Date Last Year	Current Month This Year	Current Month Last Year
Salaries	211210.00	141817.31	119939.86	22946.32	20132.64
Heat-Light-Water-Rent	17100.00	12699.96	9547.32	2009.08	993.05
Building Repairs	5000.00	4667.97	6814.71	440.73	746.11
Equipment Repairs	3000.00	3889.82	3006.80	341.07	785.90
Equipment Replacements	3000.00	2803.39	2060.83	10.18	33.07
Stationery & Office Supplies	2100.00	2884.93	3176.86	122.75	727.12
Trans.-Auto Upkeep	2500.00	1433.60	1355.25	33.14	111.31
Postage	1090.00	722.90	791.71	45.93	115.01
Telephone-Telegraph	2750.00	2452.00	1857.67	269.13	233.23
Insurance-Bonds-Interest	8680.00	7475.72	2582.55	634.65	87.87
Retirement-Social Security	13500.00	7154.79	6867.15	225.14	246.39
Laundry-Linen	3000.00	2843.88	2207.17	342.12	287.75
Janitors & Bldg. Supplies	3850.00	2951.67	3330.68	458.98	273.78
Campaign	4000.00	1807.17	3702.86	887.27	.35
Key & Rent Refund	1500.00	1584.20	1434.50	256.50	259.50
Soap & Miscellaneous		1429.65	175.12	55.27	13.35
Equipment Rentals	150.00	75.54	121.22		
Taxes	960.00	1104.87	144.97	13.29	13.92
Conferences-Conventions	2160.00	985.88	1242.24	99.70	109.50
Dues to Nat'l. Orgn. Hi-Y	7500.00	6368.05	5264.94	700.00	675.00
Program	8390.00	6898.96	6891.75	805.10	272.85
Food	1400.00	3486.71	208.35	169.03	15.38
Candy-Soft Drinks	13100.00	11344.93	11472.73	1095.72	1464.87
Camp-Day	7000.00	10289.64	5102.14	1053.00	75.00
Camp-Allotoona	12200.00	4507.18	6821.94	225.26	4196.54
Totals	335080.00	243680.72	205662.62	31398.54	31838.73
E.O.A. Summer Program	35000.00	31398.27	33095.29	582.79	24772.21
Grand Total	370080.00	275078.99	238757.91	31981.33	56610.94

STATEMENT OF CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
Month of August, 1968

ASSETS:	This Year		Last Year	
Cash in Office:				
Receipts 8/31/68	1001.04		249.76	
Petty Cash	210.00	1211.04	210.00	459.76
Cash in Bank:				
Operating Fund	787.16		389.74	
EOA Recreation Fund	128.01		197.87	
Membership Campaign Fund	5618.34	4949.19	5000.00	
Resident Camp Fund			17.50	4825.61
Accounts Receivable:				
Employees	1661.13		1506.81	
EOA Recreation	285.35		13000.00	
Rents	1636.35		1636.35	
Pledges	14577.94	18160.77	16496.09	32639.25
Meter Deposits		15.00		15.00
Deferred Charges		527.16		429.00
Total Assets		24863.16		38368.62
LIABILITIES:				
Vouchers Payable:				
YMCA	8313.46		6818.71	
EOA Recreation	353.50	8666.96	10844.93	17663.64
State Tax Payable:				274.42
YMCA	204.94			
EOA Recreation	66.98	271.92		
Withholding Tax Payable:				
YMCA		2577.25		2478.95
EOA Recreation				
Social Security Payable:		965.56		1032.53
Loans Payable EOA				13000.00
Mortgage Payable		14577.94		16879.72
Sales Tax Payable		13.29		12.92
Emergency Relief				468.30
Surplus or Deficit		2209.76		12505.36
Total Liabilities		24863.16		38368.62

SUMMARY:		
Income Period Ending 8/31/68	277073.74	226240.64
Expense Period Ending 8/31/68	275078.99	238757.91
Income Over Expense 8/31/68	1994.75	12517.27
Deficit 12/31/67	4204.51	12.01
Deficit 8/31/68	2209.76	12505.36

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

September, 1968

A. HOUSE OF USE:

The Executive Committee met July 12, with Ed Noble, Chairman of the House of USE Advisory Board, to discuss growing problems with respect to operation of the House of USE ($3,800 deficit from 1967, personnel problems, need for more effective programs, etc.), and Mr. Noble revealed a desire on the part of Advisory Board leaders that the House of USE operate independently of Butler Street YMCA. The following action was taken at this meeting:

"It was moved by Mr. Calloway and seconded by Mr. Alexander that the Executive Committee recommend that the Butler Street YMCA Board of Directors agree to transfer the House of USE to an independent operation, subject to satisfactory negotiations between the Butler "Y" Executive Committee and the House of USE Advisory Board. Motion Carried."

In response to the Butler Street Executive Committee's request, Mr. Noble submitted a written proposal spelling out how a transfer of House of USE sponsorship could be effected. This proposal called for having the Atlanta Crime Commission take over administrative supervision of the House of USE for one year, after which the project would be operated by an independent Board, but the proposal also called for transfer of sponsorship immediately with no carry-over responsibility for the present operating deficit (currently approximately $4,000). The Executive Committee met again September 21, and took the following action:

"It was moved by Mr. Calloway and seconded by Mr. Alexander that the proposal be accepted, provided section L is changed by deletion of the phrase "free and clear of any outstanding debts and obligations," and with the understanding that the Advisory Board would assume full responsibility for the amount of the House of USE deficit at the time of transfer. Motion carried. It was further agreed that Dr. Mays and Messrs. Yates, Calloway and Thomas would arrange to meet with Mr. Noble before communicating any formal answer to the proposed transition."

The YMCA Executive Committee's representatives met with Mr. Noble again September 23, and it was agreed that Butler Street YMCA's request for new House of USE sponsors to pick up the deficit along with assets of the project should be communicated to Mr. Noble in writing.

The Executive Committee respectfully requests Board ratification of action taken to date on this matter.

B. REQUEST TO THE CAMPBELL FOUNDATION:

The Executive Committee approved sending a letter to the John B. Campbell Foundation from the YMCAs of Atlanta requesting an additional contribution of $100,000 to assure successful completing of the $2½ million Capital Funds Campaign. This letter also agreed to the Campbell Foundation's condition that should the additional grant be made, neither the YMCA of Metropolitan Atlanta nor Butler Street YMCA would approach the Foundation for further contributions during the next ten years. Board approval is requested of the following resolution:

> The Butler Street YMCA expresses deep appreciation to the John Bulow Foundation for its several gifts to the YMCAs of Atlanta over the past several years. In consideration of an additional grant of $100,000 to the current Capital Expansion Campaign, the Butler Street YMCA Board of Directors agrees not to seek further support from the Campbell Foundation for at least ten years.

C. LORIDANS - "Y" SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE:

In consideration of W. L. Calloway's request that he be relieved of the Chairmanship of the Butler Street YMCA Special Housing Committee, it is recommended that the Special Housing Committee name be changed to the Loridans-"Y" Development Supervisory Committee, with Charles W. Moore as Chairman and the following persons serving on the Committee:

M. R. Austell
W. L. Calloway
Fletcher Coombs
Daniel B. Hogson
J. R. Henderson
A. V. Jett
B. E. Mays
Herman Russell
W. B. Spann
Michael Trotter
Q. V. Williamson
C. R. Yates

B. E. Mays, Chairman

LORIDANS - "Y" DEVELOPMENT REPORT

September, 1968

The Loridans Foundation purchased a 50.8 acre tract of land between Jackson Parkway and Hollywood Road, NW, near Browntown Road in August, and in consultation with the Butler Street YMCA Special Housing Committee has recommended full development of the site as provided on the attached exhibit.

In mid-August, FHA office notified Loridans Foundation and Butler "Y" officials of the approval of a $2.4 million loan for construction of approximately 200 221-D (3) Housing units. A subsidiary corporation is now being formed, in compliance with FHA requirements, to assure trusteeship of this building program. Serving on the Corporation from Butler Street YMCA will be Dr. Mays, Fletcher Coombs and C. R. Yates. Loridans representatives on the Corporation will be Michael Trotter, W. B. Spann and Daniel B. Hogson.

Mr. M. R. Austell has assumed Chairmanship of a YMCA Northwest Advisory Council, made up of a cross-section of Northwest Atlanta residents, to help advise the YMCA and Loridans Foundation on the entire Development program.

Work is now proceeding on completing plans for the Housing Development, the YMCA Branch, a K-3 public school, a Branch Library, and a first-class commercial shopping center.

W. L. Calloway, Chairman
Special Housing Committee

MEMBERSHIP - PUBLIC RELATIONS REPORT

September, 1968

Program Schedules of the 1968-69 Hungry Club Forum series are in today's Board folders.

This Committee makes the following recommendations:

A. That the Emblem Club hold a program meeting Tuesday, October 15, with emphasis placed upon recognition of leaders and workers in the 1968 Capital Expansion and Membership Enrollment campaigns.

B. That Hank Aaron be presented a special citation from Butler Street YMCA at the President's Meeting Tuesday, November 26.

Ocie J. Irons, Chairman

****

PERSONNEL COMMITTEE REPORT

September, 1968

The Personnel Committee met with Thomas G. Ward June 25, following regular Board meeting, and discussed Mr. Ward's interest in becoming Executive Director of the Westside Whitehead Branch YMCA. It is recommended that approval be given to extending Mr. Ward's term as Acting Director of this Branch to October 31, 1968.

Alonzo Carey has resigned as Assistant Boys' Work Director to accept a position with the Atlanta Public School System.

Herman J. Russell, Chairman

NOMINATING AND LAY LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE REPORT

September, 1968

I. Board Member Election:

Post card ballots were mailed to 921 voting members of the Association July 16, and the Committee counted 308 returns August 7. The following persons were elected to the Class of 1971:

T. M. Alexander, Sr.
B. S. Burch
Kenneth Carter
R. L. Chamberlain
J. J. Dennis
J. R. Henderson
Mrs. R. P. Herndon
A. V. Jett
Benjamin E. Mays
Wellington Parker
Joel C. Stokes
J. R. Wilson, Jr.
Melvin Watson, Jr.

II. Recommendation for Appointment to the Board:

Mrs. Lottie Watkins

III. Recommendations for Appointment to the Advisory Council:

Henry Aaron
Tony Axom
William H. Burson
J. B. Blayton, Sr.
John Cox
A. M. Davis
Rev. A. S. Dickerson
Willie Gary
Dr. Goosby
Julius Gaines
C. C. Hubbard
J. B. Harris
Perry Hudson
W. S. Jackson
Ted Lewis
R. R. Rankin
C. A. Scott
Albert Smith
Arthur Smith
Aaron Watson
H. W. Whelchel

IV. Officers Nominated for 1968-69:

President .....Dr. Benjamin E. Mays

First Vice-President .....Herman J. Russell

Second Vice-President .....Charles Moore

Secretary..... Ocie J. Irons

Treasurer ..... C. R. Yates

Chaplain .....Reverend A. S. Dickerson

V. The President's Meeting:

It is recommended that this program be scheduled Tuesday, November 26, 1968.

M. A. Cox, Chairman

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

September, 1968

The 1968 Butler Street YMCA - E. O. A. Summer Recreation Program had employment and leadership development as its two major emphases with education and recreation as two other areas of emphases.

The program employed 115 persons in the following categories:

1.	Project Managers	5
2.	Assistant Project Managers	2
3.	Project Supervisors	3
4.	Youth Assistants	105

The leadership development emphasis was achieved through utilizing program enrollees as camp junior counselors, discussion leaders, song leaders, squad leaders, devotional leaders, team captains, leaders of cabin inspection teams, referees and scorekeepers for athletic competition and as members of the camp council to plan special talent shows, campfires, trips and similar activities.

Two of the three projects lent themselves to an educational emphasis -- the Work-Study Seminar and the Campsite Improvement Project. The work-study seminar director established formal educational tasks such as spelling, book reports and practice in the use of the library. Consultants were utilized to lend discussions on health, government, the world of work, and what to expect as a college freshman. Several trips of educational interest were also taken.

Recreation was an integral part of all of the programs.

The participants in the 1968 program were residents of the Summerhill-Mechanicsville, Perry Homes, Dixie Hills and the Kirkwood-Edgewood communities with the majority of the participants coming from Summerhill and Perry Homes. This is as it should be since these two areas represent the largest areas of Atlanta's poverty population.

Participants ranged in age from 33 years (one) to six years (three). The average age of participants in the Campsite Improvement Project was 20 years, the Resident Camping Project, 11 years and the Work-Study Seminar, 17 years.

The 1968 program was the YMCA's most successful experience since the EOA-YMCA relationship was entered into three years ago. The projects this year afforded an opportunity for more in depth programming than in previous years where the emphasis was more on massive participation. The 1968 program served a total of 312 persons directly with indirect services numbering at least four times this number when parents and guardians of the participants are considered.

Charles R. Stephens

REPORT OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE

September, 1968

Mrs. Thomas and I are deeply grateful for the many expressions of sympathy received from the Board and staff in connection with the fatal automobile accident of your Executive's sister, Miss Edwina T. Thomas of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Behold the Man, a drama based on the life of Christ, was successfully produced in Atlanta Stadium September 13, thanks to wonderful cooperation from Atlanta's business community, churches, and agencies like Butler Street YMCA. Dr. William Holmes Borders did an outstanding job of portraying the role of Christ.

Presidents and General Executives of four independent YMCAs of the Metropolitan Atlanta area met for lunch at the Georgia Tech YMCA September 19, and agreed to meet quarterly in the interest of exploring formation of a Federation of Atlanta YMCAs. Vice President Charles Moore represented Dr. Mays at the meeting.

Atlanta YMCAs will host the Annual Plenary Conference of the North American YMCA International (World Service) Committee at the Marriott Motel this coming weekend. Dr. Mays will appear on program Saturday afternoon and Saturday evening, and the Butler Street YMCA Male Chorus will furnish entertainment for the Saturday evening Banquet, when the Ethiopian Ambassador to the U. N. appears as guest speaker.

Black YMCA Directors (staff) of the United States will hold a special Conference at Paschal's Motel, with Butler Street as host Association, November 11-13. Dr. Leo Marsh is Conference Chairman and your Executive is one of two Co-Chairmen.

During recent summer months Ralph Mitchell, Charles Stephens and Franklin Thomas attended classes and conferences at Blue Ridge YMCA Assembly in North Carolina. Charles Stephens was nominated for Secretary of the Regional Association of YMCA Directors.

W. A. Holmes and J. D. Winston were listed among some thirty honorees for 20 or more years of professional service in the YMCA last August. Mr. Holmes has been in the work 30 years, and Mr. Winston 32 years.

Franklin W. Thomas

DR. B. E. MAYS, PRESIDENT O. J. IRONS, SECRETARY C. R. YATES, TREASURER FRANKLIN W. THOMAS, GENERAL SECRETARY

BUTLER STREET YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

22 BUTLER STREET, NORTHEAST TELEPHONE JACKSON 4-0246

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

October 4, 1968

Dear Friend:

As a leader in the 1968 Butler Street YMCA Campaign, you are invited and urged to attend the October 15, Emblem Club Dinner and to urge all of those who worked with you to be present!

There will be a special prize ($10 Gift Certificate) for the Campaign leader with the largest group in attendance. Other prizes will include two passes to an Atlanta Falcons' Football game, tickets to Six Flags Over Georgia, and Top Value Stamps.

We'll be looking for you and your Team(s)!

Sincerely,

Herman J. Russell

Herman J. Russell, President
Emblem Club

HJR:cd

YOU ARE INVITED TO

THE EMBLEM CLUB AWARDS DINNER

AT BUTLER STREET YMCA BOYS' ANNEX

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 6:00 P.M.

Guest Speaker: Joseph C. Bransby, Executive, Atlanta YMCA

Special Honorees: 1968 Capital and Membership Campaign Workers

Entertainment: Morris Brown College Choir

ALL YMCA MEMBERS AND FRIENDS INVITED - DINNER - $1.00 PER PERSON

TELEPHONE 524-0246 FOR RESERVATIONS

DR. B. E. MAYS, PRESIDENT O. J. IRONS, SECRETARY C. R. YATES, TREASURER FRANKLIN W. THOMAS, GENERAL SECRETARY

BUTLER STREET YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

22 BUTLER STREET, NORTHEAST TELEPHONE JACKSON 4-0246

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

October 16, 1968

Dear Board Member:

The next regular meeting of the Butler Street YMCA Board of Directors will take place Tuesday, October 22, at 6:00 p.m. in the Banquet Room of the "Y." We will follow the customary practice of serving dinner.

Our agenda will consist of several matters of importance including recommendations on the 1969 Membership Campaign, plans for the Annual President's Meeting, and an Executive Committee recommendation for permanently honoring former General Secretary Warren R. Cochran. We will also have a member of the Southern Area Council of YMCAs staff at this meeting in connection with a special assignment.

I hope you will be present and prompt, and that you will telephone Mr. Thomas' office for dinner reservations by noon October 22.

Sincerely,

Benjamin E. Mays

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, President
Board of Directors

BEM:cd

cc: Advisory Council Members

November 18, 1968

Dear Board Member:

As President of your Butler Street YMCA Board of Directors, I am greatly concerned about the approaching President's Meeting. As you know, this is the time of our Board's most meaningful association and dialogue with "Y" members and committeemen throughout all Butler Street departments and branches. Of equal importance this year is the fact that we will be honoring the first woman to ever serve as a Board member, Mrs. Geneva Haugabrooks.

You already know how I feel about the requirements of leadership. As leaders of Butler Street YMCA, every Board member ought to attend the President's Meeting, and each of us should urge other YMCA laymen to attend.

Finally, please remember to make you reservations for this Conference by November 21. I look forward to seeing you at the President's Meeting!

Sincerely,

Benjamin E. Mays

Benjamin E. Mays, President

BEM:cd

P. S. - This Conference will take the place of our regular November Board meeting.

BEM

The Butler Street YMCA Board of Directors

cordially invites you to attend its

Annual President's Conference

Tuesday, November 26, 1968 - 5:00 to 9:30 p.m.

featuring

A Testimonial Dinner

honoring

Mrs. Geneva Haugabrooks and Henry Aaron

Subscription $3.50

* * *

Conference Program Schedule

5:00 p.m. ..... Registration
5:30 - 7:00 p.m. ..... Program Discussion Groups
7:30 - 9:30 p.m. ..... Testimonial Dinner

All Events Will Take Place at Butler Street YMCA
22 Butler Street, N.E.

Please Mail Request for Tickets by Nov. 21.

W. L. CALLOWAY, PRESIDENT W. C. PEDEN, SECRETARY C. R. YATES, TREASURER FRANKLIN THOMAS, GENERAL SECRETARY

BUTLER STREET YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

File [redacted]

YMCA

22 Butler Street, NE
[redacted]
524-0246
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314

December 16, 1968

Mr. John Boone
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

I want to thank you for accepting the responsibility of Co-Ranch Boss in the 1969 Membership Roundup of Butler Street YMCA, and to ask that you reserve Wednesday, January 8, at 6:00 P.M. for a most important one hour (dinner) session for all top leaders in the Roundup. It is absolutely necessary that every leader attend this meeting!

You will find the names of each top leader for the Roundup listed on the attached page, and I know you will agree with me that this is a high quality group. With continued cooperation from you and our other colleagues in the planning of this Drive, I feel certain that 1969 will go down in history as Butler Street YMCA's greatest Membership Campaign!

Have a good holiday season, and remember I'll be expecting to see you Wednesday, January 8, 1969 promptly at 6:00 P.M.

Yours for a Great Roundup,

J. B. Harris

James B. Harris, M.D.
Big Boss

JBH:bhl

Attachment

BUTLER STREET YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Roster of Top Leadership for 1969 Membership Round Up

Dr. J. B. Harris, Big Boss
239 Auburn Avenue, N.W. (30303)
523-8191 758-6111 (home)

A. V. Jett, Co-Big Boss
1562 Bankhead Hwy, NW (30318)
799-7243 758-3878 (home)

E. S. D'Antignac, Co-Big Boss
28 Butler Street, N. E. (30303)
523-0551 524-0246 (home)

RANCH ASSIGNMENT

Ocie J. Irons, Ranch Boss
Carver Vocational School
1275 Capitol Avenue, S.W. (30315)
524-6902 799-5444 (home)

Harold Dawson, Ranch Boss
208 Auburn Avenue, N. E. (30303)
521-0549 794-3572 (home)

Charles Moore, Ranch Boss
336 Simpson Terrace, N.W. (30314)
526-3106 792-9281 (home)

Benjamin D. Brown, Ranch Boss
250 Mathewson Place, S.W. (30314)
526-6347 758-0460 (home)

Charles Atkinson, Co-Ranch Boss
513 Edgewood Avenue, N. E. (30303)
522-7727 794-6035 (home)

John Boone, Co-Ranch Boss
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W. (30303)
522-8764 344-5901 (home)

Mortimer Cox, Co-Ranch Boss
MARTA
808 Glenn Building, N. W. (30303)
524-5711 794-6156 (home)

C. C. Singleton, Co-Ranch Boss
Harper High School
535 Fairburn Road, N.W. (30331)
794-9511 794-6729 (home)

W.L.CALLOWAY, PRES., W.C.PEDEN, SEC., C.R.YATES, TREAS., FRANKLIN W.THOMAS, GEN. SEC.

THE BUTLER STREET YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

22 BUTLER STREET, NORTHEAST TELEPHONE JACKSON 4-0246

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

December 31, 1968

Dear YMCA Roundup Leader:

Please don't forget our Dinner Date with Co-Big Bosses, Ranch Bosses and Co-Ranch Bosses which is set for Wednesday, January 8, at 6:00 p.m. at the "Y."

We'll only need one hour of your time, but it is most important that everyone be present.

Sincerely,

James B. Harris

James B. Harris, M. D.
Big Boss

cd

YMCA

BUTLER STREET NEWS

YMCA

Volume II, No. 4 December, 1968

SEASONS GREETINGS 1968

IVAN ALLEN TO OPEN '69 SERIES OF BUTLER "Y"

HUNGRY CLUB

The second leg of the 1968-69 series of Butler Street YMCA's famous Hungry Club Forum will open Wednesday, January 8, at 12:15 p.m. with Atlanta's Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr. as guest speaker The Mayor is expected to talk about the current status of Atlanta's government within the broad context of the Hungry Club's general theme: "Hunger and the American Dream."

Other speakers scheduled for the upcoming series are:

January 15 Carl Sanders, Former Governor of Georgia
January 22 Dr. Thomas Jarrett, President, Atlanta University
January 29 Warren R. Cochrane, Former General Secretary, Butler Street YMCA
February 5 Reggie Murphy, Atlanta Constitution
February 12 Julian Bond, Ga.
February 19 Archbishop Donnellan, Catholic Church
February 26 John Letson, Atlanta School Superintendent
March 5 John Middleton, President, Morris Brown College
March 12 Nat Whelch, Executive Director, Commission on Community Relations
March 19 Rev. Walter Bingham Louisville, Kentucky
March 26 Bruce M. Cole, Director of Program and Staff Development, Chicago YMCA

DEPARTMENTAL NEWS

Now is the time to plan your 69 Summer Fun Program. It's later than you think. Summer is just around the corner. Put five weeks of Day Camping in your Christmas Stocking. At least one week of Resident Camping in your stocking. On Christmas day or during the Christmas season come by the YMCA in your community and sign up for the 69 Camping Season.

Late Fall and Winter Program activities for Youth at Butler Street will include: Christmas parties, Fall Basketball Tourney, Winter Basketball Program, Basketball Clinic, Special Brotherhood projects, Service Projects, Movies, Swimming, Fitness Classes, Tours, Karate and Social Recreation.

January - YMCA Month - YMCA Week
YMCA Sunday

Special Assembly Programs
Special Youth Forum
Opening of the 75th Special Program Celebration.

The Youth of the Butler YMCA are blasting into the Xmas season with parties, parties, parties. The many clubs and groups in our youth organizations wish to extend to all a VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Our Youth have a tremendous job ahead for the new year program.

FROM THE DESK of the

High Honors and awards may occassionally come to people who for one reason or another are expecting them, but I am convinced that most people receive their greatest satisfaction in a double sense when singled out for an award unexpectedly. There is first the feeling of surprise that they have been selected, and secondly there is gratification for whatever the person is presented with as a symbol of the recognition involved. I know about five well deserved sets of honorees directly related to Butler Street YMCA during recent months.

Recognizing that the YMCA is a laymen's organization, the first set of awards I call attention to occurred in August, 1968 at the YMCA Blue Ridge Assembly in North Carolina, when Associate General Executive W. A. Holmes and Boys' Work Director Joseph D. Winston each received citations for thirty years of professional service with the Young Men's Christian Association. It has been Butler Street's good fortune to have these men on its staff during their entire YMCA careers, and no more dedicated, productive and consistently loyal YMCA directors could be found anywhere in the world.

In October during the Annual Emblem Awards Dinner, trophies for top Membership Enrollment Campaign production were presented to two ladies and two men. Dr. Albert Davis and Attorney E. S. D'Antignac received the "Top Division" trophy, Mrs. Lottie Watkins was presented the "Top Team" trophy, and "Top Individual Producer" trophy went to Mrs. Alex Harvey. I know these were competition awards won by these membership drive leaders through an open contest, but they were also somewhat surprising and symbolic in the sense that no winner knew exactly what his award would be. I believe you will agree with me that these four individuals deserved such recognition, and that they are among Butler Street's most hard-working, productive and loyal lay leaders.

The third set of honorees I have in mind is a combination of

K GENERAL SECRETARY

a most unusual, remarkable woman, and an outstanding man. I refer to Mrs. Geneva Haugabrooks and Henry "Hank" Aaron, who received very impressive testamonials and awards at the President's Meeting November 26th. There is hardly a worthwhile cause in Atlanta to which Mrs. Haugabrooks has not contributed during the past quarter of a century, and "Hank" is a truly outstanding baseball "great"! Both of these generous and colorful YMCA board members represent humility and "Service to Youth" at its best.

November 27th, was the night Atlanta Omega Chapter of Y's Men International presented Young men of the Year plaques to Finley Campbell for "Education", Maynard H. Jackson for "Citizenship", Calvin Houston for "Religion", William Allison for "Public Service", Robert West for "Business" and Julian Bond for "Politics". Mr. Bond was also designated The Young Man of The Year. In addition, Officer Ernest Lyons received the Unheralded Citizens award, and a special award went to Thomas Harris. All of these honorees represent young manhood in its most useful, impressive form, and the Y's Men are to be commended for their selections.

The fifth set of awards to which I call attention involves Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and the Hungry Club Forum. The Omega Fraternity, on December 4th, cited Arthur Owens as "Omega of the Year" and Dr. Horace Tate as "Citizen of the Year". Mr. Owens is a former Butler "Y" staff member and Dr. Tate serves as a member of theHungry Club Executive Committee. Both men have achieved significantly in the field of Education, and Dr. Tate serves on the Atlanta Board of Education with distinction.

Each of the above sets of honorees has demonstrated through their individual examples of service to humanity, what I believe Christ was talking about when he said "He that saves his life shall lose it, and he who loses his life, for my sake, shall fund it." I know of no more certain a way to find true happiness!

butler street "Y" celebrates 75th anniversary '69

The 75th Anniversary of the organizing of Butler Street Young Men's Christian Association will occur during the calendar year 1969. This Association was started during the Spring of 1894 in the basement of Wheat Street Baptist Church.

Three quarters of a century is longer than most of Butler Y's present membership has been around, but it's surprising how closely the history of many different Atlanta families and institutions ties in with Butler Street YMCA. Early meetings of the Association were held at a place called Simington Hall at Cain and Fort Streets, and At Big Bethel Church, Carter Old Folk's Home, and a house previously located on the present Atlanta Life Home office grounds.

In the early 1920's Butler Street YMCA erected its main building at 22 Butler Street, NE. the Boys's Annex was added in 1949, Summerhill was purchased in 1954, the camp at Lake Allatoona was acquired in 1955, and Westside Whitehead Memorial Branch was built in 1959. Butler "Y" also established extension programs during the 1950's at Perry Homes, Egon Homes, College Park, and in Marietta.

Board Presidents for Butler Street during its early history Messers W. O. Castleberry, John Adams, C. H. Taylor and R. Giner. In more recent years the board presidency was assumed by Attorney A. T. Walden, T. M. Alexander, Sr., Jesse Hill, Jr., and W. L. Calloway. Previous Butler "Y" Executives include W. J. Trent, Rev. John Wright, J. H. Mc Grew, Rev. H. C. Chiles, and Warren R. Cochrane.

According to Board of Directors president Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, the 75th anniversary of Butler Street YMCA will be observed in several ways in 1969. Dr. Mays said first of all the Annual Membership Drive in March would have a goal of $75,000.00, one thousand dollars for each year's existence of Butler "Y". In addition, the distinguished president pointed out, construction will begin on the new Northwest Branch YMCA building near Jackson Parkway and Brownntown Road, adjacent to 216 new government-financed housing units which Butler "Y" and the Loridans Foundation are sponsoring; and thirdly, a Symposium is projected for the Fall of 1969, dealing with "The Role of the Black Social Agency".

(continued)

Dr. Mays also emphasized the fact that Butler Street YMCA is unique in many respects, and has the kind of history that makes not only the YMCA movement but all of Atlanta and people throughout the world proud of what can be accomplished by a community agency when its services remain relevant to the needs and interests of its constituency and society.

DR. JAMES B. HARRIS: MEMBERSHIP ROUNDUP BOSS

The 1969 Membership Enrollment Campaign of the Butler Street YMCA will take the form of a Western Roundup, with prominent Atlanta Physican James B. Harris holding the top position as "Big Boss". Dr. Harris is a long time YMCA member and supporter, and a member of the Board of Directors' Advisory Council.

Serving as Co-Big Bosses to Dr. Harris will be veteran YMCA campaigners Attorney Edward S. D'Antignac and A. Victor Jett. Both of these men serve on the Y Board of Directors and are active in various committees of the Association.

Dr. Harris and his co-Big Bosses have selected Ocie J. Irons, Charles W. Moore, Harold Dawson and Ben Brown to be Ranch Bosses (Division Leaders) in the Roundup. Each Ranch will also have a co-Ranch Boss. The men assuming this responsibility include Calvin C. Singleton, John Boone, Mortimer A. Cox and Charles Atkinson.

The Membership Roundup is scheduled to get underway the latter part of February. Ocie J. Irons is Chairman of the Membership Public Relations Committee.

Y MALE CHORUS TO PRESENT CONCERT JANUARY 10

The Annual Winter Concert of the Butler Street YMCA Male Chorus will take place Friday, January 10, 1969, at 8:00 p.m. in the Boys' Annex of the Butler Y. This will be a benefit concert for YMCA World Service, and all proceeds will go towards Butler Street's World Service quota.

World Service is the overseas missions program of the YMCA. It is through this medium that YMCA services are made available to hundreds of thousands of underprivileged youths in the underdeveloped countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and South America.

All YMCA members and friends are urged to attend the January 10 concert. There will be no admission fee charged, but a public offering will be taken. Contributions of $1.00 or more to YMCA World Service prior to the program will be listed as patrons for the concert.

The Hi-Y club of Westside Branch will conduct a series of fund raising projects during the months of December and January to furnish the club room in the basement. Larry Columbus is President of the club.

Under the leadership of Charles Mason, The Westside Branch is organizing dads with sons ages 6 - 9 years in preparation for the organization of Indian Guide Tribes.

The Alpha Chapter of Y's Men International is holding a paper drive during the month of December to aid in underwriting a Black Beauty Pageant in the spring. Paper may be left at Jackson's Pure Oil Station Located at 2320 Gordon Road, S. W.

A mixed choral group is being organized during the month of December under the leadership of Rev. L. T. McKibbins, pastor of Unity Baptist Church.

The Junior Leaders Clubs are sponsoring a raffle to raise funds for World Service. The activity will be culminated on Saturday, December 28, 1968 at 7:30 p.m.

The Senior Girls Leaders Club is sponsoring an after Christmas social and pajama party to raise funds for World Service.

The 76'ers will start Operation Roach and Rat Controll in the Perry Homes Community. If anyone interested, please call the Perry Homes YMCA, 524-0246.

The Perry Homes Homecoming Queen was won by Miss Vickie Robinson, second place tied with Miss June Kemp and Miss Janice Alpine.

CONGRATULATIONS GIRLS!!!!!!!!!!

DR. B. E. MAYS, PRESIDENT O. J. IRONS, SECRETARY C. R. YATES, TREASURER FRANKLIN W. THOMAS, GENERAL EXECUTIVE

BUTLER STREET YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

22 BUTLER STREET, NORTHEAST TELEPHONE JACKSON 4-0246

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

March 1, 1969

Dear Board Member:

By now you are well aware that this is the 75th Anniversary year of Butler Street YMCA and that the goal of the Membership Drive this year is 5,000 members and $75,000 cash.

As members of the Board of Directors of this outstanding agency, you and I have a responsibility to see that Butler Street YMCA's 75th Anniversary is successful. We should also take the lead in doing what we expect of others.

I am therefore urging you to attend the 75th Anniversary Membership Roundup Kickoff Dinner at the Y Wednesday, March 5, at 6:55 p.m., and I urge you further to bring your Membership contribution with you. Because of the 75th Anniversary, I am adding $75 to my own customary $100 Membership -- one dollar for each year's existence of Butler Street YMCA. I urge you to do the same, for after all $75,000 is quite a sizeable goal!

Let's make every effort to have 100 percent attendance on the part of Board members at Wednesday night's Membership Kickoff Dinner.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin E. Mays

Benjamin E. Mays, President
Board of Directors

BEM:cd

Seal of Approval
ATLANTA FUND APPEALS REVIEW BOARD

1894 OUR 75th YEAR 1969

SERVING METROPOLITAN ATLANTA FOR 75 YEARS

Card assigned to:

(This side of card for office use only)

Subscriber

Address

Total Pledge $

Paid with
Pledge $

Terms of Payment

Date	Amount	Balance	Date	Amount	Balance
	$	$		$	$

BUTLER STREET YMCA

1967 HOUSE OF USE ADVISORY BOARD ROSTER

1. Mrs. A. A. Alterman
2837 Ridgewood Circle, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30327

2. Mrs. Joseph Haas
4570 Powers Ferry Road, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30327

3. Rabbi Harry H. Epstein
2545 Arden Road, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30327

4. Mr. James Mackay
1032 Clifton Road, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30307

5. Mr. Robert Redfern, President
Redfern Sausage Company
1020 Howell Mill Road, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30318

6. Mr. Charles West, President
West Lumber Company
2951 Howell Mill Road, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30327

7. Mr. Ed Noble, President
Lenox Square, Inc.
3393 Peachtree Road, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30326

8. Mr. Dillard Munford
Chairman of Board
Atlantic Company
68 Brookwood Drive, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

9. Mr. James McGovern, Director
Atlanta Commission on Crime and
Juvenile Delinquency
52 Fairlie Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

10. Mr. Richard Freeman, Alderman
City of Atlanta
First National Bank Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

11.. Mr. Hal Suit
Director of News
WSB TV
1601 West Peachtree Street, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

12. The Honorable Jack P. Etheridge
Superior Court of Fulton County
Fulton County Court House
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

13. Dr. Barbara Pittard
Sociology Department
Georgia State College
33 Gilmer Street, SE
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

14. Mr. Jack P. Turner, Chairman
Democratic Party
William Oliver Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

15. Senator Horace Ward
859½ Hunter Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

16. Mr. W. L. Calloway, President
Butler Street YMCA
c/o 193 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

17. Dr. William S. Jackson
Atlanta University
School of Social Work
223 Chestnut Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

18. Dean Malcolm Dean
Atlanta University
223 Chestnut Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

19. Rev. Edgar Griden
Community Central Presbyterian Church
201 Washington Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

20. Mr. Travis Stewart
Labor Department
State Labor Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

21. Archbishop Halliman
2699 Peachtree Road, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

22. Dr. Allison Williams
Trinity Presbyterian Church
3003 Howell Mill Road, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30327

23. Dr. Harry Beverly
Trinity Presbyterian Church
3003 Howell Mill Road, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30327

24. Mr. Herman J. Russell
504 Fair Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

25. Dr. Nicholas Davies, M.D.
495 Westover Drive, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30305

26. Mr. John Helms
Citizens & Southern National Bank
35 Broad Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

27. Dr. Alfred A. Messer, M.D.
1365 Clifton Road, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30333

28. Mr. Peter White
3399 Kingsboro Road, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30326

29. Mr. Allison Thornwell, Jr.
3418 Pinestream Road, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30327

30. Mr. Paul Hemphill
The Atlanta Journal
10 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

31. Mr. Deanne Tucker
Dept. of Housing & Urban Development
Peachtree and Seventh Building
Sixth Floor
Atlanta, Georgia 30323

32. Major T. M. Culligan
U. S. Marine Corps
274 Fifth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30318

33. Mr. John Boone
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

34. Mr. Francis Smith
2852 Engle Road, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30318

35. Lt. Clarence J. Perry
Police Department
175 Decatur Street, SE
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

36. Mr. John Cox, Executive Director
Atlanta Youth Council
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

37. Attorney James B. Pilcher
City Attorney Office
First National Bank Building
26th Floor
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

ASSIGNMENTS

GENERAL GIFTS DIVISION - YMCA CAPITAL FUNDS CAMPAIGN, 1968

DIVISION M

DAVIS, Dr. A. M. - Chairman
522-0791

D'ANTIGNAC, Edward S. - Deputy Ch.
523-0551

Henry, T. J.

Mundy, Miss Ida

DAWSON, Harold - Captain
521-0549

Alston, J. A.

Bernice's Cafeteria

Empire Real Estate Board

Jewell, Giles D.

ALEXANDER, T. M., Jr. 524-8888

Grigsby, J. H.

Jelks, Lorenzo

Kaler, Irving K.

DAWSON, Alfonso 753-0013

Highpoint Realty Co.

Moore, Mrs. Geraldine

O'NEAL, Franklin 755-3506

Martin, Mrs. Ella R.

PATTERSON, John 424-7514

Moore, Howard, Jr.

SEARS, Zenas 688-3773

Jones, Bob

Sims TV Inc.

State Wholesalers, Inc.

ASSIGNMENTS

GENERAL GIFTS DIVISICN - YMCA CAPITAL FUNDS CAMPAIGN, 1968

DIVISION M

DAVIS, Dr. A. M. - Chairman
522-0791

D'ANTIGNAC, Edward S. - Deputy Ch.
523-0551

ELKINS, W. T. - Captain
794-0920

Moore, Percy, Sr.

BAITY, Mrs. Vivian 794-4094

Rushton Realty Co.

BUSH, Naomi 794-1998

Young, Rev. Andrew J.

CHIVERS, Mrs. Hattie 794-7329

Stafford, Rev. W. J.

FOWLKES, W. A. 524-2084

Burruss, Mrs. Faye

Hall, O. S., Sr.

Hall, Oscar, Jr.

Hodges, V. W.

Mercer, Rev. W. S.

RAINES, Mrs. Operstine 344-8192

RANKIN, Robert R. 524-4689

Fraziers Cafe Society

Raglin, Rev. M. L.

TURNIPSEED, Mrs. Arvella
758-3289

Ellis, Rev. C. N.

ASSIGNMENTS

GENERAL GIFTS DIVISION - YMCA CAPITAL FUNDS CAMPAIGN, 1968

DIVISION M

DAVIS, Dr. A. M. - Chairman
522-0791

D'ANTIGNAC, Edward S. - Deputy Ch.
523-0551

EVANS, Gilbert - Captain
688-3517 ext. 300

Mizell, Taft H.

BOWEN, Dr. H. A. 753-4171

Archer, Samuel H., Jr.

Herndon, Judge R. P.

Hornsby, Miss Dorothy

Hubbard, Carl C.

Kings, Rev. M. L., Sr.

JONES, Milton 525-7531

Thornton, Calvin

MIDDLEBROOKS, B. T. 799-1592

Blount, Fred D., Sr.

Jackson, Andrew

Jackson, Dosh

SMITH, Mrs. George B. 349-0156

Wimberly, Dewey

ASSIGNMENTS

GENERAL GIFTS DIVISION - YMCA CAPITAL FUNDS CAMPAIGN, 1968

DIVISION M

DAVIS, Dr. A. M. - Chairman
522-0791

D'ANTIGNAC, Edward S. - Deputy Ch.
523-0551

REED, Dunbar - Captain
521-0352

Austell, M. R.

Bacote, Samuel W.

Bailey Theatres

Bennett, Miss Nettie

Jackson, Dr. William S.

BEATTY, Alexander 523-9865

HENDERSON, Dr. V. 524-7762

Birchette, G. Cletus

Boger, Dr. O. L.

Brisbane, Dr. Robert

Cureton, Mrs. Sara

Jarrett, Dr. Thomas D.

HILL, Mrs. Juanita P. 524-0614

Cohen, Dr. A. V.

Cornell, Dr. R. C.

JORDAN, Vernon 522-8764

Anthony, Paul

Morgan, Charles, Jr.

MIDDLETON, Dr. John 525-7831

Bond, Dr. Horace M.

Boyd, Dr. Lawrence E.

Branch, Rev. G. Murray

Copher, Dr. Charles B.

Edmondson, Dr. Elsie

Hubert, Dr. G. Johnson

ASSIGNMENTS

GENERAL GIFTS DIVISION - YMCA CAPITAL FUNDS CAMPAIGN, 1968

DIVISION M

DAVIS, Dr. A. M. - Chairman
522-0791

D'ANTIGNAC, Edward S. - Deputy Ch.
523-0551

WATKINS, Mrs. Lottie - Captain
688-5094

Bell, Roy G.

Cooper, Brady

Cooper, Brady, Jr.

Ellison, J. B.

Moorhead, C. R.

Manley, Lewin R.

ALEXANDER, Thomas 688-5094

Dempsey, Mr. & Mrs. A. J.

BUTLER, Mrs. Linetta 799-8059

Burnside, Mrs. Mary

CHENNAULT, Robert 522-7735

Borders, William H.

Glenn, Barnabus
McClendon, F. Earl
Shy, Bishop P. Randolph
Union Baptist Church
Wheat Street Gardens

JETER, Mrs. Carolyn 758-0289

Shorter, Henry F.

MOORE, Harvey 794-3510

Newsom, Dr. Lionel H.

Williams, Rev. Russell

SMITH, Dr. Otis W. 794-4494

Holmes, H. M., Jr.

Jackson, Dr. R. B.

Jordan, Dr. Robert

Kelley, Dr. J. H.

Kelsey, Dr. A. L.

STOKES, Joel C. 524-0614

Caldwell, Allen E.

Shorter, Dr. Charles L.

Shorter, Dr. Henry F., Jr.

WILLIAMS, Howard 688-3517
ext. 327

Smith, Rev. A. R.

ASSIGNMENTS

GENERAL GIFTS DIVISION - YMCA CAPITAL FUNDS CAMPAIGN, 1968

DIVISION N

RUSSELL, Herman J. - Chairman
524-4761

SMITH, Mr. Francis - Deputy Ch.

Cannon, Mr. & Mrs. Robert O.

Ezzard, C. G., Sr.

Hancock, Mrs. Lelia B.

N.A.P.E.

BICKERS, J. T. - Captain
688-3259

Bell, Charles T.

Benn, Lorenzo

Bickers, Rev. B. W.

Fulton Federal Savings & Loan Assn.

CHAMBERLAIN, Dr. R. L. 521-0986

Reese, Louis V., M.D.

Robinson, S. S.

Saddler, Albert H.

MITCHELL, Mrs. Diane 344-8985

Geiger, Dr. G. L.

Ponder, Miss Annell

TURNER, Miss Romae 524-6861

Moreland, J. Y., Sr.

Powell, Dr. C. Clayton

Reese, Mrs. Ruth J.

WATERS, Mrs. Casandra 523-8282

Watson, Dr. Melvin

ASSIGNMENTS

GENERAL GIFTS DIVISION - YMCA CAPITAL FUNDS CAMPAIGN, 1968

DIVISION N

RUSSELL, Herman J. - Chairman
524-4761

SMITH, Mr. Francis - Deputy Ch.

CLEMMONS, O. J. - Captain
522-4612

Abrams, S. S.

Hollis, Smith, Sr.

Wheeler, J. H.

JAMES, Marone 799-0159

Tobin, Rev. L. M.

LOCKHART, Walter 373-0445

Watkins, Henry

THOMAS, Charles 373-1201

Watts, Albert H.

TILLER, Robert 378-2933

Star Liquor Store

ASSIGNMENTS

GENERAL GIFTS DIVISION - YMCA CAPITAL FUNDS CAMPAIGN, 1968

DIVISION N

RUSSELL, Herman J. - Chairman
524-4761

SMITH, Mr. Francis - Deputy Ch.

LEWIS, Miss Martha - Captain
688-3061

Ingram, J. Y.

ATKINSON, Charles 522-7727

Accurate Construction Co.

T. C. Brittain Company

Hooper, Mrs. Bessie P.

Smith-Cothran, Inc.

Williams Tile & Terrazzo Co.

CANNON, A. H. 755-8365

Weatherspool, Rev. W. W.

MILLER, Mrs. Bernice 524-6357

ASSIGNMENTS

GENERAL GIFTS DIVISION - YMCA CAPITAL FUNDS CAMPAIGN, 1968

DIVISION N

RUSSELL, Herman J. - Chairman
524-4761

SMITH, Mr. Francis - Deputy Ch.

REEVES, R. Henry - Captain
792-8235

Allen Temple A.M.E. Church

Bussey, Rev. Reuben T.

CHENEY, Mrs. Ida 758-4849

Walker, Mrs. Alma J.

HOLMES, Mrs. Ethel 522-6729

Williams, Dr. E. B.

MITCHELL, Dave 525-2151

Wiley, Frank

REEVES, Dr. J. M. 792-8235

George, C. C.

SMITH, Mrs. Francis 794-8167

Garrison, Machion S., Jr.

Garrison, Machion S., Sr.

ASSIGNMENTS

GENERAL GIFTS DIVISION - YMCA CAPITAL FUNDS CAMPAIGN, 1968

DIVISION N

RUSSELL, Herman J. - Chairman
524-4761

SMITH, Mr. Francis - Deputy Ch.

SUTTON, R. O. - Captain
524-0614

Banks, R. A.

Friendship Baptist Church

Greene, Charles W.

Houston, Melvin

CHENEY, Robert 758-4849

Tiny's Liquor Store

HART, Mrs. C. C. 794-7643

Ashmore, Clifford

Bridges, Neill A.

HILL, Samuel 522-6729

Wainwright, Raymond

PETERS, Lewis 524-5819

Smith, Bennie T.

WILKINSON, Mrs. Janie Mae 524-1340

Saint Paul A.M.E. Church

ASSIGNMENTS

GENERAL GIFTS DIVISION - YMCA CAPITAL FUNDS CAMPAIGN, 1968

DIVISION O

WILLIAMSON, Q. V. - Chairman
525-3424

SMITH, Albert - Deputy Ch.

Holloway, James L.

ALLISON, William W. - Captain
688-2033

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority

Crank, Mrs. Sujette

Greenlea, Charles

Hicks, C. A.

Jackson, Maynard H., Jr.

BARRETT, Harold 525-4266

CLAYTON, Mrs. Xernona 525-7431

Richardson, Sears S.

Robie, William T.

GRANT, Dr. Anna 688-4223

Usher, Rev. S. G.

ROBINSON, John 522-4463

Stokes, Thaddeus

WILLIAMS, Allen 799-9322

Strong, Rev. H. H.

ASSIGNMENTS

GENERAL GIFTS DIVISION - YMCA CAPITAL FUNDS CAMPAIGN, 1968

DIVISION O

WILLIAMSON, Q. V. - Chairman
525-3424

SMITH, Albert - Deputy Ch.

BERRY, John T. - Captain
349-1059

Watkins, Dewey R.

EVANS, Gregory 521-0422

Wolfe, James L.

GISSENTANNER, C. G.

Wyatt, Mrs. Juanita

JOHNSON, Herbert 344-7267

Wyatt, J. O.

MADDOX, M. H. 799-0176

Wolfe, Roy L.

PERRY, Mrs. Marie 344-0103

ASSIGNMENTS

GENERAL GIFTS DIVISION - YMCA CAPITAL FUNDS CAMPAIGN, 1968

DIVISION O

WILLIAMSON, Q. V. - Chairman
525-3424

SMITH, Albert - Deputy Ch.

COX, Mortimer - Captain
794-6159

Blayton, J. B., Sr.

Bronner, Arthur E.

BRANCH, Mrs. Thelma 799-1744

Nix, William

Robinson, Mrs. Anna W.

Robinson, Mrs. Birdie

ESTES, Sidney H. 794-4885

Penn, Dr. James H.

Pharrow, J. J.

LEWIS, Robert 875-8126

Suitt, E. Vincent

PETERSON, B. J. 799-5371

Wilson, Prince

STEPHEN, Mrs. Delores 753-8956

Blayton, Miss Doris

Blayton, Mrs. Ethel J.

Canty, Mr. & Mrs. Clarence

Wright, Ernest W.

ASSIGNMENTS

GENERAL GIFTS DIVISION - YMCA CAPITAL FUNDS CAMPAIGN, 1968

DIVISION O

WILLIAMSON, Q. V. - Chairman
525-3424

SMITH, Albert - Deputy Ch.

MARTIN, A. J. - Captain
688-1494

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity

BLACK, Charles A. 688-5140

Norwood, Robert, Sr.

Phillips, Ambrose R.

HAUGABROOKS, Mrs. Geneva 522-8217

Scott, W. A., III

HAWK, Mrs. Mable 688-2322

Peden, W. C.

Wynn, Rev. M. J.

JOHNSON, Enoch 799-9322

Stewart, Willie H.

ASSIGNMENTS

GENERAL GIFTS DIVISION - YMCA CAPITAL FUNDS CAMPAIGN, 1968

DIVISION O

WILLIAMSON, Q. V. - Chairman
525-3424

SMITH, Albert - Deputy Ch.

PAIGE, Jesse - Captain
799-8907

Washington, Mrs. Alice

BEEDLE, Mrs. Sylvia 794-2082

Zion Hill Baptist Church

EVERETT, Mrs. Dorothy L. 794-4051

HOLLYWAY, Mrs. Georgia 794-1771

LOUNDY, Calvin 875-7881 ext. 16

Woolcock, Mrs. Ozeil F.

SMITH, Mrs. Otis 349-0504

Starling, Dr. Earl A.

Wimby, Eugene

ASSIGNMENTS

GENERAL GIFTS DIVISION - YMCA CAPITAL FUNDS CAMPAIGN, 1968

DIVISION P

WILSON, J. R. - Chairman
522-9261

Liberson, Bennie

Mitchell, Mrs. J. B.

Ward, Horace T.

MOORE, Charles - Deputy Ch.
526-3106

Bearden, Bishop H. I.

Big Bethel A.M.E. Church

Bohannon, Horace A.

ARNOLD, Harold N. - Captain
794-8000

Delorne, G. E., Sr.

Green, Rev. James L.

Hunter, Father Robert B.

BANKS, W. S. 758-7615

Salters, J. E.

Yates, Roland J.

BRONNER, N. H. 344-6267

Nash, Dr. H. E.

JOHNSON, Mrs. Addie H. 522-9557

Scott, Virgil M.

SHELTON, Dr. Lee R. 688-9680

Anderson, Dr. Henry H., Jr.

Blasingame, Dr. J. T., Jr.

Brown, Dr. Louis C.

King, Dr. Delutha H., Jr.

WILLIAMS, Pelham 794-8765

Thomas, Rev. J. G.

ASSIGNMENTS

GENERAL GIFTS DIVISION - YMCA CAPITAL FUNDS CAMPAIGN, 1968

DIVISION P

WILSON, J. R. - Chairman
522-9261

MOORE, Charles - Deputy Ch.
526-3106

BURCH, B. S. - Captain
523-1506

Brown, Mrs. Lillian P.

Browne, Frederick

Forbes, Franklin L.

Mattox, F. G.

DENNIS, Dr. J. J. 794-5756

Brawley, Dr. James P.

Epps, Leonidas S.

Killingsworth, Dr. J. D.

KING, Mrs. Marjorie 758-2374

Akridge, Mrs. Virginia

Gaines, Julius E., Sr.

Simon, E. L.

STINSON, Rev. C. S., Sr. 523-2123

Brown, Dr. Calvin

Hurley, Rev. J. R.

Moore, Rev. R. W.

Shorts, Rev. R. B.

WRIGHT, Waymon S. 799-5061

Brown, Paul E. X.

Graham, Dr. Q. P.

ASSIGNMENTS

GENERAL GIFTS DIVISION - YMCA CAPITAL FUNDS CAMPAIGN, 1968

DIVISION P

WILSON, J. R. - Chairman
522-9261

MOORE, Charles - Deputy Ch.
526-3106

CREECY, Rev. Howard W. - Captain
758-7717

Cottrell, Rev. W. L.

Bottoms, Rev. L. W.

Baugh, Lt. Howard

Mt. Moriah Institutional Baptist Church

Williams, Hosea L.

BRANTLEY, Mrs. Elizabeth 794-3487

Barnett, William

Brantley, Dr. Edward J.

Bronson, Rev. Oswald P.

Coan, Rev. J. R.

Richardson, Dr. Harry V.

CHENNAULT, Otis 794-7293

Thomas, R. E., Jr.

[illegible]

CLAY, Augustus 794-5402

Rowley, J. K.

HAMILTON, Lonnie 753-6943

YANCEY, Harrison 794-8765

Milner, W. P., Jr.

Thomas, Mrs. Elloise

ASSIGNMENTS

GENERAL GIFTS DIVISION - YMCA CAPITAL FUNDS CAMPAIGN, 1968

DIVISION P

WILSON, J. R. - Chairman
522-9261

MOORE, Charles - Deputy Ch.
526-3106

JETT, A. V. - Captain
799-7243

Bass, Bryant

First Congregational Church

Hamilton, Miss N. M.

L. W. Air Condition and Heating

McEwen, Dr. Homer C.

CHANDLER, Mrs. Erdie W. 753-8801

Amos Drug Store

Beavers, Mr. & Mrs. Marcus

Chivers, Dr. Walter

Hollowell, Donald

Jones, Dr. E. A.

CROOKS, K. B. M., Jr. 758-6649

Atlanta Secretarial League

Barksdale, Dr. R. K.

EPPS, Rev. A. C. 758-2149

Dorsey, Rev. E. H.

Providence Baptist Church

FULLER, L. J. 688-1033

Lowe, Charles W.

GOODLETT, John A. 758-7990

Ashley, Dr. Emmett J.

Daniels, Joseph E.

Jenkins, Mrs. Victoria

Jones, Thomas L.

ASSIGNMENTS

GENERAL GIFTS DIVISION - YMCA CAPITAL FUNDS CAMPAIGN, 1968

DIVISION P

WILSON, J. R. - Chairman
522-9261

MOORE, Charles - Deputy Ch.
526-3106

PARKER, Wellington - Captain
525-6112

Gill, John T.

Neal, Dr. X. L.

BRANCH, Ludwin 344-2685

Abernathy, Rev. Ralph

Atlanta Car-For-Hire

Dawson, Matthew

Jackson, Hubert

HADLEY, Roy 755-8760

Thomas, Eugene E.

HEARD, Geoffrey 344-3234

Costen, Rev. James H.

Fears, Capers G.

Furlow, Henry J.

McCloud, J. Oscar

LAWS, Eddie 524-4126

Dean, Malcolm

Johnson, James E.

Prather, George L.

Prather, Mrs. I. B.

Wade, Lyndon A.

PARKER, Perlum, Sr. 521-3345

Hunter, J. Andrew

ASSIGNMENTS

GENERAL GIFTS DIVISION - YMCA CAPITAL FUNDS CAMPAIGN, 1968

DIVISION Q

HILL, Jesse, Jr. - Chairman
523-6086

Bryant Lithographers

BOONE, John O. - Deputy Ch.
627-2411

Ransom, Rev. P. F.

Southern Regional Council

BROWN, Rep. Ben D. - Captain
758-4600

Alexander, William H.

Bently, Hon. James L., Jr.

Bond, Rep. Julian

Brown, Clarence L.

Felton, Jule W.

Hamilton, Dr. H. C.

Hood, John

ANDERSON, Harvey 344-6872

Berrien, Rev. Z. T.

CARTER, L. J. 799-0809

Murray, Earl S.

COCHRAN, J. H. 799-6333

Harper, Sanford

Tucker, Deane C.

NEALY, Robert 344-8455

Sterling Jewelry Company

SINGLETON, Calvin C. 794-6729

Long, Travas L.

Nelson, Frank M.

ASSIGNMENTS

GENERAL GIFTS DIVISION - YMCA CAPITAL FUNDS CAMPAIGN, 1968

DIVISION Q

HILL, Jesse, Jr. - Chairman
523-6086

BOONE, John O. - Deputy Ch.
627-2411

CARTER, Mrs. Betty - Captain
799-0809

Searcy, Rev. E. R.

Shropshire, Dr. W. B.

West Hunter Baptist Church

EURE, Mrs. Joyce 794-5068

Starr, T. R.

Sullivan, Dr. F. W.

HAWKINS, Mrs. Virginia 799-1545

Barksdale, Everette, Jr.

IRONS, Mrs. Amilia 799-5444

Lews, Phyllis

Pitts, Beulah F.

JOHNSON, Mrs. Agnes 792-7751

Allison, Mrs. Ollivette

Barbour, Rev. Henry

Johnson, Harrison

McCree, Otis W.

Pure Oil Company

VINES, Mrs. Dorothy 794-0097

Calhoun, Mrs. Ruth Pearson

Vines, Albert F., Jr.

Y Menettes

ASSIGNMENTS

GENERAL GIFTS DIVISION - YMCA CAPITAL FUNDS CAMPAIGN, 1968

DIVISION Q

HILL, Jesse, Jr. - Chairman
523-6086

BOONE, John O. - Deputy Ch.
627-2411

CLEMONS, Larry - Captain
373-3072

Whalum, W. D.

ANDREWS, Ellie 753-0857

Thomas, Jesse O.

BARRETT, Harold 525-4266

Bill's Grocery Store

DeShazor, Mrs. Emma

COX, John 522-4463

Arnold, Miss Susie B.

Banks, Newt A.

Clark, Charles E.

Leak, Donald

MIMS, Larry 753-7447

Wilkes, Bishop W. R.

REDMOND, Pozie 794-7293

Culpepper, Ralph

Logan, Miss Sylvia A.

ASSIGNMENTS

GENERAL GIFTS DIVISION - YMCA CAPITAL FUNDS CAMPAIGN, 1968

DIVISION Q

HILL, Jesse, Jr. - Chairman
523-6086

BOONE, John O. - Deputy Ch.
627-2411

JOHNSON, Fred - Captain
525-3424

Aronoff, Alex

Romm, Mendell, Jr.

GARY, Willie

Scott, Father Warren
White, Milton

GOOLSBY, Thomas 622-2356

Thomas, Harold H.

HENDERSON, Cornilius 799-6141

Grier, Rev. J. D.

Humphrey, Rev. A. L.

Lewis, A. J., II

JACKSON, Ira 753-2543

Smith, Dr. Harvey R.

KNOX, Alfred 799-5402

Perry, Harmon G.

ASSIGNMENTS

GENERAL GIFTS DIVISION - YMCA CAPITAL FUNDS CAMPAIGN, 1968

DIVISION Q

HILL, Jesse, Jr. - Chairman
523-6086

BOONE, John O. - Deputy Ch.
627-2411

WHELCHEL, Dr. H. W. - Captain
688-7746

Sellers, J. H.

Sellers, J. W.

Y's Men Club

CLARK, Jimmy 758-8413

Anderson, Rev. Paul A.

McGhee, Joseph D.

COUCH, James W. 794-2551

HARRIS, Thomas E. 753-5634

Smith, Redic N.

HAWKINS, T. D. 799-1545

Chisolm, James

Crenshaw, Welborn C.

Dee's Super Market

HUDSON, J. D. 524-1642

Davenport, Pete

ASSIGNMENTS

GENERAL GIFTS DIVISION - YMCA CAPITAL FUNDS CAMPAIGN, 1968

MISCELLANEOUS

JACKSON, Marion E. - Self
521-1459

THORPE, Otis - Self
794-6500

CALHOUN, John H. 525-4262

Alverson, Judge Luther

Atlanta Business League

Black, Harold A.

Fowler, Mrs Eleanor A.

Webb, Judge James

CALLOWAY, W. L. 522-4525

Cochrane, Warren R.

Mason, Dr. W. A.

Pilgrim Health & Life Insurance Co.

Walker, S.W., II

FAVORS, I., Jr.

American Veterans Post # 617

Ashby Liquor Store

Auburn Avenue Casino

Favors, Irwin, Sr.

Joe's Liquor Store

GAINES, Julius 522-9917

Brown - Wright Supply Corp.

Moore, Ray

IRONS, C. 799-5444

Andrews, Miss Doris

Arnold, Marshall B.

Bowden, Richard P.

Coleman, Carter E., Sr.

Franklin, Harold

SIMMONS, J. Russell 521-1459

Carsons Furniture & Appliances

Clearvue Glass & Mirror Co.

Laundry Dry Cleaning and Dye

THOMAS, Franklin 524-0246

Borders, Dr. W. H., Jr.

Carter, Kenneth

Goosby, Dr. Charles F.

Harper, Dr. William N.

Talmadge, Sen.Herman

Wilson, McKinley

TOOMER, G. 524-0246

Bailey, W. F.

WARD, Thomas 524-0246

Hall, Dr. John E.

MISCELLANEOUS

ASSIGNMENTS

GENERAL GIFTS DIVISION - YMCA CAPITAL FUNDS CAMPAIGN, 1968

MISCELLANEOUS

WATSON, A. L. 794-9727

Long, Ralph

Moreland, Mrs. Carlotte

Murphy, H. S.

Odom, Raymonde, Sr.

Owens, Arthur R., Sr.

WINSTON, J. D. 524-0246

Cornell, C. N.

WYNN, Henry 521-3616

Ace Cigarette Service, Inc.

American Legion Post # 574

Associated Booking Corp.

Atlanta Crown Distributing Co.

Atlanta Fixture and Sales

Atlanta Lighting Fixture Co.

Atlanta Music Service

Lance, Major

Queen Booking Corp

E. B. Rice and Co.

Shaw Artists Corp.

Thomas Beverage Co.

Universal Attractions, Inc.

Zimmerman's Squire Shoppe

File

BUTLER STREET Y.M.C.A.

1969 MEMBERSHIP ENROLLMENT CAMPAIGN

GOAL: 5,000 Members $75,000.00 Cash

Dr. J. B. Harris
Big Boss

E. S. D'Antignac
Co-Big Boss

A. V. Jett
Co-Big Boss

Ranch Bosses
Harold Dawson
Ocie Irons
Charles Moore
Ben Brown

Co-Ranch Bosses
Charles Atkinson
Mortimer Cox
C. C. Singleton
John Boone

SUGGESTED LIST OF PERSONS TO CONTACT AS CAMPAIGN WORKERS

THIS IS SIMPLY A SUGGESTED PROSPECT LIST

OTHER NAMES YOU THINK OF MAY BE ADDED.

Note: Please obtain signed Riders' (Workers) Pledge Cards from all persons who agree to work and immediately turn them in at the Campaign office.

BUTLER STREET YMCA
22 Butler Street, Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
524-0246

1969
MEMBERSHIP ROUNDUP

PROSPECTIVE RIDERS' LIST

NAME	ADDRESS	ZIP	TELEPHONE
Alexander, T. M., Jr.	190 Hermer Circle, NW	30311	
Alston, J. A.	195 Auburn Ave., NE	30303	525-7262
Anderson, Harvey	305 Whitworth Dr., SW	30331	344-6872
Arnold, H. N.	239 Auburn Ave., NE	30303	521-2355
Austell, M. R.	2811 Engle Rd., NW	30318	794-8487
Baity, Vivian, Mrs.	865 Kings Grant Dr., SW	30318	794-4094
Banks, Newt A.	611 W. Harvard Ave. C/P	Ga.	761-1144
Banks, W. S.	1179 Fountain Dr., SW	30314	758-7615
Barksdale, Azalia, Mrs.	587 Lyric Way, NW	30318	795-9016
Barksdale, Everette	587 Lyric Way, NW	30318	794-9016
Barnes, Loretta, Mrs.	968 Linam Ave., SE	30315	523-3505
Bass, Bryant	401 Cairo St., NW	30314	688-1184
Beamon, B. B.	235 Auburn Ave., NE	30303	525-9138
Bell, Mary, Mrs.	184 Line Rd., NW	30331	344-0436
Bell, R. C., Dr.	806 Hunter Street, SW	30314	524-7961
Bickers, B. W.	227 Wellington St., SW	30314	PL 5-5263
Black, Charles	3791 Rockport Pl, SW		344-8214
Blasingame, J. T., Dr.	239 Auburn Ave., NE	30303	688-0707
Bohannon, Horace	3206 Amhurst Dr., NW	30318	974-0402
Bond, Julian	162 Euharlee, SW	30314	758-6985
Boone, Joseph, Rev.	4520 Clement Dr., SW	30311	344-1831
Bradley, Wonzer	3720 Hill Acres Rd., SW	30331	344-9875
Brayboy, Mrs. Ella	200 Chappell Rd., NW	30314	755-6793
Bronner, N. H.	901 Hunter St., NW	30314	524-6979
Broomfield, H. M.	226 Silver Springs Cir., NW	30318	755-8864
Brown, Calvin, Dr.	68 Morris Brown Dr., NW	30314	753-4346
Brown, L. P., Mrs.	2770 Valley Heart Dr., NW	30318	794-0049

NAME	ADDRESS	ZIP	TELEPHONE
Brown, Paul E. X.	2365 Beach Way, SW	30310	753-3497
Bryan, A. W.	1612 Merlin Ave., SE	30317	688-6206
Bussey, R. T., Rev.	158 Chicamauga Ave., SW	30314	688-2855
Butler, H. M., Sr.	22 Butler St., NE	30303	524-0246
Calhoun, John H.	101 Marietta St., NW	30318	525-4262
Carter, Kenneth	455 E. Lemon Street, Marietta, Ga.		5
Carter, Larce J.	555 Church St., NW	30318	799-0809
Chamberlain, R. L., Dr.	236 Auburn Ave., NE	30303	521-0986
Chambliss, Evangline, Mrs.	175 Auburn Ave., NE	30303	524-6861
Chandler, Erdie, Mrs.	1138 Fountain Dr., SW	30314	Pl 3-8801
Cheney, Ida, Mrs.	163 Chappell Rd., NW	30314	758-4849
Cheney, Robert	163 Chappell Rd., NW	30314	758-4849
Chennault, B. Q.	936 Mayson Turner Rd., NW	30314	
Chennault, Otis	2130 Penelope St., NW	30314	794-7293
Chisolm, James	2749 Veltre Pl., SW	30311	349-0577
Chivers, Hattie, Mrs.	2240 Verbena St., NW #19	30314	794-4022
Clayton, Charles, Att'y	28 Butler St., NE	30303	523-0551
Cochran, John, Jr.	2782 Santa Barbara Dr., NW	30318	799-6333
Cochran, Ruth, Mrs.	2782 Santa Barbara Dr., NW	30318	799-6333
Cohen, A. V., Dr.	239 W. Lake Ave., NW #515	30314	525-0624
Coleman, Carter	158½ Auburn Ave., NE	30303	524-6231
Coleman, George	239 Auburn Ave., Suite 400	30303	521-1459
Coombs, Fletcher	205 Auburn Ave., NE	30303	523-8282
Cooper, Eunice, Mrs.	248 Chicagmauga Ave., SW	30314	Pl 3-6859
Costen, J. H., Rev.	586 Lynn Valley Rd., SW	30311	344-1806
Cothran, Tilman C.	1742 Detroit Ct., NW	30314	794-3406
Couch, James W.	867 Hunter St., NW	30314	Sy-2551
Couch, Ruby, Mrs.	2760 Collier Dr., NW	30318	
Creecy, H., W., Rev.	192 Ashby St., SW	30314	758-7717
Chapple, Bennie, Mrs.	3262 Jamica Road, NW	30318	

NAME	ADDRESS	ZIP	TELEPHONE
Crittendon, T. J.	688 Fair Street, SW	30314	
Daniels, Joseph	750 East Avenue, NE	30312	688-4953
Daugherty, J. C., Att'y	941 Jett Street, NW	30314	524-5856
Dawson, Alphonso	3000 Gordon Rd., SW	30311	755-3003
Dean, Malcolm	223 Chestnut St., NW	30314	523-6431
Dennis, J. J., Dr.	204 Linkwood Rd., SW	30311	524-5970
DeShazor, Emma, Mrs.	551 Houston Street, NE	30312	523-1748
Dickerson, A. S., Rev.	1507 Mozley Pl., NW	30314	753-2980
Dobbs, Wesley	856 Harwell Road, NW	30318	794-1310
Dorsey, E. H., Rev.	66 W. Lake Avenue, NW	30314	794-6433
Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene	336 Angier Ave., NE	30312	874-1152
Ellison, J. B., Dr.	195 Auburn Avenue, NE	30303	523-4968
Eure, William J.	2922 Old Know Drive, NW	30318	799-6915
Evans, Gilbert	2953 Collier Drive, NW	30318	794-1919
Ezzard, C. G.	245 Atlanta Avenue, SE	30315	627-1187
Fuller, L. J.	5 Chestnut Street, NW	30314	688-1035
Furlow, H. J.	1047 Simpson Street, NW	30314	521-1639
Gaines, W. C.	3254 Amhurst Drive, NW	30318	799-5494
Garrison, Machion, Jr.	477 Fedora Way, NW	30331	794-0166
Gary, Willie	1275 Capitol Avenue, SW	30315	524-6008
Goodlett, John	1700 Barrett Road, NW	30331	792-7649
Goodlett, Lillian	1700 Barrett Road, NW	30314	792-7649
Goolsby, Charles, Dr.	957 Hunter Street, NW	30314	525-2789
Greene, Charles	3732 Mozley Place, SW	30314	755-0501
Greenlea, C. W.	3732 Wisteria Lane, SW	30331	344-4429
Grigsby, Howard	192 Chicamauga Ave., SW	30314	755-5614
Hamilton, Lonnie	228 Mathewson Place, SW	30314	753-6943

NAME	ADDRESS	ZIP	TELEPHONE
Hancock, Leila, Mrs.	690 Terry Street, SE	30315	688-1997
Harris, Eloise, Mrs.	3311 Rabun Drive, SW	30311	349-1854
Harris, Irving	3311 Rabun Drive, SW	30311	349-1854
Harris, Thomas	540 Peyton Road, SW	30311	753-5634
Hart, Edna, Mrs.	2080 Valley Heart Drive, NW	30318	
Hawkins, T. D.	2913 Renfro Drive, NW	30318	794-1545
Hawkins, Virginia, Mrs.	2913 Renfro Drive, NW	30318	794-1545
Heard, Geoffrey	3399 Elmtree Drive, SW	30311	344-3254
Hendricks, H. B.	2341 Larchwood Street, SW	30310	758-3681
Hill, John B.	111 Leathers Circle, NW	30314	794-1632
Hillsman, Edga	982 Ashby Grove, SW	30314	753-6346
Hogan, Florence, Mrs.	60 Warren Street, SE	30317	622-6670
Hollis, Smith	210 Aaron Street, NW	30314	794-1613
Holloway, James	3399 Pamlico Drive, SW	30311	344-8862
Hollowell, Donald, Att'y	2840 Dale Creek Drive, NW	30318	525-8372
Holmes, Ethel, Mrs.	569 Reed Street, SE	30315	522-6729
Hooper, Bessie, Mrs.	2698 Collier Drive, NW	30318	794-6185
Hornsby, Dorothy, Miss	2895 Collier Drive, NW	30318	794-6185
Hubbard, Carl C.	520 Parkway Drive, NE	30308	876-1413
Hudson, Delores, Mrs.	1159 Mobile Street, NW	0314	524-1642
Hudson, J. D.	1159 Mobile Street, NW	30314	524-1642
Irons, Amelia, Mrs.	2863 Handy Drive, NW	30318	799-5444
Jackson, Andrew	1507 Mims Street, SW	30314	755-0454
Jackson, D. R.	43 W. Lake Avenue, NW	30314	794-5665
Jackson, Hubert	723 Waterford Road, NW	30318	794-6129
Jackson, Genie, Mrs.	30 Butler Street, NE	30303	523-9829
Jackson, Marion, Mrs.	2907 Eleanor Terrace, NW	30318	521-1459

NAME	ADDRESS	ZIP	TELEPHONE
Jefferson, Evelyn, Miss	293 Sunset Avenue, NW	30314	525-2589
Jenkins, Victoria Mrs.	205 Rockmart Drive, NW	30314	758-6350
Jesse, A. L.	125 Chappell Road, SW	30314	755-9490
Johnson, Clarence	4627 Bakers Ferry Road, SW	30331	344-0434
Johnson, Greta, Mrs.	4627 Bakers Ferry Road, SW	30331	344-0434
Johnson, Harrison	178 Hermer Circle, NW	30318	792-7751
Johnson, J. C.	2770 Engle Road, NW	30318	794-2197
Johnson, Leroy R.	372 Larchmont Drive, NW	30318	794-5609
Jones, Q. P.	402 Fielding Lane, SW	30311	758-7587
Jordan, Obadiah	2669 Santa Monica Drive, NW	30318	794-5902
Kimble, Carolyn, Miss	287 Prospect Place, NE	30312	522-2090
King, Cornelius	1494 Mozley Place, SW	30314	758-2374
King, Marjorie, Mrs.	2914 Keats Drive	30311	758-2374
Laws, E. M.	137 Griffin Street, NW	30314	524-4126
Leathers, C. W.	139 West Lake Ave., NW	30314	794-3877
Lewis, A. J.	1320 Pryor Road, SW	30315	622-8116
Lewis, Martha, Mrs.	360 McKinzie Drive, NE	30312	688-6802
Lovelace, C. E., Mrs.	2376 Larchwood Street, SW	30310	755-1580
Luckett, Clarence	692 Skipper Drive, NW	30318	799-5648
Luckett, Shirley	692 Skipper Drive, NW	30318	799-5648
Mangham, Marvin	549 Collier Ridge Drive, NW	30318	794-7781
Martin, A. J.	101 Marietta Street (ACEP)	30303	
Martin, Ella R.	250 Auburn Avenue, NE	30303	758-4663
Mason, W.A.	239 West Lake Avenue, NW	30314	799-8096
McCloud, J. Oscar, Rev.	635 Peyton Road, SW	30311	755-0278
Mercer, W. S., Rev.	284 Hightower Road, NW	30318	794-0451
Middlebrooks, B. T.	762 Fairburn Road, NW	30318	799-1592
Mitchell, Ralph	315 Flagstone Drive, SW	30331	344-8985
Mizell, T. H.	140 Burbank Drive, NW	30314	755-7833

NAME	ADDRESS	ZIP	TELEPHONE
Moody, Trimble	2980 Delmar Lane, NW	30331	
Moreland, J. Y.	12 Chappell Road, SW	30314	753-8276
Mundy, Ida, Mrs.	2521 Dale Creek Drive, NW	30318	794-7211
Murray, Earl S.	3767 Wisteria Lane, SW	30331	344-1965
Nix, William	223 Chestnut Street, SW	30314	521-1353
Parker, Perlum	342 Cairo Street, NW	30314	521-0792
Parker, Wellington, Dr.	426 Newport Street, NW	30314	525-8112
Patterson, Esmond	110 Edgewood Avenue, NE	30303	688-3773
Peden,W. C.	1341 Gideon Drive, SW	30314	755-7014
Perrin, Alyce, Mrs.	2414 Harvel Drive, NW	30318	755-7590
Pharrow, J. J.	568 Johnson Avenue, NE	30312	688-3178
Porter, Gladys, Mrs.	104 Burbank Drive, NW	30314	522-6697
Powell, C. Clayton, Dr.	864½ Hunter Street, SW	30314	522-5027
Powell, Romae, Att'y	403 Fielding Lane, SW	30311	758-8859
Raines, Oprienstine, Mrs.	357 Bowen Circle, SW #4	30315	622-8338
Ramseur, Francis A.	560 Lynn Valley Road, SW	30311	344-7755
Ransom, P. F., Rev.	1244 Simpson Road, NW	30314	755-7896
Redmond, Evelyn, Mrs.	1646 Nekoma Street, NW	30318	799-6545
Redmond, Pozie	1646 Nekoma Street, NW	30318	799-6545
Reeves, R. Henry	433 Hightower Road, NW	30318	799-7567
Richardon, J. M.	420 Larchmont Drive, SW	30311	794-1488
Richardson, Sarah, Mrs.	420 Larchmont Drive, SW	30311	794-1488
Robie, W. T.	765 Hunter Street, NW	30314	688-5015
Robinson, Anna W., Mrs.	987 Palmetto Avenue, SW	30314	753-6787
Robinson, Cornelia, Mrs.	386 North Avenue, NE	30308	872-8722
Robinson, S. S. Att'y	175 Auburn Avenue, NE	30303	688-6951
Rowe, William, Rev.	211 Chicamauga Avenue, SW	30314	755-4947

NAME	ADDRESS	ZIP	TELEPHONE
Saddler, Albert	330 Auburn Avenue, NE	30303	524-0666
Scott, Lucille, Mrs.	210 Auburn Avenue, NE	30303	521-1459
Scott, W. A., III	210 Auburn Avenue, NE	30303	521-1459
Sherman, Ora, Mrs.	627 Simpson Street, NW	30314	753-3701
Shorter, Charles Dr.	250 Auburn Avenue, NE	30303	525-3969
Shorpshire, J. W.	958 DeSoto Street, NW	30314	524-1633
Shorpshire, W. B., Dr.	9½ Ashby Street, NW	30314	521-2219
Sims, O'Lillian, Mrs.	710 Plainsville Drive, SW	30311	344-0229
Sims, William	710 Plainsville Drive, SW	30311	344-0229
Slack, Marshall	1397 Hunter Street, SW	30314	755-7080
Smith, A. F.	1041 Kerry Drive, NW	30318	794-1591
Smith, Benny T.	209 Archcrest Drive, Hapeville, Ga.		766-3984
Smith, C. Miles, Dr.	239 Est Lake Avenue, NW	30314	794-1266
Smith, Redic	778 Waterford Road, NW	30318	794-9969
Stanley, William L.	1830 Penelope Road, NW	30314	794-1104
Starling, Earl	129 Lawshe Street, SW	30314	522-5249
Stephens, Dan	202 Auburn Avenue, NE	30303	523-9796
Stephens, Delores, Mrs.	440 Lynhurst Drive, SW	30311	753-8956
Still, Robert J.	255 Haas Avenue, SE	30315	524-8267
Stokes, Joel	965 Hunter Street, NW	30314	525-3892
R. O. Sutton	212 Auburn Avenue, NE	30303	525-3892
Thomas, Eloise, Mrs.	116 Atlanta Avenue, College Park, Georgia		761-5978
Thomas, Harold H.	955 Parsons Street, SW	30314	753-7660
Thomas, R. E., Att'y	175 Auburn Avenue, NE	30303	522-2355
Thompson, A. L.	110 Leathers Circle, NW	30314	794-1874
Thompson, R. A.	1050 Penelope Road, NW	30314	794-8098
Thornton, Calvin	572 Fielding Lane, SW	30318	753-5584
Thorpe, Otis	2919 Renfro Drive, NW	30318	794-6500

NAME	ADDRESS	ZIP	TELEPHONE
Turnipseed, Arvella, Mrs.	1434 Adele Avenue, SW	30314	758-3289
Vines, A. F.	600 Lyric Way, NW	30318	794-0097
Vines, Dorothy, Mrs.	600 Lyric Way, NW	30318	794-0097
Wainwright, Raymond	55 Leathers Circle, NW	30314	794-5965
Walker, Alma, Mrs.	81 Burbank Drive, NW	30314	755-9477
Ward, Horace, Att'y	859½ Hunter Street, NW	30314	525-8372
Warner, Clinton, Dr.	483 Fielding Lane, SW	30311	748-6413
Watkins, Dewey	235 Griffin Street, NW	30314	688-5169
Watkins, Henry	107 Mathewson Place, SW	30314	753-0034
Watson, Melvin, Dr.	872 Parsons Street, SW	30314	755-4850
Weaver, E. K., Dr.	23 Chestnut Street, SW	30314	523-6431
Weems, E. G.	124 Vanira Avenue, NE	30315	627-4211
Wheeler, Joseph	846 Bolton Place, NW	30331	799-7930
Whelchel, H. W., Dr.	3257 Amhurst Drive, NW	30318	794-5717
Wilbon, J. A., Rev.	2726 Collier Drive, NW	30318	799-8154
Wilkinson, Janie, Mrs.	82 Sunset Avenue, NW	30314	524-1340
Williams, Bennie C.	675 Albert Street, NW	30318	
Williams, E. B., Dr.	855 Fair Street, SW	30314	755-6531
Wilson, Bernice, Mrs.	1498 Mozley Drive, SW	30314	758-3691
Wilson, Clara I., Mrs.	492 Larkin Street, SW	30314	522-3454
Wright, Waymon S.	310 North Avenue, NW (Coco-Cola)		
Wyatt, Juanita, Mrs.	124 Stafford Street, SW	30314	758-4777
Wynn, M. J., Rev.	9 McDonough Boulevard, SE	30315	525-2727
Yancey, Johnnie	1740 Simpson Street, NW	30314	794-2149
Zachary, Flossie, Mrs.	1629 Drew Drive, NW #779	30318	799-1244

PROSPECTIVE WORKERS FOR CAMPAIGN TEAM ASSIGNMENT

Dr. H. A. Bowen
1625 Mozley Drive, SW
753-9716 (14)

M. R. Austell
William Scott School
1752 Holly Road, NW
794-7655 (18)

Booker Middlebrooks
Old Post Office Building
Forsyth and Walton Streets, NW
688-3517(201)

Joel C. Stokes
965 Hunter Street, NW
524-0614 (14)

W. C. Peden
1341 Gideons Drive, SW
755-7014 (14)

Robert R. Rankin
762 Simpson Street, NW
524-4689

Arthur Smith
Perry Homes Housing
1041 Kerry Drive, NW
351-6621 (18)

Francis Smith
2852 Engle Road, NW
794-8167

Aaron Watson
Wesley Avenue School
187 Wesley Avenue, NE
378-4396 (07)

Julius Gaines
965 Ashby Circle, NW
522-9917 (14)

Mrs. Ethel Harvey
688 Fair Street, SW
794-0419 (14)

Mrs. Juanita P. Hill
212 Auburn Avenue, NE
524-0614 (03)

Mrs. Alyce Perrin
2414 Harvel Drive, NW
799-7590 (18)

Robert J. Still
255 Haas Avenue, SE
753-6125 (17)

Bennie Williams
551 Houston Street, NE
522-5096 (12)

Irwin Favors, Jr.
3031 Collier Drive, NW
523-9312 (18)

Smith Hollis
210 Aaron Street, NW
799-1474 (14)

Mrs. Ida Mundy
2521 Dale Creek Drive, NW
794-7211 (18)

Mrs. Bernice Wilson
635 Fair Street, SW #B20
521-0549 (14)

Mrs. Jean Young
177 Chicamauga Place, SW
753-3693 (14)

Miss Sylvia Logan
1640 W. Lake Court, NW #D
799-6728 (14)

Mrs. Bernice Chandler
1388 West Avenue, NW
523-1239 (18)

J. A. Alston
195 Auburn Avenue, NE
525-7262 (03)

Allen E. Caldwell
267 Chicamauga Avenue, SW
753-7388 (14)

H. M. Butler, Sr.
22 Butler Street, NE
524-0246 (03)

Charles M. Clayton, Attorney
28 Butler Street, NE
JA 3-0551 (03)

James H. Costen
586 Lynn Valley Road, SW
344-1806 (11)

Mrs. Emma Arnold DeShazor
112 Brown Avenue, SE
JA 3-8883 (15)

Mr. John A. Goodlett
1463 Sharon Street, NW
758-7990 (14)

Rev. Ellis L. Green
234 Richardson Road, NW
799-6046 (14)

Mrs. Edna B. Hart
2800 Valley Heart Drive, NW (18)

Vivian W. Henderson
Clark College
524-7762 (17)

Miss Dorothy Elizabeth Hornsby
2895 Collier Drive, NW
794-6185 (18)

Mrs. Addie Holt Johnson
852 Mayson Turner, NW
522-9557 (14)

H. T. Johnson
178 Hermer Circle, NW
792-7751 (11)

Senator Leroy R. Johnson
1014 Gordon Street, SW
755-1681 (10)

E. M. Laws
137 Griffin Street, NW
524-4126 (14)

Mrs. C. E. Lovelace
2376 Larchwood Road, SW
688-0459 (10)

Bill Lucas
Atlanta Braves - Atlanta Stadium
522-7630

W. R. McCall
4196 Bakers Ferry Road, SW
344-6431 (31)

J. Y. Moreland
12 Chappell Road, NW
753-8276 (14)

Mrs. Jenella Pierson
3035 Rebecca Drive, SW
521-0549 (11)

Machion Garrison, Jr.
339 Peyton Place, SW
523-7239 (11)

W. C. Ponder
193 Auburn Avenue
522-4525 (03)

Albert H. Saddler
1739 Detroit Avenue, NE
794-0728 (14)

Samuel A. Sheats
333 Pine Street, NE
874-6215 (08)

Bishop P. Randolph Shy
201 Ashby Street, NW
523-5250 (14)

Redic N. Smith
778 Waterford Road, NW
794-9969 (18)

Mrs. Charles Stephens
440 Lynhurst Drive, SW
753-8956 (11)

Dan Stephens, Sr.
202 Auburn Avenue, NE
JA 3-9796 (03)

Attorney R. E. Thomas, Jr.
175 Auburn Avenue, NE
524-6861 (03)

Mrs. Evelyn H. Tucker
1025 Washington Heights Terrace, NW
525-2742 (14)

Mrs. Arvella Turnipseed
1434 Adele Avenue, SW
758-3289 (14)

Horne T. Ward
859½ Hunter Street, NW
525-8372 (14)

Edward K. Weaver
Atlanta University
523-6431 Ext. 202 (14)

Leonard L. Young
2256 Melante Drive, NE
237-1807 (24)

C. S. Stinson, Sr.
1072 Westmoor Drive, NW
523-2123 (14)

Mrs. Genie Jackson
30 Butler Street, NE
523-9829 (03)

Mrs. Vivian Baity
865 Kings Grant Drive, NW
794-4094 (18)

Mrs. Hattie Chivers
2547 Godfrey Drive, NW
794-7329 (18)

W. A. Fowlkes
247 Ashby Street, NW
524-2084 (14)

Lorenzo Jelks
659 Peachtree Street, NE
875-8511 (83)

Esmond Patterson
110 Edgewood Avenue, NE
688-3773 (03)

Dr. H. E. Tate
621 Lilla Drive, SW
522-7512 (10)

John H. Patterson
153 Hermer Circle, NW
424-3957 (11)

Mrs. Mary J. Bell
184 Line Road, SW
344-0436 (31)

Otis Chennault
2130 Penelope Street, NW
688-3517 Ext. 258 (14)

John B. Hill
111 Leathers Circle, NW
794-1632 (14)

Alphonso Dawson
3000 Gordon Road, SW
755- 3003 (11)

John B. Hood
1034 Washington Street, SW #A-5
525-1466 (15)

Dr. William S. Jackson
223 Chestnut Street, SW
523-6431 (14)

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas

12 October 1966

Mr. John Boone, Director
Criminal Rehabilitation & Prison Reform Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

We have scheduled our meeting of interested citizen in prison reform for Monday, October 24th, 3:00 p.m., at 1306 Wright Avenue, Little Rock.

We have invited a total of 40 citizens representing different groups and communities throughout the state.

Please inform us at your earliest convenience if you will be present with us. We have provided you time on this program to present whatever information and suggestions you may have. Enclosed is a brief description on the background of the Arkansas penal situation.

Sincerely,

Elijah Coleman

Elijah Coleman
Acting Director

EC:cit

Enclosure

P.S. Please let us know if we can reserve a hotel room for you.

April 20, 1967

Dr. Chester Childs
Professor of Criminology
and Corrections
Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Indiana

Dear Chet,

Enclosed is the outline which I am using as I pull together material from the literature and the case records for our case book. In all probability, this outline differs from the one that I sent several weeks ago, and perhaps we should get together on content of each aspect of the book in order to avoid duplication of effort. I have changed a focus of the treatment part of the book, as a result of my observations since I have undertaken this special project for SRC. I now see such a book as an especially useful instrument for students; particularly undergraduates, and persons already employed in corrections. It seems to be a great need for this kind of training and educational materials.

I am enclosing a description of the tool that I am using in order to collect excerpts from the case records that we have and facilitate its analytical use in the book. Of course, we will use several cases "in toto."

I am going to Eddyville, Kentucky, on a consultation chore for the Kentucky State Department of Corrections, and plan to come to Terre Haute either the 4th or 5th of May.

I trust that we will be able to spend considerable time together concerning the publication.

You will observe that I proposed three chapters which will be focused entirely on the help and problem solving role of corrections. I have finally gotten around to terms other than "treatment," which has always been entirely to close to the medical modal for me.

See you later.

Cordially,

job/vmb

April 21, 1967

Chet,

I have adapted the attached for our use to determine the nature of the data collected by the various agencies and institutions and the incidence of the references, which will have a bearing on the services - personnel, etc. For example, result of study of Federal Prison in Atlanta, showed that the officials placed highest value on testing and classification, and little on motivation for attainment of goals, and satisfaction of physiological needs. Treating the recorded data in this manner should enhance the value of our book as a practical instrument.

Will go into detail when I see you.

May 19, 1967

The Honorable Lisle C. Carter, Jr.
Assistant Secretary for Individual
and Family Services
Department of Health, Education
and Welfare
Washington, D. C. 20201

Dear Mr. Carter:

This will acknowledge receipt of your invitation to Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, former Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, to attend the National Conference on Juvenile Delinquency. Mr. Dunbar is no longer the Director of the Southern Regional Council, and his successor, Mr. Paul Anthony, is in Europe. Nevertheless, the Southern Regional Council is tremendously interested in juvenile delinquency, and initiated a special project on delinquency and corrections in July of last year.

We would be priviledged to be represented at the National Conference on Juvenile Delinquency, and will arrange for the Director of our Project on Crime and Corrections, Mr. John O. Boone, to attend.

Sincerely,

James N. Wood, Jr.
Executive Assistant

JNWjr/vmb

Enclosure:

Mr. Boone: for your information

May 22, 1967

Mr. Lawrence Casner, AIA, ASCE
53 North Main
Madisonville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Casner:

Thank you very much for your letter of May 18, 1967, which crossed my letter to you of May 19th.

I also hope that the state does go forward with this project, and that we may work more closely in the detailed development.

With all of the best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Moreland Griffith Smith, FAIA
Architectural Consultant
Crime and Corrections Project

MGS/vmb

LAWRENCE CASNER
A. I. A. · A. S. C. E. · ARCHITECT · ENGINEER
53 NORTH MAIN
MADISONVILLE, KENTUCKY

May 18, 1967

Mr. Moreland Griffith Smith, FAIA
Director, Urban Planning Project
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Re: Kentucky State Penitentiary
Eddyville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you for your letter of May 15, 1967. I have studied it carefully and think you have a very intelligent approach to the subject. I most wholeheartedly agree with your concept, and hope the State approves your idea.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence Casner

Lawrence Casner

Dear Mr Casner:

Thank you very much for your letter of 18 May 1967 which crossed my letter of May 19th. I hope the state does go forward with this project and that we may work more closely on the detailed development. With all the best wishes, Sincerely,

MGS

Prob Consultant
Crime and Correction Project

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

May 22, 1967

Dear Conference Participant:

I am happy to know that you are planning to attend the National Conference on Juvenile Delinquency, Thursday and Friday, June 1-2, in Washington, D.C.

The Conference will be held at the Sheraton Park Hotel, 2660 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. Conferees are expected to make their own hotel reservations. Enclosed is a form which you may use if you wish to make reservations at the hotel. The registration booth will open Thursday, June 1 at 8:30 a.m. at the conference headquarters.

At that time you will receive additional information about the Conference. A preliminary conference program is enclosed.

We look forward to your active participation in what we anticipate will be a productive working conference.

Sincerely,

Lisle C. Carter, Jr.

Lisle C. Carter, Jr.
Assistant Secretary for
Individual and Family Services

Enclosures (3)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Thursday and Friday June 1-2

Sheraton Park Hotel
2660 Connecticut Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

CONFERENCE INFORMATION

Registration	Upper Concourse of States Registration Booth opens June 1 at 8:30 a.m.
Opening Session	Maryland Suite Upper Concourse
Press Room	Madison Room
Luncheon and Dinner $12.00 (Total Cost)	You may purchase tickets at the registration booth, or you may make an advance payment. Please make your checks payable to DHEW, Office of the Secretary. Please send all correspondence (including your check) to: Miss Josephine Lambert Conference Coordinator Room 4071 N DHEW, North Building Washington, D.C. 20201
Note	Correspondence dated later than May 29th should be addressed to Miss Josephine Lambert, National Conference on Juvenile Delinquency, Park Sheraton Hotel, 2660 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20008

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

SHERATON PARK HOTEL

PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Thursday, June 1, 1967

8:30 a.m.	Registration
9:15 a.m.	Opening Session Dr. Leonard S. Cottrell, Jr. presiding
	Opening Remarks
	John W. Gardner Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare
	Milestones in the National Effort to Prevent and Control Juvenile Delinquency
	Bertram M. Beck Executive Director Mobilization for Youth
10:45 a.m.	Coffee Break
11:00 a.m.	Workshops New approaches to juvenile delinquency prevention and control will be examined and discussed.
12:30 p.m.	Lunch
2:00 p.m.	Symposium -- Institutional Change "The Third Revolution" in Delinquency Control Programs
	Mr. Milton G. Rector Director National Council on Crime And Delinquency

Dr. Kenneth Polk
Professor
Sociology Department
University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon

and

Graduates from selected
youth projects

3:30 p.m. — Workshops

5:00 p.m. — Reception

7:00 p.m. — Dinner

Speaker
Honorable Thurgood Marshall
Solicitor General of the
United States

Friday, June 2, 1967

9:00 a.m. — Putting Theory in Action

Speaker
Leslie T. Wilkins
School of Criminology
University of California

10:30 a.m. — Round-Up

Joseph D. Lohman
Dean
School of Criminology
University of California
Presiding

12:00 noon — Lunch

Planning for the Future

Lisle C. Carter, Jr.
Assistant Secretary for
Individual and Family Services
Department of Health, Education
and Welfare

June 2, 1967

Mrs. Lenora Cartwright
Community Relations Consultant
Cook County Department of Public Aid
318 West Adams Street - Room 1700
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Lee:

Thank you for the hours you gave me last Monday. I am sorry I was unable to return in the afternoon, but my time in Chicago was very short and there were a number of people to see. Also, I was aware that your first days back in the office would be extremely busy ones and I did'nt want to crowd your already heavy schedule. I will be back in Chicago possibly around Labor Day and will call you then. Perhaps we can get together for a little social activity for old time's sake.

I am enclosing a copy of the latest issue of our magazine for your information and edification.

It is pleasant to be back in the moderate South after a week of facing the stark hatred and hostility that seems to pervade Chicago today. Hope I never see the lines drawn so firmly in Atlanta.

If the Youth Action Project to which you referred has any written material that would spell out its program, I would appreciate having a copy of it.

It was very pleasant seeing you both in Dallas and Chicago. I look forward to seeing you again in the near future.

Sincerely,

William J. Farmar

WJF/vmb

Enclosure:

November 8, 1967

Mr. T. Pritchard Smith
2871 Normandy Drive
Atlanta, Georgia 30305

Dear Pritchard,

It was indeed a pleasure for us to be with you and the others at the lovely dinner party last week. I was happy to learn of your interest in correctional facilities architecture. I think it is a tremendously interesting field and one that most architects have shown little inclination to enter.

A few days ago Dr. Collins suggested that the Institute of Government try to get together some architectural plans and information for correctional institutes, but this is as far as we have gone. I hope that some time when you are in Athens, you will stop in to see us so that we can talk the matter over to a fuller extent.

I believe I told you that the Southern Regional Council, which has a Ford Foundation grant to work in the correctional field, has under consideration the possibility of appointing a committee to be made up of perhaps four or five architects and four or five correctional administrators to try to come up with some plans for prisons, detention homes, halfway houses, and the like. It may be that you will want to talk with Mr. John Boone, the correctional person on the staff of the Southern Regional Council, whose office is at 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Atlanta.

Please let me thank you and Ada again for your hospitality. Please give Ada our love.

Kind personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

(S) Dick

Richard A. Chappell

RAC:bad

p.s. Under separate cover I am returning your book which I found most interesting.

cc: J. Boone ✓

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT
TERRELL HALL • ATHENS, GEORGIA 30601
AREA CODE 404
542-2736

November 9, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John,

I enclose a copy of a letter I am writing to Mr. Pritchard Smith, a young architect with the Henry Toombs Firm in Atlanta.

I recall that you and some others discussed the possibility of establishing a committee on architecture on correctional facilities at the recent Advisory Committee Meeting at the Biltmore. Mr. Smith might be a good man to serve on such a committee.

If the Institute of Government here can be of help in bringing forth a document for architecture on correctional institutions, we would like very much to participate in the project. I believe it is one of the more useful things that we could do for the southern region inasmuch as there are building programs planned in Georgia and other southern states.

Kind personal regards. I remain

Sincerely yours,

Dick

Richard A. Chappell

RAC:bad

Enclosure

November 9, 1967

Mr. Tom Murten
Warden
Tucker Prison Farm
Grady, Arkansas

Dear Tom,

You will recall that we met recently in Atlanta at the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Southern Regional Council Committee on Corrections. You may or may not have a copy of the letter written to me by Jim Murphy on November 6. I enclose a copy in case you did not receive one.

The only suggestion that I can make is that you approach the Dean of your law school at the University of Arkansas and try to interest him in setting up a legal aid service for your inmates. This has been done at several law schools around the country. For example, the University of Pennsylvania law school has law students that advise at the Federal prison at Lewisburg, which must be perhaps 75 to 100 miles away from Philadelphia. You will see from the enclosed letter to Jim that our law students are giving law service to prisoners at Reidsville, a major prison in Georgia, which is located almost 200 miles away. It is the feeling of our law school faculty that the experience obtained by the students in this legal aid program is invaluable to them.

In the event your law school dean should want information about the University of Georgia legal aid project, I am confident that Dean Lindsey Cowen would be happy to send information to him. He may wish also to obtain a copy of the Annual Report of the University of Chicago Center for Criminal Justice which reports on some of the activities of the law students there.

Good luck on your efforts to obtain some legal assistance for your charges.

Kind personal regards. I remain

Sincerely yours,

Dick

Richard A. Chappell

RAC:bad
cc: J. E. Murphy, J. O. Boone
Encl.

November 9, 1967

Mr. James E. Murphy,
Chief of Planning
United States Department of Justice
Bureau of Prisons
Washington, D. C. 20537

Dear Jim,

I have your letter of November 6 regarding Tom Murten's feelings about some of his prisoners who are in need of legal advice. I met Tom in Atlanta at a recent meeting of the Advisory Committee Meeting of the Southern Regional Council and I was impressed with his zeal and desire to improve matters in Arkansas.

I recall our luncheon with the Assistant Chief of the Legal Division of OEO but the name of the gentleman escapes me. On returning to Georgia I found that it would be difficult to obtain a sponsoring agent for a legal assistance program for prisoners so I abandoned hope for asking for help from OEO. I did learn, however, that our legal aid organization here at the University of Georgia has financial support from the Ford Foundation for giving advice to prisoners in our state institution at Reidsville. Legal aid members, for instance, students, make occasional trips to Reidsville and they carry on an impressive amount of correspondence with inmates about their legal problems. Dean Cowen of our law school tells me that they are thinking of assigning members of the legal aid clinic on a weekly basis to Reidsville for service to inmates. Students would take one week of each quarter from school and shoulder the responsibility of giving advice to those who seek it.

You probably know that Gene Barkin developed a plan with Emory Law School in Atlanta for giving legal assistance to inmates of the Federal institution there.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter that I am writing to Tom Murten which is self-explanatory. I do not know whether this suggestion would be helpful to him.

I enjoyed Alex's visit with us at the Jail Workshop very much and I only regretted he could stay such a short while. I hope that you will find a reason to visit our campus soon and that you will stay longer. Incidentally, we are making plans for a Southeastern Probation Management Workshop here at the Center beginning the last Sunday in January.

Kind personal regards,

Richard A. Chappell

RAC:bad

Enclosure

cc: Mr. John O. Boone

File

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

~~[illegible]~~ • RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219
214 E. Clay St. TELEPHONE: AREA CODE: 703-648-4444

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia

AFFILIATED CHAPTERS
ALEXANDRIA
ARLINGTON
CHARLOTTESVILLE
ALBEMARLE COUNTY
COVINGTON
ALLEGHANY COUNTY
DANVILLE
FAIRFAX COUNTY
FRANKLIN
SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY
FREDERICKSBURG AREA
HANOVER COUNTY
ASHLAND
HOPEWELL
LANCASTER-
NORTHUMBERLAND
LEXINGTON
ROCKBRIDGE-BUENA VISTA
LOUDOUN COUNTY
LYNCHBURG AREA
MERCER-TAZEWELL
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
BLACKSBURG
NEW RIVER
GILES COUNTY
NORFOLK AREA
PENINSULA
HAMPTON-NEWPORT NEWS
PETERSBURG AREA
PORTSMOUTH-
CHESAPEAKE
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY
RADFORD
RICHMOND AREA
ROANOKE VALLEY
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
HARRISONBURG
VIRGINIA BEACH
WILLIAMSBURG

COLLEGE COUNCIL

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on the Administration of Justice
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Ga., 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

This is to convey to you the deep appreciation of Frank Adams (who is out of town) and of others associated with VCHR, for your very prompt action on Mr. Adams' request for help. I hope you will be able to find ways to pursue the matter, even though the Governor's response, as reported in the newspapers, is not encouraging.

I enclose newspaper clippings that will fill you in on recent happenings. You will note that 53 men are now in solitary confinement as "leaders" in the strike.

On the matter of the airline ticket, it appears that Albert Jones picked up the ticket some time before June 7. He has no phone, but I have just secured his address and will try to get in touch with him.

The airline officials here tell me that you need not have the ticket in order to get a refund. If you have the original receipt, you can get the refund by presenting it to the Eastern office in Atlanta. I will try to find Mr. Jones, but you will probably be able to close this matter without the ticket he is holding.

We'll keep you posted on developments in the prison strike.

Most sincerely,

Phyllis Conklin

Mrs. Robert Conklin
(for Frank Adams, Jr.)

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
PROJECT ON CRIME & CORRECTION

SIX MONTH REVIEW

The project's first achievement during the initial six months was a fairly concise delimitation of the area of concern and of the most practical use of the available resources. The rationale developed as a result of an assessment of the problem, based on reports and observations concerning the Southern States, and its candid evaluation by the Advisory Committee.

The scope of the project includes concern about prevention of delinquency, policing and the process of arrest, trial and penal administration. Our purview will be narrowed administratively by the staff as priorities are established in light of the nature of particular problems in each State. The Advisory Committee isolated some areas for immediate attention, including a survey of the state of corrections in the region, sentence disparity, prisoners' aid, youth culture and needs in urban environments, misdemeanant procedures and jail administration, legislative impediments to reform, public education concerning criminal justice, recruitment, seminar on problems in penal administration, and support for the development of a more inclusive Interstate Corrections Compact in the Southern Region.

An abstract of the proceedings of the Advisory Committee is attached.

In addition to the design of the program, the following significant activities are developing.

GENERAL: Pertinent data concerning the administration of criminal justice in the Southern Region were collected and a first draft of a study of this process is complete. Hopefully, this Special Report will be published in the Spring.

The research aspects of a project on youth culture in a large Southern metropolitan area have been undertaken. Result will be published in late Spring.

ARKANSAS: Soon after the project was initiated, the State Councils were encouraged to take an interest. The Arkansas Council on Human Relations soon developed concern about its own prison system, which many penologists have described as the worst in the nation. In October, ACHR prepared background material on the state prisons and subsequently convened a statewide interest group to pursue prison reform. The incoming Governor has expressed an interest in reforming the entire system and abolishing capital punishment. There may be some legislative resistance but a measure of reform appears inevitable.

ALABAMA: We collected data to reinforce a most comprehensive ACLU brief in a case seeking prison and jail desegregation and testified as an expert witness for the plaintiff. The testimony

was said to have been instrumental in securing the broad desegregation order issued by the Court.

GEORGIA: In the wake of considerable unrest in the Georgia State Department of Corrections, The United Churchwomen of Georgia requested that we assist them in preparing a position paper for presentation to the Governor and legislators that will get to the roots of the problems of penal administration in the state, with particular reference to the Georgia Industrial Institute for Boys at Alto.

FLORIDA: The Governor has expressed extremely conservative views on the whole process of criminal justice and seems generally hostile to the concept of prison as an instrument of rehabilitation. We are preparing a position paper, at the request of the United Churchwomen of Florida, appealing to the Governor to consider more progressive procedures in this area.

MISSISSIPPI: Prepared document of breakdown of law enforcement in Grenada, Mississippi, for Fellowship of Concerned. (Attached.)

CONSULTATION WITH COMMUNITY GROUPS: Resource services were provided in every state in the Southern Region.

1. Consultant on Georgia ACLU Committee concerning Juvenile Court Act and reform of bail system.

2. Consultant on Police Training Advisory Committee, at request

of Atlanta Police Department, to develop training curriculum regarding police and race relations.

3. Consultant on NCCD Special Committee on Reform of Juvenile Court Act.

4. Cooperative relationship with YMCA to organize a demonstration project designed to help boys and young men who have been in prison.

5. Consultant to Conference of Negro Legislators sponsored by the Voter Education Project of SRC.

6. Consultant at Race Relations Conference (Law Enforcement Workshop) at LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tennessee.

7. Consultation with Fellowship of the Concerned throughout the Region.

- - - - - -

We have only mentioned those endeavors already completed or well underway. Other programs are not sufficiently advanced to permit an accurate assessment of their potential. They will be covered in the next report.

CASE RECORD

Municipality _____

(The following information should be obtainable from the police arrest blotter.)

Name _____ Age____ Sex____ Race____

Address _____ Case # _____

Arrest: Date_____ Time_____ Not Recorded _____

Booking: Time _____ Charge _____

Bail: Yes____ No____ When arranged_____ Amount_____

Cash?_____ Bond? _____ D O R?_____

Detained? _____ Local lockup?_____ County Jail____

Did accused make telephone call? _____

Bye

(The following information should be in court records and may sometimes also be found in police records.)

Arraignment: Date____ Plea: Guilty_____ Not Guilty____
(1st appearance in court)

Name of Judge _____

Have Lawyer? Yes____ No____ Bound over? Yes____ No____

Adjournment? Yes____ No____ If yes, what date?_____

Bail?_____ DOR_____ Detained_____ Amount?_____

Cash? _____ Bond_____

Prior criminal record? _____ If yes, detail:

_____

_____

Trial: Date_____ Charge tried on_____

Jury?_____

Prosecuted by? _____

Have lawyer? _____

Lawyer's name _____

Verdict: Guilty? _____ Not guilty? _____

Presentence investigation? Yes_____ No _____

Sentence: Fine _____ Suspendended sentence _____

Probation Supervision_____ Amt. _____

Commitment _____ Time Served _____

What records did you use?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Comments: (Please report any problems you find. Use back page if necessary.)

Name _____ Date _____

DYER ACT STUDY

Case No. _____

Code No. _____

1. Present age _____
2. Length of Sentence (Mos.) _____
3. Race _____ Father _____ Mother _____
4. No. of Codefendants _____
5. I.Q. _____
6. E.G.S. _____
7. No. of grades completed _____
8. No. of Siblings _____
9. No. of marriages _____
10. No. of different institutions _____
11. No. of Auto Thefts Juv _____ Adlt _____
12. No. of other offenses Juv _____ Adlt _____
13. No. of escapes _____
14. Age at first offense _____
15. Nature of first offense _____

_____

16. No. of states convicted _____

SUMMARY OF INMATE'S VERSION OF OFFENSE
(Note any significant variants in official version)

17. PV or CRV (No.) Auto _____ Other _____
18. Father delinquent _____
19. Mother delinquent _____
20. Siblings delinquent _____ (if yes, indicate number)
21. Broken home _____
22. Age home broken _____
23. Age left home _____
24. Member of gang Juv. _____ Adlt. _____
25. History of truancy _____
26. Community background Rural _____ Urban _____
27. Mobility Stable _____ Transient _____
28. Alcoholic _____
29. Work habits Regular _____ Irregul. _____
30. Type occupation Unskilled _____ Skilled _____ Professl. _____
31. Parents occupation Unskld _____ Skld. _____ Prof. _____ Unkn. _____
32. Parents' birthplace Fath _____ Moth _____

Continue on back of sheet, if necessary

Law Covers Landlord's Repair Duty

Housing etc

3-30-66

Published as a public service by the Atlanta Bar Association and The Atlanta Journal

Under Georgia law, the landlord has a duty to keep the rented premises in repair so as to render them suitable for the purposes for which they were rented, unless provided to the contrary in the contract between the landlord and tenant.

However, if there were defects known to both parties at the time of executing the lease, the landlord is not bound to repair such defects in the absence of an agreement to do so. On the other hand, if at the time of the renting, the tenant did not know of the defect and did not have an opportunity of knowing equal to the landlord's, then the landlord must repair.

THE LANDLORD'S duty to repair does not arise until he has been notified of the defect. Upon receipt of notice of a defect, the landlord has a reasonable time to repair. If the landlord fails to repair, the tenant has the option of (1) making the repairs himself and setting off the reasonable expenses incurred against the rent or recovering it from the landlord, or (2) of doing nothing and suing for damages incurred because of the landlord's failure to repair.

The right to either remedy is subject to the condition that the necessity for the repair was not caused by the negligence of the tenant or the negligence of those for whose conduct he is responsible.

The failure of the landlord to repair defects in the premises does not result in a forfeiture of the tenant's duty to pay rent. Neither does the failure to repair entitle the tenant to vacate the premises unless the entire premises are untenable. If the premises are untenable, the law implies an eviction of the tenant by the landlord because of the failure to repair.

THE DESTRUCTION of the premises by fire or by any other casualty which causes them to be untenable does not relieve the tenant from paying rent unless the loss is caused by the landlord or by a defect in his title. Of course, the rental contract may provide that destruction of the premises relieves the tenant from his obligation to pay rent.

Unless provided to the contrary in the rental contract, a tenant has the right to use the property rented to him for any purposes which will not injure the property. The tenant may not cut or destroy growing timber or remove permanent fixtures placed on the premises by him.

A permanent fixture is anything which is intended to remain permanently in its place, although not actually attached to the land, and should be distinguished from trade fixtures and domestic or ornamental fixtures which can be removed without damaging the property. A tenant may remove all of the latter during his term or when he gives up possession. However, after his term and possession are ended, such fixtures are regarded as abandoned to the landlord and become his property.

A TENANT is also entitled to crops which he plants and, even after expiration of his term, may enter the premises to gather crops planted by him while in possession under a rental contract.

The above comments apply only to a landlord-tenant relationship; different rules of law govern a true lessee - lessor relationship, i.e., when the lessee has a property interest in the premises. Unless provided to the contrary in the contract, such a relationship is created when the term of possession exceeds five years.

IT'S THE LAW

Housing etc

Landlord's Liability Limited

Published as a public service by the Atlanta Bar Association and The Atlanta Journal

If the landlord fully parts with possession and the right of possession of the premises, he is not liable to third parties for damages resulting from the tenant's negligence or illegal use of the premises. For example, the tenant rather than the landlord would be liable to a person who was injured as a result of a fall on ice which had accumulated on a sidewalk on the premises.

The landlord, however, is responsible to third parties for damages resulting from defective construction or from failure to keep the premises in repair.

When the property is rented, the law presumes the premises are in a condition suitable for the purpose for which they were rented, and, if damage results from their unsuitability, the landlord is liable.

If there is a hidden defect on the premises at the time of renting, the landlord will be liable to the tenant or his guests for injuries suffered if the landlord knew of the hidden defect at the time of renting or if in the performance of his obligation to keep the premises in repair he should have known of the defect.

ON THE other hand, the landlord is not liable for a defective condition which arises after the tenant has taken possession until he is notified of the faulty condition. Furthermore, the landlord has no duty to examine the premises to find out if repairs are needed unless the tenant requests him to do so.

But where the landlord retains a qualified possession of the rented premises and supervises it, collects rent and makes repairs, he is liable for injuries resulting from a defective condition of the building even if he had no knowledge of the condition if in the exercise of ordinary care and diligence he would have discovered it.

Of course, all of the principles stated above may be varied by the contract between the landlord and the tenant, but the landlord may not escape his liability for injuries resulting from defective construction or from failure to keep the premises in repair by his contract with his tenant if the landlord has knowledge of the defect.

Emergency Convocation: The Urban Coalition

1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
202/265-2224

LOS ANGELES TIMES
Front Page
August 25, 1967

Urban Coalition Opens Drive for Million Jobs to Aid Ghettos

BY VINCENT J. BURKE
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—A coalition of American leaders Thursday launched a campaign to force President Johnson and Congress to respond to city riots with a massive program aimed at providing 1 million jobs for the unemployed.

More than 1,000 delegates to an emergency convocation of the newly organized Urban Coalition approved by voice vote a "statement of principles, goals and commitments." The delegates, who include leaders of business, labor, church and civil rights groups and city mayors, heard pleas for action from motor magnate Henry Ford II, banker David Rockefeller, AFL-CIO President George Meany, United Auto Workers President Walter Reuther and others.

The statement avoided mention of the Vietnam war, on which the delegates held sharply opposing views. Nor did it mention the staggering budgetary deficit which has deterred Mr. Johnson from seeking a crash program of ghetto aid.

Revision of Priorities

But it said "the American people and the Congress must reorder national priorities, with a commitment of resources equal to the magnitude of the problems we face" in our cities.

The delegates applauded loud and long after this passage from New York City Mayor John V. Lindsay's keynote speech:

"Our international commitments should not be allowed to weaken our resolve at home. If our defense commitment, our commitment to space, or any other commitment made before our urban areas were beset by agony is blocking a vigorous effort to end those agonies, those commitments should be reassessed."

The group's statement said:

"The crisis requires a new dimension of effort in both the public and private sectors, working together to provide jobs, housing, education and other needs of our cities.

"When the private sector is unable to provide employment to those who are both able and willing to work, then in a free society the government must of necessity assume the responsibility and act as the employer of last resort or must assure adequate income levels for those who are unable to work."

In calling upon the government to develop a job program, the statement said:

"The emergency work program should concentrate on the huge backlog of employment needs in parks, streets, slums, countryside, schools, colleges, libraries and hospitals. To this end an emergency work program should be initiated and should have as its first goal putting at least 1 million of the presently unemployed into productive work at the earliest possible moment."

Leaders of the Urban Coalition did not attempt to meet with President Johnson. The President is reported to have made it clear to them several weeks ago that he is unwilling to support a crash program of ghetto aid so long as there is no overwhelming public demand for it.

After the Urban Coalition adopted its stand at a morning session, its leaders kept a luncheon date with congressional leaders. Reporting on that meeting, Detroit Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh told the delegates that no Republican leader showed up for the luncheon and Democratic leaders offered no encouragement.

"I must in all candor report that the sense of urgency was lacking," Cavanagh said. ". . . We came away convinced that we must develop grass-roots support for our program. We need a massive action program, if we are to move Congress off dead center."

That is what the group now hopes to do — by organizing in every city urban coalitions of business, labor, church, civil rights and city government leaders.

The Urban Coalition's statement pledged the business leaders to make an all-out effort to provide jobs and job-training for Negroes and to explore ways in which government incentives can be used to attract private investment into "deteriorating neighborhoods."

(more)

In addition to creation of 1 million jobs, the group set as its goal "the rehabilitation and construction of at least a million housing units for lower-income families annually."

If the 1 million new jobs which the group set as its goal were all to be federally financed, the cost to the U.S. Treasury probably would be in the neighborhood of $4 billion a year.

Andrew Heiskell, board chairman of Time, Inc., and chairman of Urban America, Inc., chaired the one-day convocation. He announced at its conclusion the appointment of five task forces to develop recommendations more specific than those set forth in the group's general statement.

Ford, chairman of the Ford Motor Co., told the delegates the nation now faces "the greatest internal crisis since the Civil War—a crisis which demands no less than a massive national response."

Reuther, noting that his union now is locked in bitter contract negotiations with Ford and other auto makers, observed that in the crisis of the cities "I am privileged to sit on the same side of the table with Mr. Ford."

Whitney Young, moderate Negro leader of the National Urban League, was applauded when he said "responsible Negro leadership has not failed—we have been failed by the whole community."

Rockefeller, president of Chase Manhattan Bank in New York, said, "Too many of us have felt that making our own company successful was an adequate contribution to society . . . The central cities are crucial to the economic health of this nation. When their residents lack a stake in society, it breeds violence."

Johnson and Urban Group Differ Over Plan for Slum Jobs

BY ROBERT J. DONOVAN
Times Washington Bureau Chief

WASHINGTON — The contrast between vision and reality here was sharply etched Thursday in two separate developments involving the question of federal funds for jobs for ghetto dwellers.

The vision was projected by the Urban Coalition, a gathering of eminent Americans concerned over the plight of the cities. They proposed an emergency work program through which the federal government would strive promptly to provide at least 1 million new jobs. Large federal expenditures, of course, would be required.

Reality Bared in Capitol Hill

The reality was laid bare on Capitol Hill, where the Johnson Administration was disclosed to be opposed to several amendments to the antipoverty program. One of them would provide an estimated 200,000 to 250,000 jobs in the next two years at a cost to the government of $2.5 billion.

By the time the day was over, it was obvious that Washington officials were talking one way and leaders from private life who attended the Urban Coalition session were talking about the need for the government to take urgent, massive steps to relieve racial tension in the cities.

The men who drafted the proposal for an emergency work program to cover at least 1 million persons were not impractical visionaries by trade. They included David Rockefeller, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank; Henry Ford II, chairman of the Ford Motor Co.; Frederick J. Close, board chairman of the Aluminum Company of America, and Gerald L. Phillippe, board chairman of the General Electric Co.

To Pressure Congress

Together with a number of mayors and labor, religion and Negro leaders they came to the Urban Coalition meeting to try to put pressure on Congress to do much more about the plight of the cities.

How difficult a task this is in the face of the present mood of Congress, however, was underscored by the Administration's maneuvering over the anitpoverty bill.

President Johnson had asked for $2.06 billion for a one-year extension of the antipoverty program. A Senate labor subcommittee not only increased the figure to $2.2 billion, but its chairman, Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), attached a $3 billion amendment. Of this, $500 million would be for loans to repair riot damage. The rest would be for jobs in various public service fields over the next two years.

Urges Deletion

Then on the eve of the Urban Coalition meeting it was revealed that an Administration memorandum written by an official of the Office of Economic Opportunity had been circulated among certain members of the subcommittee calling, among other things, for deletion of the Clark amendment.

"The OEO," the memo explained "is trying to preserve what we have. You know the President has requested a tax increase. If this is going to be considered it should be considered as a separate piece of legislation."

Joseph A. Califano, special assistant to President Johnson, admitted that the memorandum had been circulated, but he said no one at the White House saw it in advance.

Inaccuracies Noted

Califano said the document correctly outlined Administration misgivings about some provisions of the subcommittee bill but it was inaccurate in a number of respects.

He said the Administration's primary goal is to get the bill out of the full labor committee and passed by the Senate by Labor Day.

With the Vietnam war costs rising, with a large budget deficit looming and with a proposal for an income tax increase pending, the President had given Congress assurance that every effort would be made to slash domestic spending. This undercut the ground for any new federal job program. Furthermore, with the economy bloc in Congress on the rampage the Administration did not want to risk a year's extension of the poverty program by having another $3 billion item tacked onto it.

Face Hard Going

The Administration memorandum, incidentally, also asked for the deletion of a proposed $105 million to finance a slum job program supported by Sens. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.).

With Mr. Johnson deeply influenced by the mood of Congress, therefore, sweeping plans for any vast new approach to the easing of racial tensions and to solving the problems of the cities will face hard going.

Clearly, the outlook is for more hard going at home as well as in Vietnam.

COALITION URGES U.S. ACT TO SPUR JOBS IN THE CITIES

Conference of 800 Leaders Calls for New Priorities — Housing Drive Backed

PRIVATE ROLE STRESSED

Remarks and Statement Hint Delegates' Dissatisfaction With Johnson Programs

By ROBERT B. SEMPLE Jr.
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—A convocation of more than 800 mayors and business, labor, church and civil rights leaders called on the Government today to "reorder national priorities" and develop "an emergency work program" to provide jobs in the nation's riot-torn cities.

The group, which calls itself the Urban Coalition, held a one-day meeting at the Shoreham Hotel here. I sought solutions to the urban crisis and, in the words of its keynote speaker, Mayor Lindsay of New York, to forge "a national coalition of those with a stake in the city and its people."

In a statement of "principles, goals, and commitments," which was adopted by a rousing voice vote shortly before noon, the coalition pledged itself to work for better urban conditions on a variety of fronts.

An Appeal to Washington

The statement also urged Congress and the Administration to do the following:

¶Provide at least one million "meaningful" and "socially useful" jobs immediately, concentrating on "the huge backlog of employment needs in parks, streets, slums, countryside, schools, colleges, libraries and hospitals."

¶Develop a closer-working relationship with the private sector and, through incentives, encourage industry to create vast new programs of job training.

¶Undertake "bold and immediate steps" to provide a decent home for every American, "including the goal of at least a million housing units for lower-income families annually."

Although neither the statement nor the speakers mentioned President Johnson by name the tone of the remarks and the substance of the document strongly suggested that the delegates believed the Administration's response to the urban crisis had been insufficient.

The President has indicated several times in recent days that he plans no major new programs this year, arguing instead that his primary mission is to persuade a reluctant Congress to provide money for programs enacted last year.

But the coalition and its leaders clearly felt that additional measures were necessary now, even if it meant a reassessment of the nation's other commitments.

Mr. Lindsay won the day's biggest applause when he stated that the American commitment abroad "should not be allowed to weaken our resolve at home." Later he added:

"If our defense commitment, our commitment to space, or any other commitment made before our urban areas were beset by agony is blocking a vigorous effort to end those agonies, those commitments should be reassessed."

The statement of principles adpoted this morning declared:

"We believe the American people and the Congress must reorder national priorities, with a commitment of resources equal to the magnitude of the problems we face," the statement said. "The crisis requires a new dimension of effort in both the public and private sectors, working together to provide jobs, housing, education and the other neds of the cities."

The coalition grew out of a yearlong effort by the big-city mayors to overcome what they felt was "citizen indifference" to city problems. But it did not become a reality until July 31, when, in response to the riots in Newark and Detroit, a decision to call today's meeting was made by the National League of Cities, the National Conference of Mayors, and Urban America, Inc., a nonprofit group.

The participants at the meeting today included well-known leaders from nearly every major field.

There were some notable absentees — no governors, no members of the Federal Government, and, with the exception of a small group from Rochester, N. Y., very few of the poor.

'Dial With All Segments'

The absence of the poor themselves was not a matter of public comment until the closing moments of the session when Andrew Heiskell, board chairman of Time, Inc, who was co-chairman of the meeting, invited final comments from the delegates.

The last to speak was Marion Barry, former leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Coordinating Committee in the capital, who is now active in other civil rights grounps here. Dressed in a green T-shirt and wearing sunglasses, Mr. Barry, who said he had not been invited, moved to the rostrum and warned the coalition not to overlook the poor.

"You've got to deal with all segments," he said, including those "not accustomed to coming to the Shoreham Hotel and fussing round. They don't understand all this hifalutin talk.

"And when you hold these meetings, please don't have them out here at the Shoreham. Hold them down where the people are, get down there and try to get to the nitty-gritty. When that time comes we'll begin to scratch the surface of the urban problem."

Randolph Is Co-Chairman

The other co-chairman of the meeting was A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Both he and Mr. Heiskell were members of a 32-man steering committee that hammered out the statement of principles in a three-and-a-half-hour session last night.

Other members of the steering committee included Henry Ford 2d, chairman of the Ford Motor Company; David Rockefeller, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank; George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations; Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Autc Workers.

Also, Whitney M. Young Jr., executive director of the National Urban League; Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the Most Rev. John F. Dearden, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Detroit; Rabbi Jacob P. Rudin, president of the Synagogue Council of America, and the mayors of several major cities.

'A Lot of Plain Talking'

In the opinion of many of the participants, the meeting served several useful purposes apart from the fundamental objective of dramatizing the crisis in the cities.

In the steering committee sessions last night and the panel sessions this afternoon, "a lot of plain talking was done and a lot of problems were finally brought out on the table," one participant told a reporter.

Sources reported, for example, that in last night's meeting, which was closed to the press, Mr. Meany and Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, agreed to make a serious, sustained effort to end restrictive admission practices in the building trades unions and cooperate in promoting new and perhaps quicker methods of construction.

(August 25, 1967)

Leaderless Consensus

The United States for the last four years has been governed by a leader in perpetual pursuit of a consensus. Yesterday in Washington, however, the nation witnessed the paradox of a consensus searching for a leader.

An emergency convocation of the Urban Coalition mustered hundreds of influential leaders from business, labor, religion, education, civil rights and municipal government, united in a common determination that the nation must do more to rebuild its decaying cities and to restore hope and dignity to its desperate poor.

They called for an immediate Federal program to provide jobs for at least a million of the unemployed. They pledged the participation of private industry and local government in a stepped-up program of housing and public works. They applauded Mayor Lindsay when he said the nation's commitments abroad should not be allowed to weaken its resolve at home.

This nonpartisan gathering of responsible men and women represented an American consensus at its best. Their call for a reassessment of national priorities in the face of what Mr. Lindsay rightly identified as "the gravest domestic challenge since the Depression" springs from the depths of the American conscience.

Lyndon Johnson, the consensus President, is the man who will have to give the consensus its answer. The Urban Coalition has outlined a program for progress around which all Americans, regardless of race or party, can rally. But yesterday's brave rhetoric will come to naught unless the President seizes this opportunity to lead.

(August 28, 1967)

Double Dilemma

The Mayors and other community leaders who met last week in Washington to form "a national coalition of those with a stake in the city and its people" are facing up to a double dilemma.

Their first perplexing task is how to get the nation to see the crisis of the cities in all its many forms and terrifying urgency and then to persuade the President and Congress to reorder national priorities to meet that crisis. This is an assignment in persuasion and politics.

Many Americans who live in wealthier neighborhoods or in suburbs do not comprehend the range and gravity of the dangers now besetting the cities. They think in terms of a Negro problem or a slum problem or a police problem. It is all of these, but much more. Businessmen who have an enormous investment in office buildings, banks, factories and retail stores realize that what is at stake is the survival of the cities as attractive, economically viable places in which to work, shop and live. The Mayors and the religious, labor and civil rights leaders who have to cope with the day-to-day problems of millions of restless, impoverished people know how close to the edge of danger society is treading. Every Mayor realizes that what happened in Newark and Detroit could readily happen in his city. New Haven removed the last lingering doubt on that score.

President Johnson, preoccupied with the Vietnam war, is reluctant to seek dramatically expanded funds for domestic programs. The Democratic leaders in Congress supinely follow his lead. The Republicans, for their part, give the President and his party the perfect political excuse by voting to cut or eliminate Administration programs that were inadequate in the first place.

Even if the businessmen and other responsible leaders from private life can arouse the public and move Congress to act, they will then only have arrived at their second dilemma. It is desirable to set a goal for immediate creation of a million socially useful jobs and for building a million houses and apartments for lower-income families each year. It is equally desirable to move ahead with plans to stimulate private investment in slum-rebuilding and private participation in creating jobs. Governor Rockefeller's proposal to encourage the flow of private funds into slum-renewal is promising.

Yet the experience of the Federal antipoverty program and of private foundations suggests that placing the unemployed in jobs and rebuilding deteriorated neighborhoods is no swift or simple matter, whatever the availability of funds. It is not easy to retrain men who have been out of work for a long time, who have never developed work habits or have become addicted to alcohol or drugs.

Many of the younger unemployed will not take jobs that now exist in public institutions and in the service industries because they regard them as dead-end jobs, and they are not qualified to take highly skilled jobs that are open. Broken families, interrupted education and lack of confidence are among the influences that perpetuate the mismatch between men and jobs.

Moreover, private firms with a duty to their stockholders to show profits are inhibited in their capacity to take risks in creating jobs or building new housing. Experience shows that unless the Federal Government underwrites private participation through tax credits, fast tax write-offs and guaranteed loans, the private sector will not be able to meet the need.

The obstacles seem mountainous, but they can be overcome. A nation that organized itself to win World War II and is now setting out to explore the moon and the planets can respond effectively to the crisis of its own inner cities. But first the nation must realize the character and scope of the crisis. Here the Urban Coalition has pointed the way.

WASHINGTON POST
Front Page
August 25, 1967

Aid to Cities Pressed

Urban Coalition Finds Leaders of Congress Cool To Proposal for a Massive Federal Job Program

By Jean M. White

A potentially powerful urban lobby held its first meeting here yesterday and took its demands for urgent action on city problems directly to Congress.

Among the demands was one for a massive Federal program to provide jobs for one million unemployed.

The urban leaders came away from their meeting with Democratic congressional leaders without much encouragement, a spokesman reported.

Detroit Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh said he didn't find any "sense of urgency" and called for a "massive political action program to move Congress off dead center." He added that some "urban power" also should be channeled to the White House.

Cavanagh reported back to an emergency convocation of more than 1000 delegates of the newly formed Urban Coalition. It bands together leaders of city government, business, labor, religion, and civil rights.

Among the coalition leaders who went to the Hill were Mayors John V. Lindsay of New York, Richard J. Daley of Chicago, James H. J. Tate of Philadelphia, Joseph M. Barr of Pittsburgh, and Ivan Allen Jr. of Atlanta; businessmen Henry Ford II and David Rockefeller; union leader Walter Reuther, and Negro leaders Roy Wilkins and Whitney Young Jr.

The statement adopted by the group clearly implied that President Johnson's urban programs aren't enough to attack massive city problems. There have been reports that the White House has taken a cool view toward the new Urban Coalition, certain to demand stepped-up spending on urban programs.

Criticizes Programs

Cavanagh, whose city was torn by the summer's worst riot, called present programs "too small, too harrow, too pedestrian to really turn our country on."

About 25 coalition leaders had lunch with House Speaker John W. McCormack (D-Mass.), House Majority Whip Majority Leader Carl Albert (D-Okla.), and Sen. Democratic Whip Russell Long (D-La.). None of the Republican leaders was present, although several on both sides had been invited.

"They were presenting to us a program which was more ambitious than the President's program, "Boggs later told newsmen. "What we were saying was, 'heck, we had better work on that first."

Clarence Mitchell, Washington lobbyist for the NAACP, said McCormack told the urban group that he liked their statement of objectives but that they had to round up votes to get the job done. Mitchell, disagreeing with Cavanagh, said he didn't think the Speaker lacked urgent concern over urban problems.

The new coalition, if it can pull together, could have much influence with the combined strength of big-city mayors and big names in business, labor, civil rights, and the church.

Its support of a Federal emergency work program yesterday heartened supporters of Sen. Joseph S. Clark's effort to attack a $3-billion slum job program to the antipoverty bill. Congressional sources had accused the White House of trying to undermine Clark.

Several other bills have been introduced in the House to provide jobs for hard-core unemployed. Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) and Hugh L. Carey (D-N.Y.) are authors of two of the bills.

They call for a $4-billion-a-year program of "public service" works to provide one million jobs in needed community services in the fields of health, education, recreation, and urban improvement. An active co-sponsor has been Rep. James H. Scheuer (D-N.Y.).

Lindsay said the O'Hara bill was "exactly the same" idea that the coalition had in mind for a Federal job program.

The Republican Mayor of New York delivered the keynote address at the emergency convocation and got his biggest applause he said the Nation's priorities should be shifted to meet the needs of cities even if this means a reassessment of defense and space commitments.

Lindsay told the more than 1000 delegates in a Shoreham Hotel ballroom:

"We are the beginnings of a national coalition of those with a stake in the city and its people."

Coalitions, he stressed, must be organized in local communities to push for action on goals.

The first goals drawn up in the statement adopted yesterday focused on job programs.

The statement called on private industry to help train and hire the hard-core unemployed but added:

"When the private sector is unable to provide employment to those who are both able and willing to work, then in a free society the government must of necessity assume the responsibility and act as the employer of last resort or must assure adequate income levels for those who are unable to work."

(more)

The statement was approved unanimously by the steering committee, including Ford, Rockefeller, and several other corporation executives and businessmen.

Ford told the group: "That business must help is no longer in question."

Rockefeller added that central cities "are crucial to the economic health of our Nation, and we must press aggressively" on urban problems.

Coalition Co-Chairmen Andrew Heiskell and A. Philip Randolph announced that five emergency task forces will be appointed to come up with action recommendations in the areas of public service employment, private employment, educational disparities, reconstruction and urban development, and equal housing opportunities.

The coalition is an outgrowth of two meetings. One was held last January by a group of mayors to discuss long-range urban problems. The other was held on July 31 after riots hit Newark and Detroit.

Dissension Found

The catalytic action to pull together the urban coalition came from Urban America, a nonprofit organization, with the United States Conference of Mayors and the National League of Cities.

The new coalition found some dissension in its ranks yesterday.

Dr. Nathan Wright Jr., chairman of last month's Newark Black Power conference, issued a statement calling for "black insights and black definitions and leadership" in solving urban problems.

He said the coalition-approved statement should include these principles and had been drawn up by "the leaders of our cities while they were going to pot."

At the closing session, several complaints came that the voice of the poor wasn't being heard.

Rufus (Catfish) Mayfield, who identified himself as head of Pride, Inc., the District's summer job program for teen-agers, said he was "hurt by not being invited here."

"But the problem should be here," he said, pointing out that a lot of "important men" were sitting at the "long table" but no one like him.

BALTIMORE EVENING SUN
Editorial Page
August 25, 1967

The City Lobby

The most important thing about the thousand mayors, business men, union leaders, Negroes and clergymen who met in Washington to form an "urban coalition" was that they were there. "We are the beginnings of a national coalition," New York's Mayor Lindsay said, "of those with a stake in the city and its people." And high time.

There are still congressmen who think the answer to city problems is to spend just a little more on agricultural training back home in their districts. They need to be disabused. If the big and middle-sized cities, which have pressing problems in common, had as good a lobby as the gun people or the oil producers, national policy might be more relevant than it frequently is.

The coalition's actual initial proposals are less important than its proclaimed birth. The recommendations call for immediate work programs, which might strengthen Senator Clark's job creation amendment to the Administration's poverty bill against White House opposition, and for public housing schemes not yet on congressional drawing boards. President Johnson has stressed the need to get funds for existing programs first, which makes sense.

"They were presenting to us a program which was more ambitious than the President's program," House Democratic Whip Hale Boggs commented after meeting with their leaders. "What we were saying was, 'heck, we had better work on that first.'" Heck, yes. Maybe now they will.

People like Henry Ford 2d, Walter Reuther, David Rockefeller and others who joined with them are not legislatively naïve. They know how things are done on the Hill. By saying the White House program is not enough, they might help it. The important task now for this coalition, which was summoned into existence by the frustrated mayors of America, is to keep it going, make it real and potent, and not just a one-shot publicity gimmick that took a thousand busy people away from their desks for an interesting day in Washington. City people need a lobby.

New bloc seeks aid for cities

By Lyn Shepard
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Rank-and-file members of the Urban Coalition—the nation's newest pressure bloc—aren't sure what the future holds for their group or their cause.

Perhaps, as one of the 1,100 conferees in the elegant Shoreham Hotel here predicted hopefully, the alliance will be "an effective tool in rebuilding our cities as they ought to be."

But it also could repeat the disappointment of last year's White House conference "to fulfill these rights." That meeting aired "a lot of glorious rhetoric," the skeptics recall. Yet it failed to follow words with deeds. So could the Urban Coalition.

Many of the delegates attended the earlier gathering and noted the similarities—for better or worse:

• Just as the White House conference, this "emergency convocation" attracted a galaxy of stars to its head table: names like Ford, Meany, Lindsay, Reuther, Cavanagh, Wilkins, Randolph, and David Rockefeller.

Subsidiary group

• The delegates, almost to a man, carried themselves with the confident air of prefessional conference-goers. Some seemed troubled, however, that outspoken leaders of the poor—including militant black youths like the District of Columbia's Marion Barry Jr. and Rufus (Catfish) Mayfield—hadn't been invited. A few came anyway, invitation or not.

• The convocation drew few if any conservatives. Nor did the White House conference of 1966. Thus, in terms of its impact on Congress, the coalition may serve simply as a back-up force to the Democratic Study Group and Republican Wednesday Club. Its leaders hope not. The joint forces of the DSG and Wednesday Club have won few battles in the House this session.

The new alliance got off to a shaky start. Its steering committee lunched with the Democratic leadership of Congress (Senate Whip Russell B. Long, Speaker John W. McCormack, Majority Leader Carl Albert, and House Whip Hale Boggs). It quickly learned of the political realities on Capitol Hill.

"I want to report in all candor," Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh of Detroit later told the delegates, "that the sense of urgency was in fact lacking in our discussion with the leaders of Congress."

"We came away convinced," he said, "that we must evolve a new grass-roots demand for our interests. . . . A massive political-action program to get Congress off dead center."

It hardly boosted the steering committee's morale that not a single member of the GOP leadership attended the luncheon, though all had been invited. Coalition spokesmen brushed off the slight, noting that both houses were busy answering roll calls. But it was not a good sign.

Task forces named

Making the best of it, the alliance's co-chairmen announced formation of five task forces. Their members—mayors, businessmen, clergymen, and labor and civil-rights leaders — will meet within the next few weeks.

The committees will study business and government hiring practices, housing and school problems, and investment in urban development programs. Their suggestions will serve as a basis for the coalition's urban betterment campaign.

The broad outlines of that effort were heard throughout the convocation in comments laced with self-criticism.

Walter P. Reuther, United Automobile Workers president, looked at past meetings on city problems as "too long on pious platitudes and too short on performance."

But Mr. Reuther took encouragement in the fact that he and Henry Ford II, "who are sitting at opposite ends of the table in Detroit," were seated together at the head

(more)

table at the Shoreham. Both business and labor must invest heavily in the coalition effort, if it is to succeed, he said.

The keynote speaker, Mayor John V. Lindsay (R) of New York, appealed for members of both parties and all regions to agree on the need for immediate action.

Cities start plans

The Mayor warned that "it would be all too easy for this coalition to become just another well-intentioned, crisis-inspired, one-day attempt to spark urban change."

That prospect bothers many members of the Urban Coalition—so much that they are looking homeward rather than to Washington for an effective alliance.

Mayor Henry Marsh of Saginaw, Mich., for instance told a workshop group that he had already "started the ball rolling" for a local model-city program—with or without federal funds. Mayor John W. Potter of Toledo said he had already launched his city's plan, too.

"We're not just waiting for word from Washington on funding," Mayor Marsh, said. "If it's a good concept with federal help, it's a good one even without it."

"We're going to do it," the Negro Mayor vowed, "if it takes us 1 year or 10."

A Negro councilman in Camden, N.J., also advised delegates to work hard at building coalitions at home.

"If we sincerely want to get to the heart of these problems," he said, "we have to have local ingenuity."

The councilman said that when he first took office in 1961 a Camden Negro "couldn't reach for anything but a garbage can." Today, he said, half the members of the city's commissions and boards of directors are Negroes

Vital intangibles like this—a reawakening of civic pride and human dignity—are an unannounced first step toward the Urban Coalition's grass-roots goals.

JET
September 7, 1967

Leaders Call For 1 Million Jobs For Minorities

The 1,000 delegates attending the emergency convocation of the Urban Coalition in Washington cheered as New York City Mayor John Lindsay urged a reassessment of national commitments to meet the need of the cities. In his keynote address at the one-day meeting of the leaders of civil rights, city governments, labor management and religion, Lindsay said, "Our international commitments should not be allowed to weaken our resolve at home. If our defense commitment, our commitment to space, or any other commitment made before our urban areas were beset by agony is blocking a vigorous effort to end those agencies, those commitments would be reassessed . . . our priorities should be reordered." The conference discussed and endorsed a statement of principles, drawn up by the coalition steering committee which is headed by A. Philip Randolph and Andrew Heiskell, board chairman of Time, Inc., and included the mayors of Atlanta, Pittsburgh, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Phoenix, New York, Minneapolis, and Philadelphia, business leaders such as Henry Ford II, David Rockefeller and Asa T. Spaulding, labor leaders such as AFL-CIO President George Meany and UAW President Walter Reuther, and Martin Luther King, Roy Wilkins, and Whitney M. Young Jr. from the civil rights camp. It set as its first goal an all-out attack on unemployment. The coalition called on the federal government to develop an immediate emergency work program for at least one million jobless and pledged a greater effort on the part of private industry to recruit, train and hire the hard-core unemployed. Among the concrete suggestions was the establishment of "Earn and Learn Centers" in urban centers, run jointly by business, labor and local government.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
August 20, 1967

Coalition Will Meet in Capital To Review Problems of Cities

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 — About 1000 leaders of business, civil rights, labor, religion, education and city government will meet here this week to attempt to stir a national passion for curing the sick cities.

The urban coalition emergency convocation, under the chairmenship of Andrew Heiskell and A. Phillip Randolph, may go down in history as just another quick reaction to the 1967 riots. But it could be much more — the seed from which could grow "a new political, social, economic and moral climate which will make possible the breaking up of the vicious cycle of the ghetto."

The fact that Heiskell, chairman of the board of Time, Inc., and Randolph, long-time civil rights leader and president of the brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, are heading the convocation is relatively significant.

"There has never been a meeting like this ever," one highly influential expert on cities told the Post-Dispatch. "One important segment has always been missing in the past — business."

The urban coalition had its beginning last January when mayors from several large cities met to discuss their mounting problems and agreed that their pleas were being interpreted by many as selfish. They decided to try to form an alliance of many groups to alert the nation to the urgency of the crisis in the cities. The effort faltered until flames started rising in the ghettos.

The coalition was hammered out July 31 at a meeting convened by Mayors Joseph M. Barr of Pittsburgh and John V. Lindsay of New York City. Among those involved were the leaders of such organizations as General Electric, the Chase Manhattan Bank, the Steel Workers union, Auto Workers Union, electrical workers, the major civil rights organizations and the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish religions. Since then other business leaders have joined the effort, including those who head the Aluminum Company of America, Ford Motor Co., Allied Stores Corp. and Litton Industries.

"The business guys who live in the suburgs didn't see much stake in the ghetto until this summer," one source close to the coalition said. "But the light from the fires has illuminated things for them. Business is waking up."

THREE MAJOR programs will be taken up by the coalition. One would be a major expansion of the private sector's efforts to train and provide jobs for the hard-core unemployed. The second would be an emergency work program to provide job training and employment. The third would be a general commitment to a long-range program for physical and social reconstruction of the ghetto.

Jobs have the highest priority.

The business leadership in the coalition appears ready to make a national-significant commitment to go into the city's slums to recruit employes on a scale never before attempted, it was learned. This commitment would extend further to providing skilled training with pay and to placement in responsible jobs after training.

"The business people are scared," the Post-Dispatch was told. "They have finally accepted the proposition that while the current system has worked well, it is now in danger because an awful lot of people are not in it and that those not in the system dislike it and want to damage it. The business community is realizing that the system has to be changed to include those outside it. The people with the most to lose if this isn't done are the business people."

One coalition source said, "Business won World War II. The Government conducted it but business showed how to build the thousands of planes it took to win. Now we have to say to business, 'we want to win this war in the cities. Show us how.' It's simply impossible for us to duplicate the kind of organization which already exists in the private sector. So we have to use it."

ANOTHER DRAMATIC product of the coalition, it was said, may be the business community's acceptance of the Government as the employer of last resort. Several persons close to the coalition said they expect business to indorse a massive emergency public work program to find jobs for the unemployed. The coalition leadership is expected to present plans for such a program to Congress in the course of the Thursday meeting.

If the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce, whose representatives will attend the convocation as observers, join the labor, civil rights, religious and urban lobbies in calling for such a program, Congress would find it almost impossible to say reject it.

"When the people in the ghetto ask for help, the suburban congressman doesn't listen," one urban expert asserted. "But when the chairman of the board of a major company who is a constituent of the congressman says, 'Want your help, Harry,' then the congressman listens. Business can influence suburban congressmen to help the cities."

Other legislation could grow out of coalition activity to seek to provide incentives or subsidies to business to take the lead in reconstruction of the ghetto, especially slum housing. Financial involvement in the slums — through major investments such as factories or through dollar backing for redevelopment projects — is being seriously considered by a growing number of businessmen, the Post-Dispatch was told.

The other parties to the coalition are pondering their roles in the cities. Labor and religion, in addition to stirring their members on behalf of urban programs, can invest their finances in ghetto projects. As one planner said, "The churches can put their money where their souls are." Education leaders are looking for ways to stir the establishment to try experimental methods to educate the residents of the core cities. Labor can open its ranks, especially in the construction trades, to Negroes and can co-operate with business in projects to rebuild slum areas.

THE COALITION has some strong points going for it, those close to it believe. One is the impressive sense of personal commitment by the business leaders involved who, it was explained, are throwing company and personal prestige behind a solution to urban problems. Another is the energy of the big-city mayors who realize they are in serious trouble and will fight to make the coalition a success. Perhaps the most important is the realization that, although tremendous differences exist among coalition members, they have some common ground and by a joint effort all can be helped.

The Johnson Administration is not enthusiastic about the Urban Coalition and reportedly suggested that the meeting be postponed.

"The Administration resents anything it didn't think of and can't control," one coalition planner said.

When the coalition participants leave Washington, they will return to their home communities to form local coalitions with the same broad representation. "What we hope to start is simply a massive and immediate national movement to deal with urban problems," a staff member explained.

If the coalition fails to catch fire, any attempt to forge such a unified approach in the future will be seriously impared, it is conceded. But if business, labor, civil rights, religion, education and city government can find at least one common denominator, the results could be monumental for America's cities.

WASHINGTON STAR
Editorial Page
August 29, 1967

Urban Pressure

There were two quite distinct aspects of the meeting of several hundred business, labor, education, civil rights, religious and local government leaders which convened in Washington last Thursday under the label of the Urban Coalition to press for more urgent action on city problems.

The heavily publicized conference was in one sense, of course, an old-fashioned lobbying venture, motivated by a desire to spur both Congress and the President to greater concern (and to massively increased spending) in the problem areas plaguing cities everywhere. There is nothing illusory about the needs. Much more effective federal approaches, particularly in the field of jobs and housing, and possibly including some variation of the grandiose public works proposal advanced by the Coalition, are going to have to become a part of the administration's commitment at some point before any real progress is made.

Press Secretary George Christian's comment on Friday to the effect that any major new administration commitments in this area are going to have to await the President's state-of-the-Union message in January, however, merely stated the obvious. Congress' temper at the moment, the dual push for economy and a tax increase, our heavy war commitments—and indeed the dismal prospects for many of the pitifully modest urban-aid requests already languishing on Capitol Hill—all argue against a likelihood that the President is about to embark immediately on any vast new domestic spending. Had the Urban Coalition's purpose rested solely on this barren hope, the prestigious members of this group might as well have stayed home.

That, however, was not the sum of the meeting—nor, in our opinion, the real substance of it. The realists among the Coalition see their new organization, if it can be held together, as an extremely influential force in defining and pushing for urban improvements in the future—in the cities themselves as well as on the national level.

And perhaps the most significant accomplishment of all was the firm commitment of the group's top-caliber business, industrial and labor leaders, as expressed in their "statement of goals," to proceed immediately on their own—especially in the fields of training, jobs and hiring practices, to benefit residents of the city's ghettos.

"All representatives of the private sector in this Urban Coalition," the statement said, "decisively commit themselves to assist the deprived among us to achieve full participation in the economy. . . . We pledge full-scale private endeavor through creative job-training and employment, managerial assistance and basic investment . . . We will re-evaluate our current testing procedures and employment standards so as to modify or eliminate those practices and requirements that unnecessarily bar many persons from gainful employment by business or access to union membership . . . We will encourage more leaders in the private sector to get directly and personally involved in urban problems. . . ."

For our part, we recall hearing no such forceful voluntary promises from the leaders of industry and from such labor leaders as George Meany in the past. Greater federal assistance will be necessary in some form to carry out these pledges fully. But if these influential representatives of the private sector really mean what they say they are in a position to achieve a great deal of good on their own, now, without further delay.

URBAN COALITION AT PRAYER*
A search in hearts, consciences and pocketbooks.

A Search for Solutions

Luck notwithstanding, it will take an unprecedented combination of power and principle to resolve the plight of America's cities. Last week in Washington, the beginnings of such a partnership were welded at a day long "convocation" of the newly formed Urban Coalition. The group included Henry Ford II, Walter Reuther, David Rockefeller, George Meany, A. Philip Randolph, I. W. Abel, Whitney Young, John Lindsay. The list, 1,200 strong, comprised mayors and millionaires, bishops and union bosses.

The delegation, commanding an impressive proportion of the nation's economic, spiritual and intellectual resources, had assembled neither as a creature of Congress nor of the Administration, but out of its own desire

(more)

to grapple with the crisis of the cities —a crisis that will not be solved with mere rhetoric or even the force of law. The Coalition's members gathered at Washington's Shoreham Hotel in full awareness that it will take a stupendous effort, financial as well as philosophical, to meet the gravest internal threat to the nation since the Depression. Their differences forgotten, the cross-section of American leadership offered the most clear-cut program yet devised for the ills of the cities.

Enlightened Self-Interest. Founded last January as an outgrowth of Urban America Inc., a nonprofit organization dedicated to the study of city problems, the Urban Coalition meets the need for a concerted effort on the part of all the institutions and individuals most concerned with the city.

Time Inc.'s Board Chairman Andrew Heiskell, the Coalition's co-chairman, underscored the sense of enlightened self-interest that motivates its members. "The problem is too vast and complex to be resolved by any one sector," he said. "The failure to move on urban problems is not only socially disastrous but also economically unsound. Each year of delay in funding programs will inexorably require enormously greater expenditures in the future." Added Pittsburgh's Mayor Joseph Barr: "Regrettably, it took a national calamity to provide the urgency and concern which makes this meeting possible."

Turn Around. By bringing the resources—both monetary and managerial —of the private sector to bear on the plight of the cities, the Urban Coalition answers demands raised by such disparate political figures as New York's Democratic Senator Robert Kennedy and Illinois' Republican Charles Percy, both of whom have urged far greater participation of industry in meeting the cities' needs. As the London *Economist* noted last week, "If Litton Industries can work out a scheme for economic development in Greece, why not in Watts?" Litton President Roy Ash, a member of the Coalition, could hardly disagree. Said the Urban League's Whitney Young: "The people gathered in this room can turn the country around."

The big question is whether the country is willing or ready to be turned around. Concern over "rewarding" Negro rioters could still result in a series of repressive measures by Congress. One such, an anti-riot bill passed by the House, is pending in the Senate, where the Judiciary Committee last week heard former CIA Director John McCone admit that a check on incitement might sometimes be helpful. However, McCone, who headed the presidential commission that investigated 1965's Watts riot, warned that anti-riot legislation would be no panacea. "What worries me," he said, "is the climate that might prevail in the country. I feel very deeply that unless we answer this problem, it is going to split our society irretrievably. The temptation is to say this is hopeless, but I think we have to stay at the job until we find the answer."

The program outlined by the Urban Coalition (*see box opposite*) provides cogent answers to the cities' most immediate problems. For the long term, it calls for a reexamination of the nation's priorities and interests. However difficult that may be, no attempt to alleviate the social despair and economic disparities of U.S. cities can succeed until all Americans are willing to search their hearts, consciences and pocketbooks. The Urban Coalition may well have given that effort its initial impetus.

* From left to right, Metropolitan Life President Gilbert Fitzhugh, Henry Ford II, Phoenix Mayor Milton Graham, Secretary of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Joseph D. Keenan, New York Mayor John Lindsay, Co-Chairman A. Philip Randolph, Rabbi Jacob Rudin, Co-Chairman Andrew Heiskell, George Meany, Cummins Engine Co. Chairman J. Irwin Miller, Minneapolis Mayor Arthur Naftalin, General Electric Chairman Gerald Phillippe, Walter Reuther, David Rockefeller.

A Most Potent Lobby

The President and Congress last week heard for the first time from the Urban Coalition. They will hear from it again and eventually they will listen. For as David Meeker reported, it is "potentially one of the nation's most powerful lobbies," and its business is the most urgent business in America, the revitalization of its cities and their people.

The coalition was represented in Washington by 1200 persons, each one a "big name." Among them were the Mayors of the country's largest cities, the heads of some of its wealthiest corporations, some of its most eminent clergymen, influential publishers, mass union officers and distinguished professionals. Indeed it is hard to call to mind anything quite like this delegation.

Accustomed as they are to standard brand lobbyists, the politicians may have been tempted to regard this as a one-shot demonstration, too all-encompassing for continuity. After all, Henry Ford and Walter Reuther were among the delegates. So was the board chairman of General Electric and the secretary of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. But their diversities did not preclude a common interest in high priority for urban needs.

Much of what they had to say had been said time and again since so many in Washington have been so slow to hear. These would do well, however, to scrutinize the memorandum left by the coalition, especially its suggestions for opening up 1,000,000 new jobs. Equal attention will be due to recommendations to be made by the coalition's newly formed task forces on public employment, private employment, educational disparities, equal housing opportunities and reconstruction investment and urban development. These will come from men who know what they are talking about and who are in a position to help in the implementation of their recommendations.

The Urban Coalition exists because urban ills are felt in board rooms as well as ghettos. So it is unlikely to tolerate presidential lip service and congressional indifference. And it is likely to persevere because it has learned that self-interest carried too far becomes self-destruction.

AFL-CIO NEWS
August 26, 1967

'Hey! They're After Us!'

Don Bryant
1A3-9955

214

Judge Hughes
Mrs. Bailey
R1.4-8385

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

January, 1967

Paul Anthony, Executive Director John H. Wheeler, President

ALA. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
P. O. Box 1310
Auburn, Alabama 36830
A. C. 205 887-3438
Assoc. Dir.: Robert Valder
Chmn.: C. G. Gomillion
RAP Dir.: Lewis Black

ARK. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206
A. C. 501 Franklin 6-3541
Exec. Dir.: Nathaniel Griswold
Act. Dir.: Elijah Coleman
Res. Asst.: Paul Williams
Chmn.: The Rev. Walter B. Clancy

FLA. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
6241 N. W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147
A. C. 305 691-0220
Exec. Dir.: August VandenBosche
Chmn.: Mrs. Henrine W. Banks
RAP Dir.: (Vacant)

GA. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
A. C. 404 525-6468
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Frances Pauley
Asst. Dir.: Paul Wahrhaftig
Asst. Dir.: Al Henry
Chmn.: Dr. Joe Hendricks
RAP Dir.: Hubert Thomas

LA. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1st Federal Savings & Loan Bldg.
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807
A. C. 504 775-8048
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Patricia Miller
Chmn.: Dr. James R. Oliver

MISS. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201
A. C. 601 948-0878, 948-0879
Exec. Dir.: Kenneth Dean
Chmn.: The Rev. Duncan Gray, Jr.

N. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, N. C. 27401
A. C. 919 275-6589
Exec. Dir.: Will C. Allred
Chmn.: John R. Taylor

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, S. C. 29201
A. C. 803 ALpine 6-8808
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Alice Spearman
Ext. Dir.: Elizabeth Ledeen
Chmn.: William Wesson
RAP Dir.: L. S. James

TENN. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1207 - 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212
A. C. 615 297-6568
Exec. Dir.: Baxton Bryant
Assoc. Dir.: Harry Wiersema
Res. Dir.: Jerry Wiersema
Asst. Dir.(W. Tenn.) Isaac Richmond
Act. Chmn.: Mrs. Martha Ragland

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas 77004
A. C. 713 JA. 6-1829
Exec. Dir.: Jack Murray
Chmn.: Henry Groppe

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 E. Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
A. C. 703 648-4444
Exec. Dir.: Robert Combs
Assoc. Dir.: Bailey Wharton
Chmn.: M. C. Martin

Certainly we found this in the State capital of Pennsylvania, and I dare say that the same situation exists in so many States throughout the country.

Now when it comes to the differences in thinking regarding rural and urban, I would suggest that an urban legislator, whether in a State legislature or even in the Congress, may have a better idea about organized crime. I know, for example, from my own experience about the numbers racket in the city of Philadelphia. I know of numbers bankers who came into large sums of money, and those sums of money were frequently used for the development of other kinds of rackets involving narcotics, prostitution, and what have you.

So there are problems that are peculiar to the urban areas. Yet when cities come to the State capital and ask for money for these essential programs, frequently there is a lack of understanding. In effect, Mr. Chairman, some of the advocates of the measure would make light of grants to the urban areas, but of course that will result in some of the most pressing crime problems not being treated.

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EILBERG. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CAHILL. First of all, I would like to commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania for pointing out to the House that there are some very serious defects in the bill and suggesting, of course, that it is, as he has accurately stated, only a 1-year program and that we can come back. But does not the gentlemn feel that if we can correct the bill now that it would be better than waiting a year to do so?

Does not the gentleman agree with me that if even the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or any other State in the Union tried to discriminate against any large city or against any rural community—does not the gentleman agree that under the amendment that will be proposed, the Attorney General of the United States will still have an opportunity for final approval or disapproval?

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Chairman, certainly I agree that if we can correct the bill we should do so. Of course, we do not know at this point precisely what amendment or amendments will be offered. I am greatly interested to see what they are. But from what I have heard so far I do not think they do any service to the bill in its present form. If there are serious objections with the bill in its present form, Mr. Chairman, under the present wording of the bill there are adequate safeguards provided so that we can, in effect, expect a proper handling of the bill after it becomes a law. Certainly, there would be no discrimination as to some of the large urban areas that I have been talking about.

Mr. Chairman, there is one thing that concerns me in connection with this matter that has been referred to and that is "domination" by the Federal Government.

On reading the bill—and, of course, every Member should read the bill thoroughly—a reading of the bill will show that there are numerous references made to cooperation in working with the States.

A reading of the bill will show that there are at least 10 places where emphasis is placed on State involvement, and I would just rapidly like to run through some of them.

On page 17, title I, there is this language:

> It is the purpose of this title to encourage States and units of general local government * * *.

On page 17, title II, there is the following language:

> It is the purpose of this title to authorize grants to States and units of general local government.

On page 20, Mr. Chairman, again, is emphasis on grants to States for new construction. I really do not know, Mr. Chairman, what the opponents of that, under this kind of thinking, are thinking about when apparently the language of the bill clearly places emphasis on grants to States and "State" is in the precise wording here.

Then going on, on page 20, there is language that a plan must be submitted by each applicant and the plan must "encompass a State, unit of general local government, or combination of such States or units."

On page 2 the bill talks about encouraging plans which are related to and coordinate with other relevant State and local law enforcement.

On page 26, which has been referred to on the floor several times, there is a provision requiring that a copy of the application must go to the Governor.

On page 28, I might add, there is a clear statement, which has been referred to here, but, I am afraid, has been somewhat glossed over. It says that no Federal officers shall exercise any direction, supervision, or control over any police force or other agency of any State.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know how any language could be made clearer or more specific than that.

Again I say, when we come back next year—with this bill in operation—we will be in a position to examine the effect of the action taken over the country and make any changes at that point based upon our experience.

Also on page 30 there is reference to what the Attorney General shall do concerning regulations, and so forth. He shall establish criteria to achieve all equitable distribution among the States.

Mr. Chairman, I have referred rapidly to some 10 references where emphasis is placed on the principle of involvement on the part of the States. I think, clearly, this is not a matter of Federal direction at all.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McCLORY].

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Chairman, we should have in mind that the measure before us (H.R. 5037) is the basic anticrime bill to be presented at this session of the Congress. It has been stated here on the floor of the House that crime is our No. 1 domestic issue. I want to reiterate that statement. If any legislation coming before this Congress is intended to improve the quality and extent of law enforcement in the Nation today, it is this bill. We can discuss the antiriot bill, the wiretap bill, gun legislation, or any other measure which this Congress may wish to consider. But fundamentally and basically the major piece of anticrime legislation is embodied in the measure now before us. There is not any disagreement among us, I hope, with regard to the fight against crime. We all want to see the incidence of crime reduced. We want to develop better law enforcement and to encourage greater respect for the law. We want to make available to every unit of government concerned with law enforcement the best possible opportunities for carrying out their respective prerogatives. We want to see those who have committed crimes punished, and, where possible, rehabilitated. We want to prevent the occurrence of crime in the first instance. We want to end for all time riots in the streets of our cities. These are the hopes and aims of all of us—I am sure.

However, Mr. Chairman, as we have noted in the debate thus far, there are differences of opinion as to how we, as Members of Congress, may best fulfill our responsibilities to serve the needs of the Nation in reducing crime. I agree with the expression enunciated in this Chamber frequently, that the House should work its will. I am confident that we want this measure, when finally acted upon, to be the product of the Congress of the United States, and not the work of some outside agency reflecting some extraneous concept of what the action of the Congress should be on the challenge posed by rampant crime.

Let me say further, Mr. Chairman, that I reject the aspersions which have been cast on the Congress with respect to the recent riots. I defend the Congress and its actions in the past to meet the impact of crime and to respond generously to the Nation's social and educational needs, as well as its civil rights and other legislative problems. Today the Congress is meeting another of its responsibilities with what may well be the most important legislative measure considered at this first session of the 90th Congress.

I support the main objectives of the bill. My disagreement is only with the means by which these objectives are sought to be carried out. My principal concern throughout the final deliberations of the subcommittee upon which I served, and the full judiciary committee, which gave its approval to this measure, has been with respect to title III. This part of the bill bears the title, "Research, Demonstration, and Special Project Grants."

The purpose of the amendment which I will offer is to emphasize and strengthen the provisions of the bill with respect to the two subjects of research and training.

It is appropriate to ask why an amended title III should be offered when the language in the bill before the committee already covers both of these subjects. Let me explain.

In the first place the references to training were not in the original bill and they seem to have been accepted "re-

luctantly" by the administration. Yet, adequate training of law enforcement officers is at the very foundation of improved law enforcement, respect for the law, and improving both the caliber and the prestige of law enforcement officers across the land.

Is there a need for an enlarged Federal role in the training of law enforcement officers? Indeed there is. As the President's Commission on Law Enforcement points out, and as I have reiterated in my additional views, an estimated 85 percent of the police officers appointed in 1965 were placed in the field prior to receiving recruit training. Because of inadequate testing and evaluation, many who are totally unfit are placed in the important role of police officers. Is it any wonder that respect for law enforcement officers and enforcement of the law is at a low ebb when we consider that we recruit a large number of our police officers, put them in uniform, embellish them with an impressive star, and hand them a loaded pistol without--first of all—training them for their jobs? This is not to say that there are not excellent training programs already in existence in the country today. Indeed, the Federal Bureau of Investigation conducts a 13-week training school at Quantico, Va., called the FBI Academy. The FBI trained 200 men at the Academy in 1966 and expects to train 1,200 per year by 1969. Of course, such a limited program is wholly inadequate for our present needs. However, this may prove as a model of what a dedicated, professionally staffed agency of the Federal Government can accomplish. In a sense this is the pattern which I would like to see emulated on a much larger scale under this important anticrime bill. With regard to training, I have two basic disagreements with the administration's measure as it now comes before the committee.

The bill before us is a scatter-shot approach, reposing no direct responsibility in the Federal Government and providing no coordinated machinery for carrying out a massive program of training institutes.

The training institutes should be administered by a national crime institute with such a national institute corresponding in the field of crime to the National Institutes of Health—in the field of health—and the National Academy of Science—in the field of science. The director of the institute should be named by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with the expectation of bringing to this office a professional, nonpolitical figure in this part of the fight against crime.

The provisions of this amendment are sufficiently broad and flexible so that the director of the proposed institute may develop the program in his own office, make grants, or enter into contracts for the development of the regional or State institutes contemplated by the amendment. In my opinion, both the responsibility and the flexibility are lacking in the administration measure. In addition, there is no assurance from the administration that such a program would be under the direction on control of a director of such a crime institute.

It may seem strange to the House membership that the administration bill provides virtually no institute or academy for training law enforcement officers, while right here in Washington we conduct an international police academy operated under the Department of State with foreign aid funds to train foreign law enforcement officers for duty in their native countries. It appears that we trained 575 such persons last year and, according to information I have received, we will be training about 1,000 this year. These foreign law enforcement officers receive training of from 14 to 17 weeks, after which they are returnd to their respective countries where they in turn are expected to train 1 million law enforcement and security officers around the world. Again, the international police academy, which is essential to establish and maintain law and order in emerging countries and elsewhere throughout the free world, is regarded as an essential activity of our Federal Government. Such a training program is likewise essential to reestablish and maintain law and order in our own land. We have only an estimated 400,000 law enforcement officers in this country and only approximately 40,000 who turn to this important work each year. We should be able to establish and provide training institutes to meet the vital needs of our Nation to curb lawlessness and disrespect for the law.

I should add that the Federal Bureau of Investigation does have an additional program which is carried out in more than 5,000 schools throughout the United States where 163,000 local law enforcement officers received some type of training during 1966.

Less than a week ago the President in his first communication to the Nation in recognition of the national crisis, brought about by riots in our cities, emphasized that he had directed that antiriot training should be given to our National Guardsmen and Army Reservists. Obviously, there is a growing recognition of the need for the Federal Government to make available to law enforcement officers throughout the land essential and basic instruction in law enforcement.

Supplying a lack of education on the part of many of our law enforcement officers is also provided in the amendment which I am offering. I have noted, for instance from a recent survey of the Detroit police force of about 5,700 law enforcement officers, that 75 percent had never attended college and that 13 percent did not even possess a high school diploma. In the hearings before the House Judiciary Committee, Ray Girardin, police commissioner of Detroit, testified concerning the manpower shortage in his department. He stated that all major cities have had difficulties in attracting recruits, and that they all desperately need, "training, training, and more training," to upgrade the quality of their present forces as well as to more adequately prepare new recruits and to creat a "pride of professionalism," which in turn attracts more highly qualified young men.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCLORY. I am happy to yield to the ranking minority member on the committee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCULLOCH].

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased that in Ohio we have been having antiriot training regularly in our National Guard for a quarter of a century or more.

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the State of Ohio and the gentleman from Ohio.

I do not want to suggest that there are not good training institutes in operation throughout the country, including a number in the city of Chicago and other large cities, but that is just a partial answer to the problem.

At the very opening of this session of the Congress following the President's dramatic state of the Union message, my colleague, the gentleman from Michigan and the Republican Leader, GERALD R. FORD, called for the creation of a National Institute of Law Enforcement patterned after the National Institute of Health. This indeed appears to be the origin of the concrete recommendation at this session for establishment of a National Crime Institute. Various other measures have been introduced along this line greatly expanding the idea. The Ford proposal is also embodied in the amended title III.

The gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER] introduced H.R. 6052 on February 23, 1967, to establish a National Institute of Law Enforcement and Crime for the primary purpose of establishing regional training institutes to provide programs of education, training, and other activities under a professionally appointed director. Congressman CRAMER's bill has given much impetus to the present amendment and a number of the provisions contained in his bill are embodied in the proposed amendment to title III.

The other part of this amendment, which I will offer at the appropriate time, would provide much greater emphasis on the subject of research, again reposing the responsibility within the Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Institute, and the director appointed pursuant to the amendment. This would provide a strong coordinating agency for disseminating information regarding the most recent and most effective techniques and advances in the fight against crime. In addition, of course, the research would go into such areas as court procedures, rehabilitation, basic causes of crime and the entire matter of research for improving law enforcement in our Nation.

Nearly every industry in the United States devotes 10 to 15 percent of its budget to research and development; the Defense Department spends 15 percent of its own budget, or $7 billion on research; the Department of Agriculture spends $139-plus million, Interior, $129-plus million, the Institutes of Health, $300-plus million. Yet last year approximately one-half of 1 percent of the Federal budget, $7.2 million was spent for research and development in criminal justice. Indeed this amount was provided only at the last session under the provisions of the Law Enforcement Assistance Act, which is being repealed and replaced by this legislation. The Justice

Department was the only Cabinet office without any share of the Federal $15.9 billion allocation for research and development. As the gentleman from New York, JAMES SCHEUER, pointed out on the floor, we spend more on fighting tooth decay and investigating new uses for coal than we do on crime research.

The subjects of research and training are logically placed in the control of one agency and they are the most important roles which the Federal Government must assume in directing and guiding a nationwide fight against crime. The Federal Government must assume this responsibility. It must show the way in directing local, State, and other law enforcement officers in improved methods and techniques for carrying out their jobs. The Federal Government must emphasize, encourage, and coordinate research of all types affecting the subject of crime in our Nation. The permissive, timid approach in the administration bill is wholly inadequate to meet the massive impact of crime in our Nation today. It is up to the Congress to assume a bold position. It is up to the Congress to tell the administration and the Department of Justice that we want established within that Department a Crime Institute fully adequate to meet the training needs of the law enforcement officers of today, that we need and expect that the most modern techniques and methods which research can provide will be made available to and will be utilized by our local, State, and Federal Governments in an all-out battle against crime of every description.

Mr. Chairman, my staff, and I have worked long and hard to develop these all inclusive provisions relating to the two subjects of research and training. I have sought to embody in this amendment the best of those provisions from the administration bill, from the committee improvements, from measures sponsored primarily by my colleague, Congressman CRAMER, of Florida, on the subject of National Training Institutes, and by my colleague, Congressman SCHEUER, of New York, on the subject of research. This amendment attempts to spell out both the philosophy and the essential requirements which I have discussed. It is a lengthy amendment, but I do not believe there are any unessential provisions. It would provide a clear and unequivocal directive to this and succeeding administrations regarding the objectives and purposes of this Congress in helping to win the war against crime in America.

Mr. Chairman, I include at this point an amendment which I will introduce:

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 5037 OFFERED BY MR. MCCLORY

Page 23, strike out line 1 and all that follows down through and including line 4 on page 25 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"TITLE III—ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

"SEC. 301. It is the purpose of this title to establish a National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice to encourage research, development, and training for improving law enforcement and criminal justice, to develop new or improved approaches, methods, techniques, equipment, and devices for the prevention and reduction of crime, and to establish and operate regional institutes for the training of State and local law enforcement personnel and for other purposes.

"SEC. 302. (a) There is established within the Department of Justice a National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (hereafter in this title referred to as the 'Institute') which shall be administered by a Director, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Director shall be under the supervision and direction of the Attorney General.

"(b) Section 5315 of title 5 of the United States Code is amended by the addition of the following at the end thereof:

"'(78) Director of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.'

"SEC. 303. The functions of the Institute shall be—

"(1) to establish regional institutes serving one or more States to provide such programs of training, education, research, demonstrations, or special projects, and such other activities as the Director (with the approval of the regional advisory board established by section 306 of this title) may deem appropriate for the purpose of improving the quality of State and local law enforcement and criminal justice or preparing persons for employment in law enforcement and criminal justice, or for the purpose of developing new or improved approaches, methods, techniques, equipment, or devices for the prevention or reduction of crime. Such regional institutes may be established by grants to, or contract with, any public or private nonprofit agency, organization, or institution;

"(2) to make continuing studies and undertake programs of research with respect to matters relating to law enforcement organization, techniques, equipment, systems, devices, and practices, the prevention and control of crime, and correctional rehabilitation, including, but not limited to, the effectiveness of projects or programs carried out under this title;

"(3) to carry out a program of behavioral research designed to provide more accurate information on the causes of crime and the effectiveness of various means of preventing crime, and to evaluate the relationship between correctional procedures and the successful rehabilitation of convicted offenders into society;

"(4) to make recommendations for actions which can be taken (by the Federal, State, and local governments, and by private persons and organizations) to prevent, reduce, and control crime and juvenile delinquency, to improve correctional rehabilitation programs, and to increase respect for law and order;

"(5) to carry out a program of fellowships and instructional assistance consisting of—

"(A) research and training fellowships to the institutes provided for in paragraph (1) of this section, and

"(B) special workshops for the presentation and dissemination of information and knowledge resulting from research authorized by this title, for such terms, and with such stipends and allowances for travel and dependents, as the Director may prescribe;

"(6) to carry out a program of collection and dissemination of information obtained by the Institute, Federal agencies, and other public or private institutions engaged in research or demonstration projects under this title which relates to such approaches, methods, techniques, equipment, and devices which may be useful in the prevention and control of crime, the administration of justice and the rehabilitation of offenders; and

"(7) to undertake, upon request from other Federal agencies, the evaluation and assessment of, and dissemination of publications and results arising from, grants and contracts initiated by such other agencies in the fields of prevention and control of crime, the administration of justice, and the rehabilitation of offenders.

"SEC. 304. The Institute shall establish such laboratories and research facilities as may be necessary to carry out the programs described in section 303.

"SEC. 305. The Institute shall make available, for the benefit of the States and local law enforcement agencies and the public, information and publications concerning the results of programs conducted under this title and innovative or advanced aproaches, methods, techniques, equipment, and devices for the prevention and control of crime, the administration of justice, and the rehabilitation of offenders.

"SEC. 306. There is hereby established for each regional institute established under section 303(1) an advisory board to be made up of two members appointed by the Director and two members appointed by the Governor of each State served by such regional institute.

"SEC. 307. (a) A Federal grant authorized under section 303(1) may be up to 90 per centum of the total cost of each institute for which such grant is made. The Director shall require, wherever feasible, as a condition of approval of a grant under this title, that the recipient contribute substantially in the form of money, facilities, or services to carry out the purpose for which the grant is made.

"(b) Payments under this title to individual trainees at any regional institute established under section 303(1) may be made in installments, and in advance or by way of reimbursements, as may be determined by the Director, and shall be made on such conditions as he finds necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

"(c) The Director shall prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

"(d) In addition to appointments to the regional advisory board established pursuant to section 306 of this title, the Director is authorized to appoint such technical or other advisory committees as he deems necessary to advise him in connection with the administration of this title. Members of any such committee appointed under this subsection who are not otherwise employed by the United States shall be entitled, while attending meetings of their committee, to receive compensation at a rate to be fixed by the Director, but not to exceed $100 per diem, including travel time, and while away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

"SEC. 308. (a) The Director may arrange with and reimburse the heads of other Federal departments or agencies for the performance of any of his functions under this title and, as necessary or appropriate, delegate to the heads of such departments or agencies any of his functions under this title with respect to any program or activity or part thereof and authorize the redelegation of such delegated functions.

"(b) The Director is authorized to secure directly from any department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality in the executive branch of the Government, information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purposes of this title; and each such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, establishment, or instrumentality is authorized and directed to furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics to the Director upon his request.

"SEC. 309. On or before April 1, 1968, and each year hereafter, the Director shall report to the President and to the Congress on his activities pursuant to the provisions of this title, together with such recommendations as the Director may deem appropriate, and

shall within two years of the effective date of this Act submit to the President and the Congress a report of all laws of the United States, and programs of the Federal Government which, in his opinion, are directly related to or affect the performance of his functions under this title, together with such recommendations with respect thereto as he may deem appropriate.

"SEC. 310. For the purpose of carrying out this title, there is authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for each fiscal year thereafter such sums as may be necessary."

RELATED AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 5037 OFFERED BY MR. MCCLORY

Page 24, line 5, strike out "SEC. 305" and insert in lieu thereof: "SEC. 311".

Page 25, line 6 and 7, strike out "a Director of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance" and insert in lieu thereof: "an Assistant Attorney General".

Page 25, line 10, after "under" insert: "titles I and II of".

Page 25, strike out line 11 and all that follows down through and including line 15 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(b) Section 5315(19) of title of the United States Code is amended by striking out "(9)" after "General" and inserting in lieu thereof "(10)".

Page 31, line 6, strike out "carrying out this Act" and insert in lieu thereof: "carrying out titles I and II of this Act".

Page 31, lines 11 and 12, strike out "the sum of $13,500,000 for the purposes of title III,".

Page 31, line 13, strike out "title I, title II, or title III" and insert: "title I or title II".

(Mr. McCLORY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILBERT].

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation and the amendment just referred to by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McCLORY], on the Crime Institute, legislation of which I am a cosponsor.

I say this with a view to the violence which has been rampant in our streets in recent days. But I make that statement not from the narrow perspective which has characterized some of the legislation that has come before us in recent days, but from the wider perspective of human rights and safety.

Crime statistics demonstrate beyond doubt, Mr. Chairman, that the criminal and the victim in an overwhelming number of instances of violence are of the same race. The persons who suffer most from crimes are the deprived members of minority groups, who find themselves the unfortunate prey of members of their own race.

We have heard much talk in recent times about the grievances that minority group members have against the police. We seem to assume that these grievances are, for the most part, connected with an undue readiness on the part of the police to use their law enforcement powers against minority group members. Police are abusive of the law, we are told.

But on closer examination of the peace-loving members of minority groups, we find that a more common—if less sensational—complaint is that police give them inadequate protection against the lawless members of their own community. They want a more positive police presence, not a weaker one.

I, thus, look upon this bill, Mr. Chairman, as one that will improve conditions in riot-torn cities, not one that will exacerbate tensions.

I am hopeful that this bill will provide relief to both sets of minority group grievances. It will, on the other hand, assist in the training of police, so that community relations can be improved, so that the cry of "police brutality" will be wiped from our urban lexicon. This bill will make better, more efficient, more humane police forces.

It will also extend and improve urban law enforcement, so that the vipers of the ghetto, preying on the poor and the maimed and the young, are kept under control, so that self-respecting members of minority groups can walk the streets of their own communities without fear.

I do not underestimate, of course, Mr. Chairman, that this bill is aimed at the improvement of law enforcement for all Americans. But for the moment, our minds are turned to our troubled cities and I heartily applaud what I believe this measure will do to assist them in the restoration of lawful patterns of human behavior.

All segments of our communities will be served by the passage of this bill. I am one of the sponsors of this legislation, and I hope it is approved overwhelmingly.

Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to any move to take control of the program away from local authorities. Law enforcement is primarily, and traditionally, a local responsibility, and it should remain so. I am opposed to any increase in State control, which would reduce freedom of action on the municipal and county level.

I intend to support the provisions of my bill H.R. 6542 and similar bills introduced by other Members of Congress, to establish a National Institute of Criminal Justice. These provisions, offered as an amendment to the Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act, would strengthen title III by setting up the framework to assure that the $13.5 million authorized under the program for research training and special projects will be wisely and effectively spent.

(Mr. GILBERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CUNNINGHAM].

(Mr. CUNNINGHAM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. CUNNINGHAM addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TENZER].

(Mr. TENZER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TENZER. Mr. Chairman, the Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act of 1967 is an important piece of legislation. In fact, it is essential. It not only will aid localities in meeting the crime problem but also will serve notice that our Government will not tolerate efforts to undermine the law and order upon which our society is founded.

Yesterday in my remarks I said that this bill will not, in and of of itself, put and end to criminal activities in this country. It will, however, aid in the development of the skills and manpower necessary to do so. While not a panacea, the program it creates is an example of the creative federalism of which President Johnson has spoken.

Mr. Chairman, I am disturbed, as I am sure we all are, by the rise of the crime rate in this country. I am alarmed at the resultant fear which has spread throughout our population. I support, and will continue to support, every effort to resist and reduce this spread of crime and every program to alleviate the conditions in which crime and criminals breed.

Yesterday some mention was made that there was not enough time during the debate given to a section by section analysis of the bill and its origin. This I propose to do now.

The Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act of 1967 is a major part of the President's program to assist State and local governments in coping with the crime and lawlessness that plague our Nation.

As the President has very clearly emphasized in his state of the Union address and his message to Congress on crime in America, the primary responsibility for law enforcement rests on State and local governments. Crime must be rooted out in local communities by local authorities. Any Federal program to provide assistance in the area of law enforcement and criminal justice must be based upon a scrupulous respect for the integrity and independence of these local authorities.

The National Crime Commission recently issued its report on "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society." The Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act is a direct outgrowth of the comprehensive studies carried out by this Commission. It is intended to implement many of the Commission's major recommendations. The Commission found that there are many important problems that our States, cities, and towns cannot solve on their own. The Commission recommended Federal assistance of the type provided in this bill as essential if the Nation is to realize significant improvements in law enforcement and criminal justice.

Since 1965, the Department of Justice has made a highly successful start in the campaign against crime. The research and pilot projects funded under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act have provided valuable data and have laid the necessary foundation for the broad grant program proposed under the present bill.

The Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act establishes four basic categories of grants: Construction grants, in which the Federal share may not exceed 50 percent; action grants, in which the Federal share may not exceed

though piecemeal approach to a problem which encompasses and at times seems to overwhelm us all, that we seek the source of this disease in our society.

Thus I have introduced a bill to establish a National Science and Technology Center for Crime Prevention and Control, which, modeled in principle on the National Science Foundation, would become a center for research and the dissemination of new information to the States and localities; a center for sponsoring fellowships and grants for demonstration programs; an independent body totally dedicated to alleviating one major national problem—crime.

I believe that only some such independent organization, separated from the direct control of any government agency, would be able to attract to its board, like the National Science Foundation, professional specialists from a broad range of fields, including sociology, social work, penology, psychology, psychiatry, law, the administration of justice and law enforcement, and many more. Without such specialists our solutions become only palliatives.

Mr. Chairman, we have learned that we can conquer the air, subdue space to our human needs and purposes; that this can be accomplished only through protracted, at times expensive, but invaluable research. A recent thorough report prepared for the Committee on Government Operations "The Use of Social Research in Federal Domestic Programs" indicates that we have been far too slow to foster and apply research and scientific methodolgy to situations and problems of a social nature. I am not suggesting a science of society; but I am urging an empirical study of our social problems; an effort to affect our social environment to some such extent as we have affected our universe—that is, to rationalize our problems.

We cannot keep patching up our society when and where crime erupts. We need a basic overhaul in our ideas and our methods of crime detection, prevention, and control. We need massive studies on the nature of human behavior, normal and abnormal, criminal and noncriminal. I do not see adequate provision for such studies in this present legislation. Yet I heartily endorse the sentiment that proposes this bill, while regretting that it does not go far enough. I support this legislation today in the hope that it will be the first step toward a more ambitious national attack on the problem of crime in our society.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 5037. I believe the bill makes a good beginning in its various approaches to a very, very difficult problem, but I do have serious reservations about it.

First of all, Mr. Chairman, I am not at all persuaded that the amounts provided in the authorization are large enough. I am particularly concerned that only $9 million is authorized for the first half of the next calendar year under title II.

Second—and this is the principal point I want to make in these remarks—it seems to me that the first purpose of this bill, as indicated by its title, "to assist State and local governments in reducing the incidence of crime," cannot be achieved until and unless we have adequate control over the interstate traffic in firearms.

We are all concerned about the riots and the lawlessness that have occurred in this country in recent days. One of the worst aspects of these riots has been the widespread use of firearms by criminal and irresponsible elements. Any one of these snipers could have obtained his rifle by mail from a mail-order house—no questions asked.

Mr. Chairman, I simply fail to understand how in this critical situation the sportsmen of this country can go on putting their convenience above the public security—how they can go on continuing to fight against legislation which would provide reasonable regulation of interstate transactions in firearms. These same sportsmen accept the fact that there are regulations affecting the purchase and use of their automobiles although this means some inconvenience to them.

Mr. Chairman, are firearms any less dangerous than the automobiles these sportsmen drive?

Mr. Chairman, at the proper time I will offer an amendment to add to the bill H.R. 5037 the essential provisions of the administration's bill on firearms control (H.R. 5384), which was introduced by the distinguished chairman of the committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], and which I was privileged to cosponsor (H.R. 7351). In the event that a point of order is raised with regard to the germaneness of the amendment, I will be prepared at that time to argue in support of the germaneness of the amendment.

So that the Members may be familiar with the rather lengthy provisions of my proposed amendment, I shall ask unanimous consent at the proper time to include it in the RECORD.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. DENNEY].

(Mr. DENNEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DENNEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise to take part in this debate and to speak to the House on a matter which has received very little attention with reference to the bill presently being considered, and that is, why it is necessary to appropriate $50 million and turn it over to the Attorney General for disbursal under loosely drawn guidelines? This is again a stopgap remedy.

As a former prosecuting attorney and FBI agent, I know from actual experience there is just one way to obtain obedience of law and order, and that is to let potential rioters or violators of Federal or State law know that justice will be swift and decisive, and that they will not be released on a technicality.

It concerns me that leaders in the administration have continually tried to play up to the racial minorities with such statements as the one President Johnson made on August 3, 1965, to a group of college students:

> I am proud to salute you as fellow revolutionaries. We want changes. I hope you will go out into the hinterland and arouse the masses and blow the bugles and tell them the hour has arrived and their day is here.

The bugles have sounded and the day is here, in Newark, Cambridge, Detroit, Milwaukee, and in dozens of other cities.

And then we think of Vice President HUMPHREY's statement in New Orleans on July 18, 1966:

> If I had to live in the slums I think you'd have more trouble than you have had already, because I've got enough spunk left in me to lead a mighty good revolution.

And then Senator KENNEDY on August 17, 1965:

> There is no point in telling Negroes to obey the law. To many Negroes the law is the enemy.

Then we look to the President's statement in 1964 when he said:

> We are trying to take all the money that is unnecessarily spent; take it from the haves and give it to the have-nots.

My point in discussing these statements in the debate on this bill is that appropriating more money for the purpose of letting the Department of Justice in the executive branch organize the fight against crime is not the answer if the leaders in the executive branch have the attitudes expressed here. Therefore, it is my firm opinion that what we need today is a belief in and greater respect for law and order, to elevate the stature of the policeman on the beat, the FBI agent, and all of those individuals dedicated to saving the lives and property of our citizens, black or white, or whatever their race, doing everything in their power to live within the law.

This is the only way law and order can be restored, and as a father with two sons in the Vietnam area, I am very much concerned when they write to me, "Dad, what are we fighting for?"

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CAHILL].

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this minute of time in order to announce to my colleagues, since it is my understanding that upon completion of general debate that no amendments will be considered by the Committee until the House resumes the consideration of this bill at whatever time and day the leadership decides, that I propose when we go back into the House to obtain permission to insert in the RECORD a full copy of the amendment that I hope to offer as the first order of business when the House returns to the consideration of the pending bill.

Mr. Chairman, under the permission granted me in the House, I am inserting at this point in the RECORD the amendment I propose to offer to the bill, H.R. 5037:

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 5037 OFFERED BY MR. CAHILL

Beginning on page 17, strike out lines 5 and all that follows down through and including line 22 on page 22, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"TITLE I—PLANNING GRANTS

"SEC. 101. The Attorney General shall make grants to the States for the establishment and operation of State law enforcement and criminal justice planning agencies (hereinafter referred to as "State planning agen-

cies") for the preparation, development, and revision of the State plans required under section 203 of this Act. States may make application to the Attorney General for such grants within three months of the effective date of this Act.

"SEC. 102. (a) A grant made under this title to a State shall be utilized by the State to establish and maintain a State planning agency. Such agency shall be created by and under the direction of the chief executive of the State. The State planning agency shall be representative of law enforcement and criminal justice agencies of the State and of the units of general local government in the State.

"(b) The State planning agency shall—

"(1) develop, in accordance with title II, a comprehensive statewide plan to carry out new and innovative approaches for the improvement of law enforcement and criminal justice throughout the State;

"(2) define, develop, and correlate programs and projects for the State and the units of general local government in the State or combinations of such States or units for improvement in law enforcement and criminal justice; and

"(3) establish priorities for the improvement in law enforcement and criminal justice throughout the State.

"(c) The State planning agency may make grants to units of general local government, and combinations of such units, to enable them to participate in formulation of comprehensive State plans.

"SEC. 103. A Federal grant authorized under this title shall not exceed 90 per centum of the expenses of the establishment and operation of the State planning agency, including the preparation, development, and revision of the plans required by title II. Where Federal grants under this title are made directly to units of general local government as authorized by section 205, the grant shall not exceed 90 per centum of the expenses of local planning, including the preparation, development, and revision of plans required by title II.

"SEC. 104. Funds appropriated to make grants under this title for a fiscal year shall be allocated by the Attorney General among the States for use therein by the State planning agency or units of general local government, as the case may be. In allocating funds under this section the Attorney General shall reserve such amount, but not in excess of 3 per centum of the amount being allocated, as he may determine and shall allocate such amount among the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Island, Guam, the Canal Zone, America Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands according to their respective needs. The Attorney General shall allocate $100,000 to each of the fifty States and the District of Columbia; and he shall then allocate the remainder of such funds available among the States and the District of Columbia according to their relative populations.

"TITLE II—GRANTS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PURPOSES

SEC. 201. (a) The Attorney General shall make grants to the States for the development of new approaches to, and improvements in, law enforcement and criminal justice by the States, units of general local government, and combinations of such States or units. The purposes for which grants may be made include:

"(1) public protection, including the development, demonstration, and evaluation of methods, devices, equipment, and designs to increase safety from crime in streets, homes, and other public and private places;

"(2) equipment, including the development and acquisition of equipment designed to increase the effectiveness and improve the deployment of law enforcement and criminal justice personnel;

"(3) the recruitment, education, and training of all types of law enforcement and criminal justice personnel;

"(4) management and organization, including the organization, administration, and coordination of law enforcement and criminal justice agencies and functions;

"(5) operations and facilities for increasing the capability and fairness of law enforcement and criminal justice, including the processing, disposition, and rehabilitation of offenders;

"(6) community relations, including public understanding of and cooperation with law enforcement and criminal justice agencies;

"(7) public education relating to crime prevention, including education programs in schools and community agencies; and

"(8) construction of buildings or other physical facilities which fulfill a significant innovative function.

"(b) The amount of any Federal grant made under this title may be up to 60 per centum of the cost of the program or project specified in the application for such grant. No Federal grant made under this title for the purpose of construction of buildings or other physical facilities shall exceed 50 per centum of the cost of construction of buildings or other physical facilities.

"SEC. 202. Any State desiring to participate in the grant program under section 201 shall establish a State planning agency as described in title I of this Act and shall within six months after approval of a planning grant under title I submit to the Attorney General through such State planning agency a comprehensive State plan formulated pursuant to title I of this Act.

"SEC. 203. The Attorney General shall make grants under this title to a State planning agency if the State planning agency has on file with the Attorney General a current comprehensive State plan (not more than three years in age) which conforms with the purposes and requirements of this Act. Each such plan shall—

"(1) provide for the administration of such grants by the State planning agency;

"(2) provide funds to units of general local government or combinations of such units for the purpose of participating in the formulation of the comprehensive State plan and the development and implementation of the programs and projects for the improvement of local law enforcement and criminal justice;

"(3) adequately take into account the needs and requests of the units of general local government in the State and encourage local initiative in the development of programs and projects for improvements in law enforcement and criminal justice, and provide for an appropriately balanced allocation of funds between the State and the units of general local government in the State and among such units;

"(4) incorporate innovations and advanced techniques and contain a comprehensive outline of priorities for the improvement and coordination of all aspects of law enforcement and criminal justice dealt with in the plan, including descriptions of: (A) general needs and problems; (B) existing systems; (C) available resources; (D) organizational systems and administrative machinery for implementing the plan; (E) the direction, scope, and general types of improvements to be made in the future; and (F) to the extent appropriate, the relationship of the plan to other relevant State or local law enforcement and criminal justice plans and systems;

"(5) provide for effective utilization of existing facilities and permit and encourage units of general local government to group or provide for cooperative arrangements with respect to services, facilities, and equipment;

"(6) provide for research and development;

"(7) demonstrate the willingness of the State and units of general local government to assume the costs of improvements funded under this title after a reasonable period of Federal assistance;

"(8) demonstrate the willingness of the State to contribute technical assistance and funds or services for programs and projects contemplated by the statewide comprehensive plan and the programs and projects contemplated by units of general local government;

"(9) set forth policies and procedures designed to assure that Federal funds made available under this title will be so used as not to supplant State or local funds, but to increase the amounts of such funds that would in the absence of such Federal funds be made available for law enforcement and criminal justice;

"(10) provide for such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures as may be necessary to assure proper disbursement of and accounting of funds received under this title; and

"(11) provide for the submission of such reports in such form and containing such information as the Attorney General may reasonably require.

"SEC. 204. State planning agencies shall receive applications for financial assistance from units of general local government and combinations of such units. When a State planning agency determines that such an application is in accordance with the purposes stated in section 201 and is in conformance with the Statewide comprehnsive plan, the State planning agency is authorized to disburse funds to the applicant.

"SEC. 205. Where a State fails to make application for a grant to establish a State planning agency pursuant to title I of this Act within three months after the effective date of this Act, or where a State fails to file a comprehensive plan pursuant to section 202 within six months after approval of a planning grant to establish a State planning agency, the Attorney General may make grants under title I and title II of this Act to units of general local government or combinations of such units: *Provided, however,* That any such unit or combination of such units must certify that it has submitted a copy of its application to the chief executive of the State in which such unit or combination of such units is located. The chief executive shall be given not more than 60 days from date of receipt of the application to submit to the Attorney General in writing an evaluation of the project set forth in the application. Such evaluation shall include comments on the relationship of the application to other applications then pending, and to existing or proposed plans in the State for the development of new approaches to and improvements in law enforcement and criminal justice. If an application is submitted by a combination of units of general local government which is located in more than one State, such application must be submitted to the chief executive of each State in which the combination of such units is located. No grant under this section to a local unit of general government shall be for an amount in excess of 60 per centum of the cost of the project or program with respect to which it was made.

"SEC. 206. (a) Funds appropriated to make grants under this title for a fiscal year shall be allocated by the Attorney General among the States for use therein by the State planning agency or units of general local government, as the case may be. In allocating funds appropriated for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1968, June 30, 1969, and June 30, 1970, the Attorney General shall reserve such amount, but not in excess of 3 per centum of the amount being allocated, as he may determine and shall allocate such amount among the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and

the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands according to their respective needs. Of the remaining funds, 75 per centum shall be allocated among the fifty States and the District of Columbia according to their respective populations and 25 per centum thereof shall be allocated as the Attorney General shall determine.

"(b) On or before January 1, 1970, the Attorney General shall report to Congress his recommendations with respect to a nondiscretionary formula for apportionment of funds authorized to carry out this section for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and fiscal years thereafter."

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SCHEUER].

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in enthusiastic support of the bill, H.R. 5037.

Mr. Chairman, this is a bill and a program in which we should have engaged ourselves many years ago and to which we should have devoted far more resources than are being proposed at this time.

But at least, Mr. Chairman, it is a small step forward and will presumably provide the foundation for Federal contributions on a meaningful scale sometime in the future to this desperate problem of crime in our streets, and the riots, demonstrations, and civil disorders that are plaguing us across the country and lowering the quality of life in our urban centers.

I wish to state that at the proper time when the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McCLORY] offers an amendment to establish a National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice within the Department of Justice, I will support that amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I have worked closely with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McCLORY] in developing this amendment and I believe that it is soundly and thoughtfully conceived.

Under title III of the bill there is authorized $13,500,000, which will be available for research, training, and other activities. But there is no assurance that any of the funds will be spent for research. There is no provision for a research structure or mechanism. There is no provision for an administrator who will be in complete charge and who will have the responsibility and exercise leadership to get on with a research program that will be meaningful and effective.

We know that research cannot generally compete well with on-going assistance programs.

As practical politicians we know that our police departments need more officers and more patrol cars.

We know too that when these desperate needs in the here and now are balanced against the equally critical need for long-term research, that research generally cannot compete for funds.

That is why it is absolutely essential for us to set up the means, leadership and resources to find basic answers to these critical and new problems now facing our society.

Over the past decades we have shortchanged the American people and the dedicated police professionals of our country by denying them the resources they need. We have denied those who keep the peace in our society the inventiveness of our extraordinarily productive space age technology. We have not begun to make the extraordinary products of our military and space age technology available to the police officers of our country.

If our Federal Government can harness the resources, brains, and talents needed to produce the atomic bomb, interspace travel, and supersonic aircraft, surely we can give our police professionals the sophisticated products of this extraordinarily capable scientific technology.

What are some of the things that we could give our police officers?

We have it within our capability to develop an odor sensing device which will detect an odor of 1 part in 10 billion, in the air. That would enable a police officer with an instrument no larger than a cigarette case to tell if anybody within 100 feet was carrying explosives or narcotics.

We know it is within our competence to develop weapons that are nonlethal which would give a police officer the option to dispel what perhaps might be an unruly mob or to apprehend a 12- or 14-year-old lad who is running from the scene of a crime, without using a lethal weapon. We know historically that many riots have been started by one incendiary incident. Police officers are using lethal weapons against a fleeing suspect in situations when, if the officer had options, if he had some kind of temporarily crippling and disabling device, the suspect could be apprehended and taken to a police station, instead of to the mortuary.

(Mr. SCHEUER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McDADE], such time as he may need.

(Mr. McDADE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, it is a matter of immense concern for everyone in America to observe the growing crime rate which has occurred in this Nation over the past several years. We have waited for comprehensive legislation to come before this House that will effectively deal with this crime rate on those levels in which the Federal Government should show the most concern.

The bill we have before us today is by no means the comprehensive legislation that is needed to do the job which must be done on all the levels which must be the concern of this Congress. Many of my colleagues here today have pointed out serious deficiencies in this legislation. Many of my colleagues are offering amendments to strengthen this legislation. I believe all of us must recognize, however, that with all of the amendments offered and with all the changes that might be written into this bill, we still will not end up with the legislation that must be written.

I propose to have more to say on this in the future. It seems to me that a serious review of this administration's responsibilities in the matter of the prevention of crime must be fully discussed before the American people and it is my hope that I may be part of such a discussion at an appropriate time.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, in relation to the institute which the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. SCHEUER] just spoke of, I wish to point out that the President's Crime Commission recognizes the importance of such an institute, but deplores its establishment at this time as quite untimely. He says:

> The Commission recognizes that to establish a national foundation for criminal research at the same time that the new aid program proposed in the instant bill is being developed would present a serious risk of confusion and competition for already scarce research personnel. Furthermore, the establishment of a national foundation for criminal research presents the organization with funding problems which the Commission has not fully explored. Therefore, it may be desirable to defer the establishment of such a foundation until the proposed new Justice Department Agency is established.

I have explained to the gentleman from New York that I would be perfectly willing in the not too far distant future to hold hearings on this bill, explore, and work to determine in depth the nuances of his proposed bill so that we can know more about it. It is like a blind man looking for a black hat in the dark, and I certainly do not want to do that. I would like to know more about this proposal before I would embrace it. For that reason I must perforce, although most reluctantly, object to any amendment that would embody the suggestion proposed by the distinguished gentleman from my own State.

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Chairman, would my accomplished and distinguished chairman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished chairman has referred to a national foundation. I do not know whose proposal that is or to what it pertains, but it is not the proposal that Congressman McCLORY and I are making We are advocating a National Institute for Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement within the Justice Department, and I may say that when we have had hearings scheduled on this matter, the Executive Director of the Crime Commission, Mr. James Warrenburg, is scheduled to appear in support of that proposal.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McCLORY].

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Ohio for yielding to me in order that I may respond to the statement just made by the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

I want to call to the chairman's attention an important recommendation contained in the task force report on science and technology to the President's Commission on Law Enforcement. On page

Training amend

McClory H 9911 – 8/3 – Cong Rec

P. 82 report of Pres. Comm. on L. E. – "Probably the most impt single mechanism for bringing the resources of science & technology to bear on the problems of crime would be the establishment of a major prestigious science and technology research program within a research institute .... Only a major, significant institute, devoted to research on basic problems of crime & its control, could assemble the multi-disciplinary team with the competence needed to attack these problems on the scale they demand. If the proper research environment were created, the problems of crime could draw on the nation's best scientific resources."

"Mr. Chairman, this demonstrates convincingly that the research program, as well as the application of scientific & technological developments in the fight against crime, are intended by the President's Commission to be carried out within a nat'l institute headed by a professional, career director. Such provisions are not in the bill in its present form. They would be provided by the amend... which I offer."

National Institute Amendment (McCloy)

Question - what type + with whom would these private contracts be made? (research contracts).

McCloy - p10086

"I would expect that primarily educational institutions which have facilities for advanced work in police work would be the principal ones with which the National Institute might contract..."

Other proponents of the amendment indicated that such research contracts might be made to corporations or non-profit research organizations.

McCloy - p. 10087

"The purpose of my amendment is not to change the bill so far as the expenditure of money is concerned except that it puts it under professional control + coordinates it under a single institute + under the control of a responsible director. Without my amendment, the Attorney General would have free rein to distribute the money wherever he wants to - and if so - when.."

would authorize a $300 million grant program. In my judgment, much more than $9 million is needed if we are going to aid local law enforcement agencies in strengthening their capability for dealing with riots and civil disorder.

Mr. Chairman, I include with my remarks at this point an editorial from the Springfield, Mass., Republican of Sunday, July 30, 1967, entitled "Danger of Anarchy."

DANGER OF ANARCHY

The frightful racial-based riots that have devastated Newark, Detroit and many other important cities recently have shocked this nation perhaps more than any other domestic events within recent memory. It has been a time of utterly senseless violence which has, with justification, impelled some fears that a substantial part of the country might drift into an actual state of anarchy.

No right-thinking person questions that much has yet to be done toward improving the general situation which is the background of the Negro rioting. Genuine equality of opportunity in all phases of life—housing, education, work and recreation—must come, not only to remove the basic cause of trouble but also simply as a matter of fair treatment for all in a democracy.

But the great difficulty at the moment is that, using admittedly inequitable background conditions as a pretext, a relatively few unstable Negroes seem to have gone wild, acting with a reckless disregard for consequences which has evoked expressions of dismay and alarm from responsible colored leaders as well as from other Americans of all racial backgrounds.

This cannot be tolerated. Such action, by any ethnic segment of the country, could not be permitted to continue. As President Johnson correctly said, in ordering Federal troops to go to the rescue of beleaguered Detroit, this is simply a case of extreme and totally inexcusable criminal lawlessness.

From the earliest known times of recorded history, right down to the present day, no organized human society has been able to allow such a destructive domestic outbreak to continue. Whatever lawful force may have to be used to repress such semi-insane outbreaks is justified and, in fact, necessary, for the preservation of the state and for the protection of its majority of law-abiding people.

The great underlying tragedy of the Negro riots is that they have done so very much damage to the colored people as a whole in America. This is particularly deplorable because it gives such an unfair picture of actual conditions. It certainly is true that most Negro Americans are just exactly as good, as well motivated, as any other ethnic part of the population. The riots have been the work of a comparatively few Negroes, based on population proportions as a whole. And the inflammatory, violent agitation by Negro extremists, which probably largely set off the riots, has also been the baneful work of a relatively few.

And so, as so often in the past, a few can do great harm that hurts many. The wave of riots will be stopped. There is no doubt about that. Law and order will be restored. That is certain. Then must come the long, hard pull to restore confidence, to revive feelings of trust, to heal the wounds of the spirit that are, perhaps, as bad as those of the flesh. A lot of ground has been lost in recent days and weeks. It will all have to be regained before further, new progress can be made.

How fast the lost ground will be regained, and how rapidly new advances can be made, will depend to a large extent on the very same people who have been to blame for the shocking recent setbacks. They bear a heavy burden of responsibility, though it may be lightened by the generous help of others. If the agitators and the rioters will not change their views, the outlook is dark indeed.

The main thing to remember is that the improvement of conditions in general simply cannot be gained by means of outright savagery. No matter what their color, no group of people, in any reasonably organized form of human society, can sensibly expect to be able to shoot their way into a more preferred economic and social position.

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Chairman, I most earnestly hope and urge that this House, after thorough debate and discussion, will overwhelmingly approve this bill before us, H.R. 5037, which is, in summary, designed to give imperatively urgent assistance to States and local governments in reducing the growing incidence of crime and to increase the effectiveness, fairness, and coordination of law enforcement and criminal justice systems at all levels of government.

The imperative need for this legislation, in the public interest, is so obvious that it should require little, if any, comment here. The testimony and evidence heard by our committee in favor of this measure was, indeed, powerfully persuasive and, too often and unfortunately, almost frightening .

In substance, it has been proved that crime is increasing throughout the country five times faster than the population. Beyond the appalling number of some 800 to a thousand citizens yearly murdered during the perpetration of crimes, crime activities are costing this country at least $30 billion a year, or approximately one-fourth of the Federal budget.

It is clear, therefore, that the initiation of action to encourage the reduction and elimination of crime is of priority importance to the safety of the individual law-abiding citizens throughout this country and the security of his family, his business, and his property.

It is equally clear, from the reports of the various crime investigation commissions and recognized authorities in the field, that our approach to crime control and reduction must be combined and cooperative undertaking of the Federal Government and the several States to be effective. This measure, H.R. 5037, sets up and projects this desirable and recommended approach.

It creates an incentive for Federal State, and local community government cooperation through programs of Federal grants, but its provisions are purposely designed to retain the initiative and expansion for specific action with the State and local government authorities.

This measure truly provides a really effective means of Federal assistance and encouragement without infringing upon the independence and control of the local officials.

Additional resources, for our national determination to detect and eliminate criminal activities, made available to both Federal and local agencies under the terms of this bill, will facilitate better training for law-enforcement personnel, permit acquisition of more modern equipment and research facilities, encourage incorporation of new techniques for the apprehension of criminals, and inspire improvements in rehabilitation processes and procedures, as well as in existing programs for the control and elimination of juvenile delinquency.

Mr. Chairman, of course no amount of human effort, expenditure of funds, or application of public or private resources will eliminate or drastically reduce criminal activity in this country overnight. However, and unquestionably, we must begin, now, to deal with this national scourge, and this bill is a meaningful vehicle through which we can begin this most urgent task.

This measure is the nonpartisan product of the thoughts and suggestions of multitudinous authorities, and represents many months of hard and conscientious work. It is based on 2 years of study by the members and staff of the President's Crime Commission, on prolonged conferences between and among concerned officials within the several executive departments of our Government, and on the extensive hearings and most earnest deliberations by the dedicated chairman and members of our House Judiciary Committee.

It is prudent in its currently recommended expenditure authorization and contains congressional review control over future authorizations; it is undoubtedly a timely response to one of the most alarming domestic challenges in our national history; it will unquestionably be effective against the evil that threatens to overwhelm us, and it is admittedly in the public interest. Let us, therefore, decisively approve this bill and thereby demonstrate, through expertly trained law-enforcement officials with modern facilities, working cooperatively together, that widespread lawlessness, in any form, will not be tolerated in this country. At the same time, let us most earnestly exhort every individual American to help inspire, by example, the rebirth of a more wholesome, moral, political, economic, and social national climate in which the objectives of this bill can be expeditiously accomplished.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Chairman, we have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, pursuant to the rule, the Clerk will read the substitute committee amendment, now printed in the bill, as an original bill for amendment, by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act of 1967".

TITLE I—PLANNING GRANTS

SEC. 101. Crime is essentially a local problem that must be dealt with by State and local governments. It is the purpose of this title to encourage States and units of general local government to prepare and adopt comprehensive plans based on their evaluation of State and local problems of law enforcement and criminal justice.

SEC. 102. The Attorney General is authorized to make grants to States, units of general local government, or combinations of such States or units, for preparing, developing, or revising the plans described in section 204.

SEC. 103. A Federal grant authorized under section 102 shall not exceed 90 per centum of the total cost of the preparation, development, or revision of a plan.

than reality, costlier than our budget, and so beset with internal problems that they threaten the success of our best efforts.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of California. The gentleman does not yield.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, is a motion to recommit with instructions in order at this point?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state such a motion is not in order under the present parliamentary situation.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks in connection with this conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 199]

Abernethy	Gurney	Murphy, N.Y.
Ashley	Hanna	Olsen
Blackburn	Hansen, Wash.	Pollock
Brademas	Jonas	Resnick
Burton, Utah	Kirwan	Rooney, N.Y.
Casey	Kyros	Shipley
Clark	Landrum	Tiernan
Colmer	McEwen	Utt
Dent	Mathias, Md.	Williams, Miss.
Derwinski	Matsunaga	Willis
Dulski	Mayne	Wilson, Charles H.
Fulton, Tenn.	Mink	Wydler
Gallagher	Montgomery	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 394 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1967

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 5037) to assist State and local governments in reducing the incidence of crime, to increase the effectiveness, fairness, and coordination of law enforcement and criminal justice systems at all levels of government, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H.R. 5037, with Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on August 3, 1967, the Clerk had read through title I of the committee substitute, ending on page 17, line 18.

Are there any amendments to be proposed to title I?

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The remainder of the bill is as follows:

TITLE II—GRANTS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PURPOSES

SEC. 201. It is the purpose of this title to authorize grants to States and units of general local government for new approaches and improvements in law enforcement and criminal justice. The purposes for which grants may be made may include but shall not be limited to—

(a) public protection, including the development, demonstration, evaluation, and implementation of methods, devices, and equipment designed to increase safety in public and private places.

(b) equipment, including the development and acquisition of equipment designed to increase the effectiveness and improve the deployment of law enforcement and criminal justice personnel.

(c) recruitment, education, and training of all types of law enforcement and criminal justice personnel.

(d) management and organization, including the organization, administration, and coordination of law enforcement and criminal justice agencies and functions.

(e) operations and facilities for increasing the capability and fairness of law enforcement and criminal justice, including the processing, disposition, and rehabilitation of offenders.

(f) community relations, including public understanding of and cooperation with law enforcement and criminal justice agencies.

(g) public education relating to crime prevention and encouraging respect for law and order, including education programs in schools and community agencies.

SEC. 202. (a)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), a grant may be made under section 201 only if the Attorney General determines that the application for such grant contains or is supported by adequate assurances that Federal funds made available under the application will be so used as to supplement, and to the extent practical, increase the amount of funds that the applicant (or applicants jointly in the case of a combination of States or units of general local government) would, in the absence of such Federal funds, make available for law enforcement and criminal justice purposes.

(2) If the expenditures of an applicant for a grant under section 201 for law enforcement and criminal justice purposes include substantial and extraordinary amounts and the Attorney General is of the opinion that the requirements of paragraph (1) of this subsection constitute an unreasonable restriction on the applicant's eligibility for a grant under section 201, the Attorney General may reduce such requirements to the extent he deems appropriate.

(b)(1) No grant may be made under section 201—

(A) before January 1, 1968, or

(B) for construction of any building or any other physical facility.

(2) The amount of any grant made under section 201 may not exceed 60 per centum of the cost of the project specified in the application for such grant. No grant made under section 201 may be expended for the compensation of personnel, except that this limitation shall not apply to—

(A) the compensation of personnel for time engaged in conducting or undergoing training programs, and

(B) specialized personnel performing innovative functions.

SEC. 203. (a) The Attorney General is authorized to make grants to States, units of general local government, or combinations of such States or units for the construction of buildings or other physical facilities which fulfill a significant, innovative function. The amount of any such grant shall not exceed 50 per centum of the cost of such construction.

(2) An applicant shall be eligible for a grant under this section only if such applicant would also be eligible for a grant under section 202.

SEC. 204. (a) The Attorney General is authorized to make grants to an applicant under this title only if such applicant has on file with the Attorney General a current law enforcement and criminal justice plan which conforms with the purpose and requirements of this Act. Each such plan shall—

(1) unless it is not practicable to do so, encompass a State, unit of general local government, or combination of such States or units;

(2) incorporate innovations, advanced techniques, and improved uses of proven techniques, and contain a comprehensive outline of priorities for the improvement and coordination of all aspects of law enforcement and criminal justice dealt with in the plan, including descriptions of (A) general needs and problems; (B) existing systems; (C) available resources; (D) purposes for which Federal funds are sought (with specific reference to their sequence, timing, and costs); (E) systems and administrative machinery for implementing the plan; (F) the direction, scope, and types of improvements to be made in the future; and (G) to the extent appropriate, the relationship of the plan to other relevant State or local law enforcement and criminal justice plans and systems.

(b) In implementing this section, the Attorney General shall—

(1) encourage State and local initiative in developing comprehensive law enforcement and criminal justice plans;

(2) encourage plans which encompass the entire metropolitan area, if any, of which the applicant is a part;

(3) encourage plans which are related to and coordinate with other relevant State or local law enforcement and criminal justice plans and systems;

(4) encourage plans which deal with the problems and provide for the improvement of all law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in the area encompassed by the plans;

(5) encourage plans which provide for research and development;

(6) encourage plans which provide for an appropriate balance between fund allocations for the several parts of the law enforcement and criminal justice systems covered by the plans;

(7) encourage plans which demonstrate the willingness of the applicant to assume the costs of improvements funded under this title after a reasonable period of Federal assistance; and

(8) encourage plans which explore the costs and benefits of alternative courses of action and promote efficiency and economy in management and operations.

TITLE III—RESEARCH, DEMONSTRATION, AND SPECIAL PROJECT GRANTS

SEC. 301. It is the purpose of this title to encourage research, development, and training for the purpose of improving law enforcement and criminal justice and developing new methods for the prevention and reduction of crime and increasing respect for law and order.

SEC. 302. The Attorney General is authorized to make grants to, or enter into contracts with, institutions of higher education and other public agencies or private organizations to conduct research, demonstrations, or special projects pertaining to the purposes described in this Act and which will be of regional or national importance or will make a significant contribution to the achieving of those purposes.

SEC. 303. The Attorney General is authorized to make grants to institutions of higher education and other public agencies or private nonprofit organizations to establish national or regional institutes for research, education, and training pertinent to the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 304. A Federal grant authorized under section 302 or 303 may be up to 100 per centum of the total cost of each project or institute for which such grant is made. The Attorney General shall require, whenever feasible, as a condition of approval of a grant under this title, that the recipient contribute money, facilities, or services to carry out the purpose for which the grant is sought.

SEC. 305. The Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 828) is repealed and superseded by this title: *Provided, however,* That—

(a) the Attorney General may award new grants, enter into new contracts, or obligate funds for the continuation of projects in accordance with the provisions of the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, based upon applications received under that Act prior to the effective date of this Act;

(b) the Attorney General is authorized to obligate funds for the continuation of projects approved under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 prior to the effective date of this Act, to the extent that such approval provided for continuation; and

(c) any awarding of grants, entering into contracts, or obligation of funds under subsection (a) or (b) of this section and all activities necessary or appropriate for the review, inspection, audit, final disposition, and dissemination of project accomplishments with respect to projects which are approved in accordance with the provisions of the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 and which continue in operation beyond the effective date of this Act may be carried on with funds appropriated under this Act.

TITLE IV—ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 401. (a) There shall be in the Department of Justice a Director of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose function shall be to assist the Attorney General in the performance of his duties under this Act.

(b) Section 5315 of title 5 of the United States Code is amended by the addition of the following at the end thereof:

"(78) Director of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance."

SEC. 402. The Attorney General is authorized to appoint such technical or other advisory committees to advise him in connection with the administration of this Act as he deems necessary. Members of such committees not otherwise in the employ of the United States, while attending meetings of the committees, shall be entitled to receive compensation at a rate to be fixed by the Attorney General, but not exceeding $100 per diem, and while away from home or regular place of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703(b) of title 5, United States Code, for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

SEC. 403. (a) To insure that all Federal assistance to State and local programs for law enforcement and criminal justice is carried out in a coordinated manner, the Attorney General is authorized to request any Federal department or agency to supply such statistics, data, program reports, and other materials as he deems necessary to carry out his functions under this Act. Each such department or agency is authorized to cooperate with the Attorney General and, to the extent permitted by law, to furnish such materials to the Attorney General. Any Federal department or agency engaged in administering programs related to law enforcement and criminal justice shall, to the maximum extent practicable, consult with and seek advice from the Attorney General to insure fully coordinated efforts.

(b) The Attorney General is authorized to make grants under title I and title II of this Act to a unit of general local government or combination of such units only if—

(1) The applicant certifies that it has submitted a copy of its application to the chief executive of the State in which such unit or combination of such units is located; and

(2) such chief executive shall be given not more than sixty days from the date of receipt of the application to submit to the Attorney General in writing his evaluation of the project set forth in the application. Such evaluation shall include comments on the relationship of the application to other applications then pending, and to existing or proposed plans in the State for the development of new approaches to and improvements in law enforcement and criminal justice. If an application is submitted by a combination of units of general local government which is located in more than one State, such application must be submitted to the chief executive of each State in which the combination of such units is located.

SEC. 404. The Attorney General may arrange with and reimburse the heads of other Federal departments and agencies for the performance of any of his functions under this Act, and, as necessary or appropriate, delegate any of his powers under this Act other than his power to make and adopt regulations to implement the purposes of this Act, and authorize the redelegation of such powers.

SEC. 405. The Attorney General is authorized—

(a) to conduct research and evaluation studies with respect to matters related to this Act; and

(b) to collect, evaluate, publish, and disseminate statistics and other information on the condition and progress of law enforcement and criminal justice in the several States.

SEC. 406. Payments under this Act may be made in installments, and in advance or by way of reimbursement, as may be determined by the Attorney General.

SEC. 407. (a) Whenever the Attorney General, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to a grantee under this Act, finds that, with respect to any payments made under this Act, there is a substantial failure to comply with—

(1) the provisions of this Act;

(2) regulations promulgated by the Attorney General under this Act; or

(3) the law enforcement and criminal justice plan submitted in accordance with the provisions of this Act; the Attorney General shall notify such grantee that further payments shall not be made (or in his discretion that further payments shall not be made for activities in which there is such failure), until there is no longer such failure.

(b) In the case of action taken by the Attorney General under subsection (a) terminating or refusing to continue financial assistance to a grantee, such grantee may obtain judicial review of such action in accordance with chapter 7, Judicial Review, of title 5 of the United States Code.

SEC. 408. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to authorize any department, agency, officer, or employee of the United States to exercise any direction, supervision, or control over any police force or other agency of any State or local law enforcement and criminal justice system.

SEC. 409. Unless otherwise specified in this Act, the Attorney General shall carry out the programs provided for in this Act during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and the four succeeding fiscal years.

SEC. 410. Not more than 15 per centum of the sums appropriated or allocated for any fiscal year to carry out the purpose of this Act shall be used within any one State.

SEC. 411. The Attorney General, after appropriate consultation with representatives of State and local governments, is authorized to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to implement the purposes of this Act, including regulations which—

(a) provide that a grantee will from time to time, but not less often than annually, submit a report evaluating accomplishments and cost-effectiveness of activities funded under this Act;

(b) provide for fiscal control, sound accounting procedures, and periodic reports to the Attorney General regarding the application of funds paid under this Act; and

(c) establish criteria to achieve an equitable distribution among the States of assistance under this Act.

The Attorney General shall prescribe regulations under this section in accordance with the requirements for notice and hearing which are prescribed in subsections (b) and (c) of section 553 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 412. Except as provided in section 204, the Attorney General may disapprove an application for a grant for which funds are available under title I, II, or III of this Act only if he determines that the program or project for which a grant is sought will not fulfill the aims of this Act or that such aims will not be fulfilled in an economical and efficient manner.

SEC. 413. On or before August 31, 1968, and each year thereafter, the Attorney General shall report to the President and to the Congress on activities pursuant to the provisions of this Act during the preceding fiscal year.

Each such report shall include a full description of any data storage and retrieval system or systems employed for the storage of criminal intelligence data by the Department of Justice, or any agency, bureau, or division thereof, and by any recipient of funds under this Act who uses such funds, or any part thereof, for the acquisition, development, operation, or improvement of any such system or systems. Each such report shall describe fully the scope and uses of such data, the methods of disseminating such data, a list of all having any access to such data, safeguards employed to protect individual privacy, and future plans and uses to be made of the system or systems.

SEC. 414. For the purpose of carrying out this Act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $50,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968: *Provided, however*, That, of this amount, the sum of $22,500,000 shall be for the purposes of title I, the sum of $9,000,000 for the purposes of title II, the sum of $13,500,000 for the purposes of title III, and the balance may be used for the purposes of title I, title II, or title III as the Attorney General may determine. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and the succeeding fiscal years, only such sums may be appropriated as the Congress hereafter may authorize by law.

TITLE V—DEFINITIONS

SEC. 501. As used in this Act—

(a) "Law enforcement and criminal justice" means all activities pertaining to crime prevention or the enforcement and administration of the criminal law, including, but not limited to, activities involving police, prosecution of criminal cases, courts, probation, corrections, and parole.

(b) "State" means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virginia Islands, Guam, the Canal Zone, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(c) "Unit of general local government" means any city, county, township, town, borough, parish, village, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State.

(d) "Combination" as applied to States or units of general local government means any grouping or joining together of such States or units, including a grouping or joining together for purposes only of preparing, developing, and implementing a law enforcement and criminal justice plan.

(e) "Metropolitan area" means a standard metropolitan statistical area as established by the Bureau of the Budget, subject, however, to such modifications and extensions as the Attorney General may determine to be appropriate.

(f) "Public agency" means any State, unit of general local government, combination of such States or units, or any agency or instrumentality of any of the foregoing.

(g) "Constitution" means the erection, acquisition, expansion, or repair (but not including minor remodeling or minor repairs) of new or existing buildings or other physical facilities, and the acquisition or installation of initial equipment therefor.

(h) "Innovative function" means a function which will serve a new or improved purpose within the particular law enforcement and criminal justice system into which it is introduced.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CELLER

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read the committee amendment, as follows:

Committee Amendment Offered by Mr. CELLER: On page 20, line 15, strike "(2)" and insert in lieu thereof "(b)"

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is merely to correct a typographical error and needs no debate or elaboration.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENTS OFFERED BY MR. CELLER

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of Mr. HUNGATE, who would have offered these amendments, I offer amendments to title I and to title II.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. CELLER: On page 17 strike the second sentence in section 101, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"It is the purpose of this title to encourage States and units of general local government to prepare and adopt comprehensive plans, which were appropriate or feasible shall include plans for prevention and control of riots, based on their evaluation of State and local problems of law enforcement and criminal justice."

On page 18, after line 2, amend section 201 by inserting the following new subsection:

"(a) prevention and control of riots."

And redesignate appropriately the remaining sections.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, while in the opinion of the gentleman speaking, the previous bill as drafted would embrace riot control techniques, it was thought best to include the matter of riot control and specifically spell it out both in title I with reference to planning grants and title II with reference to action grants.

The particular wording of the draft has been the result of a conference between myself and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HUNGATE], and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MACGREGOR]. I understand it has the approval of the ranking Republican member of the committee and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MACGREGOR].

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MACGREGOR. In the interest of accuracy, I am sure the chairman of the committee will agree with me that I did not attend any conference with the chairman and with the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HUNGATE]. In response to a telephone call from the chairman to me yesterday afternoon I did go to the chairman's office. The two of us did sit down with the staff counsel for the committee and discuss language which the chairman is now offering. I made one suggestion or two with respect to the language, and the gracious chairman of the Judiciary Committee accepted my suggestions.

Mr. CELLER. The gentleman is correct. I am sorry that because of a lapse of memory I did not state the situation correctly.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. McCULLOCH. I am pleased to say I agree with the amendment and hope it will be adopted.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. CRAMER. I, too, obviously am glad to see this antiriot amendment added to the legislation. I should like to ask a couple of questions for legislative history and for the RECORD, as to what exactly the amendment intends.

Obviously, I wholeheartedly support the objectives under title I and title II of including antiriot prevention and control in this anticrime bill. Obviously we cannot have safe streets, so called, unless the streets are safe from riots as well as from other crimes.

However, in the wording of the amendment there is a clause added to section 101 which says, "where appropriate and feasible" this shall include plans for prevention and control of riots. Could the distinguished chairman of the committee indicate who is to make that determination? Will that be the local authorities or the Attorney General?

Mr. CELLER. The local agency would make that determination. That language is the language, I believe I am correct in saying—and I will ask the gentleman from Minnesota—of the gentleman from Minnesota. I believe that was his phraseology.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, the phrase "where appropriate or feasible" includes one or two words I suggested, and some words suggested by staff counsel.

The question raised in the chairman's office yesterday afternoon was whether or not the rural areas would feel that they were precluded from participation in this program, since an urban riot problem would not be appropriate or feasible to any plan or program they might have to improve law enforcement and criminal justice, so a discussion was held on that particular subject.

The gentleman from Florida is quite properly calling attention to another issue; that is, who shall determine whether it is appropriate or feasible? We did not discuss that question, I may say to the gentleman from Florida, when I talked with the chairman of the Judiciary Committee yesterday. We merely addressed ourselves to the question of whether or not a rural area would be precluded. In order to assure the rural area would be precluded. In order to assure the rural areas that they would not be precluded, this language "where appropriate or feasible" was adopted at the joint suggestion of the staff and myself.

Mr. CELLER. My answer to the gentleman is that the amendment provides the following words:

Based on their evaluation of State and local problems of law enforcement and criminal justice.

The local enforcement agencies determine the appropriateness.

Mr. CRAMER. That was the second question I was going to ask. I am glad to have that in the RECORD. The word "their" in "based on their evaluation of State and local problems of law enforcement and criminal justice" relates to the local law enforcement authorities or the State authorities?

Mr. CELLER. The local law enforcement agencies.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words for the purpose of asking an additional question.

On the amendment to title II—and I understand that both of these amendments are being offered en bloc to titles I and II. Is that correct?

Mr. CELLER. Yes.

Mr. CRAMER. You are adding a subsection (a) which includes the prevention and control of riots and that relates to a plan of law enforcement and criminal justice under the title II grants as compared to the planning grants under title I. This would clearly bring in the prevention and control of riots in the grants under title II. Is that correct?

Mr. CELLER. That is correct.

Mr. CRAMER. Why was not detection of riots covered in as well as prevention and control? Why not include detection?

Mr. CELLER. Would not the word "prevention" more or less involve and include the word "detection"?

Mr. CRAMER. In my opinion, it would not. That is why I was asking the question.

Mr. CELLER. This colloquy we are now having would be an admonishment to those who would enforce the act that "detection" would be embraced.

Mr. CRAMER. I say to the distinguished chairman I appreciate that observation. However, we had a recent experience on the antiriot legislation the other day in which the MacGregor amendment was passed. Which might indicate such legislative records of intent are ignored. The express and clear intent and purpose of that amendment in the antiriot bill, which was passed a few weeks ago by this House 347 to 70, was to the effect of redefining "interstate commerce," to conform it to the title 18 definition which would make it a crime within the District of Columbia to incite a riot. This was for the express purpose of making certain that the District of Columbia would be included and interstate activity as such between the District and other States was not necessary but the prohibited acts within the District is sufficient.

Those who incite a riot in the District or who aid and abet others in inciting a riot in the District or in commiting an act of violence relating to a riot within the District would be committing a Federal crime within the District under the Cramer antiriot bill, (H.R. 42). I had hoped that the Attorney General had read that debate and the purposes of that amendment and if he had, he would have understood that the antiriot bill included the District of Columbia; but I understand yesterday after we had these problems here relating to an invasion of our Nation's Capitol, the Attorney General came up with a message asking for a specific antiriot incitement statute for the District of Columbia. So, if it were not for my experience, I say to the distinguished chairman, I would be willing to stand on what the record shows, but this is clearly evidence that the people who have the job of enforcing these things do not adequately acquaint themselves with the record.

I thank the distinguished chairman for this colloquy.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from New York.

The amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CAHILL

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CAHILL: Beginning on page 17, strike out lines 5 and all that follows down through and including line 22 on page 22, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"TITLE I—PLANNING GRANTS

SEC. 101. The Attorney General shall make grants to the States for the establishment and operation of State law enforcement and criminal justice planning agencies (hereinafter referred to as "State planning agencies") for the preparation, development, and revision of the State plans required under section 203 of this Act. States may make application to the Attorney General for such grants within three months of the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 102. (a) A grant made under this title to a State shall be utilized by the State to establish and maintain a State planning agency. Such agency shall be created by and under the direction of the chief executive of the State. The State planning agency shall be representative of law enforcement and criminal justice agencies of the State and of the units of general local government in the State.

"(b) The State planning agency shall—

"(1) develop, in accorance with title II, a comprehensive statewide plan to carry out new and innovative approaches for the improvement of law enforcement and criminal justice throughout the State;

"(2) define, develop, and correlate programs and projects for the State and the units of general local government in the State or combinations of States or units for improvement in law enforcement and criminal justice; and

"(3) establish priorities for the improvement in law enforcement and criminal justice throughout the State.

"(c). The State planning agency may make grants to units of general local government, and combinations of such units, to enable them to participate in formulation of comprehensive State plans.

"SEC. 103. A Federal grant authorized under this title shall not exceed 90 per centum of the expenses of the establishment and operation of the State planning agency, including the preparation, development, and revision of the plans required by title II. Where Federal grants under this title are made directly to units of general local government as authorized by section 205, the grant shall not exceed 90 per centum of the expenses of local planning, including the preparation, development, and revision of plans required by title II.

"SEC. 104. Funds appropriated to make grants under this title for a fiscal year shall be allocated by the Attorney General among the States for use therein by the State planning agency or units of general local government, as the case may be. In allocating funds under this section the Attorney General shall reserve such amount, but not in excess of 3 per centum of the amount being allocated, as he may determine and shall allocate such amount among the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Canal Zone, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands according to their respective needs. The Attorney General shall allocate $100,000 to each of the fifty States and the District of Columbia; and he shall then allocate the remainder of such funds available among the States and the District of Columbia according to their relative populations.

"TITLE II—GRANTS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PURPOSES

"SEC. 201. (a) The Attorney General shall make grants to the States for the development of new approaches to, and improvements in, law enforcement and criminal justice by the States, units of general local government, and combinations of such States or units. The purposes for which grants may be made include:

"(1) public protection, including the development, demonstration, and evaluation of methods, devices, equipment, and designs to increase safety from crime in streets, homes, and other public and private places;

"(2) equipment, including the development and acquisition of equipment designed to increase the effectiveness and improve the deployment of law enforcement and criminal justice personnel;

"(3) the recruitment, education, and training of all types of law enforcement and criminal justice personnel;

"(4) management and organization, including the organization, administration, and coordination of law enforcement and criminal justice agencies and functions;

"(5) operations and facilities for increasing the capability and fairness of law enforcement and criminal justice, including the processing, disposition, and rehabilitation of offenders;

"(6) community relations, including public understanding of and cooperation with law enforcement and criminal justice agencies;

"(7) public education relating to crime prevention, including education programs in schools and community agencies; and

"(8) construction of buildings or other physical facilities which fulfill a significant innovative function.

§202(b)(2)
§203(a)

"(b) The amount of any Federal grant made under this title may be up to 60 percentum of the cost of the program or project specified in the application for such grant. No Federal grant made under this title for the purpose of construction of buildings or other physical facilities shall exceed 50 per centum of the cost of construction of buildings or other physical facilities.

"SEC. 202. Any State desiring to participate in the grant program under section 201 shall establish a State planning agency as described in title I of this Act and shall within six months after approval of a planning grant under title I submit to the Attorney General through such State planning agency a comprehensive State plan formulated pursuant to title I of this Act.

§204

"SEC. 203. The Attorney General shall make grants under this title to a State planning agency if the State planning agency has on file with the Attorney General a current comprehensive State plan (not more than three years in age) which conforms with the purposes and requirements of this Act. Each such plan shall—

"(1) provide for the administration of such grants by the State planning agency;

"(2) provide that at least 50 per centum of all Federal funds granted to the State planning agency under this title for any fiscal year will be available to units of general local government or combinations of such units for the development and implementation of programs and projects for the improvement of law enforcement and criminal justice.

"(3) adequately take into account the needs and requests of the units of general local government in the State and encourage local initiative in the development of programs and projects for improvements in law enforcement and criminal justice, and provide for an appropriately balanced allocation of funds between the State and the units of general local government in the State and among such units;

"(4) incorporate innovations and advanced techniques and contain a comprehensive outline of priorities for the improvement and coordination of all aspects of law enforcement and criminal justice dealt with in the plan, including descriptions of: (A) general needs and problems; (B) existing systems; (C) available resources; (D) organizational systems and administrative machinery for implementing the plan; (E) the

direction, scope, and general types of improvements to be made in the future; and (F) to the extent appropriate, the relationship of the plan to other relevant State or local law inforcement and criminal justice plans and systems;

"(5) provide for effective utilization of existing facilities and permit and encourage units of general local government to group or provide for cooperative arrangements with respect to services, facilities, and equipment;

"(6) provide for research and development;

"(7) provide for appropriate review procedures of actions taken by the State planning agency disapproving an application for which funds are available or terminating or refusing to continue financial assistance to units of general local government or combinations of such units;

"(8) demonstrate the willingness of the State and units of general local government to assume the costs of improvements funded under this title after a reasonable period of Federal assistance;

"(9) demonstrate the willingness of the State to contribute technical assistance or services for programs and projects contemplated by the Statewide comprehensive plan and the programs and projects contemplated by units of general local government;

"(10) set forth policies and procedures designed to assure that Federal funds made available under this title will be so used as not to supplant State or local funds, but to increase the amounts of such funds that would in the absence of such Federal funds be made available for law enforcement and criminal justice;

"(11) provide for such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures as may be necessary to assure proper disbursement of and accounting of funds received under this title; and

"(12) provide for the submission of such reports in such form and containing such information as the Attorney General may reasonably require.

"SEC. 204. State planning agencies shall receive applications for financial assistance from units of general local government and combinations of such units.

When a State planning agency determines that such an application is in accordance with the purposes stated in section 201 and is in conformance with the Statewide comprehensive plan, the State planning agency is authorized to disburse funds to the applicant.

"SEC. 205. Where a State fails to make application for a grant to establish a State planning agency pursuant to title I of this Act within three months after the effective date of this Act, or where a State fails to file a comprehensive plan pursuant to section 202 within six months after approval of a planning grant to establish a State planning agency, the Attorney General may make grants under title I and title II of this Act to units of general local government or combinations of such units: *Provided, however,* That any such unit or combination of such units must certify that it has submitted a copy of its application to the chief executive of the State in which such unit or combination of such units is located. The chief executive shall be given not more than 60 days from date of receipt of the application to submit to the Attorney General in writing an evaluation of the project set forth in the application. Such evaluation shall include comments on the relationship of the application to other applications then pending, and to existing or proposed plans in the State for the development of new approaches to and improvements in law enforcement and criminal justice. If an application is submitted by a combination of units of general local government which is located in more than one State, such application must be submitted to the chief executive of each State in which the combination of such units is located. No grant under this section to a local unit of general government shall be for an amount in excess of 60 per centum of the cost of the project or program with respect to which it was made.

"SEC. 206. (a) Funds appropriated to make grants under this title for a fiscal year shall be allocated by the Attorney General among the States for use therein by the State planning agency or units of general local government, as the case may be. In allocating funds appropriated for the Fiscal years ending June 30, 1968, June 30, 1969, and June 30, 1970, the Attorney General shall reserve such amount, but not in excess of 3 per centum of the amount being allocated, as he may determine and shall allocate such amount among the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands according to their respective needs. Of the remaining funds, 75 per centum shall be allocated among the fifty States and the District of Columbia according to their respective populations and 25 per centum thereof shall be allocated as the Attorney General shall determine.

"(b) On or before January 1, 1970, the Attorney General shall report to Congress his recommendations with respect to a nondiscretionary formula for apportionment of funds authorized to carry out this section for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and fiscal years thereafter."

RELATED AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 5037 OFFERED BY MR. CAHILL

On page 26, line 4, strike out "(a)".

Beginning with line 18 on page 26, strike out everything down through line 13 on page 27.

On page 28, strike out lines 14 and 15 and insert the following:

"(3) any plan or application required as a prerequisite to the receipt of a grant under this Act;".

On page 29, strike out lines 10, 11, and 12 and renumber the succeeding sections accordingly.

On page 29, at the end of line 21, insert "and", and at the end of line 24 strike out the semicolon and "and" in line 25, and insert in lieu thereof a period.

On page 30, strike out lines 1 and 2.

On page 30, in line 7, strike out "Except as provided in section 204, the" and insert in lieu thereof "The", and beginning in line 12 strike out "or that such aims will not be fulfilled in an economical and efficient manner".

On page 31, strike out lines 6 through 16.

On page 32, strike out lines 13 through 16 and redesignate the following subsections accordingly.

Mr. POFF (interrupting the reading of the amendment). Mr. Chairman, in the light of the fact that there is a general acquaintance with the language of the amendment and in order to expedite the movement of this debate, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and that it be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—I would like to ask the mover of the amendment whether or not the amendment we are now considering is the one that was printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CAHILL] care to respond to the gentleman from New York?

Mr. CAHILL. Yes; I shall be happy to respond to the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment is the same as that amendment which was printed in the RECORD with the exception, I think, of one or two typographical errors, and then there are added to it two paragraphs which were submitted to the counsel of the committee, and two conforming amendments which in substance are identical——

Mr. CELLER. The gentleman, of course, will explain the amendment in detail?

Mr. CAHILL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, I have at the Clerk's desk two amendments to the Cahill amendment, and at the appropriate time I shall ask unanimous consent that they be considered en bloc. They pertain to riots and violence, civil disorders, and organized crime.

My parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Chairman, is simply this: When will it be appropriate for me as a member of the subcommittee and as a member of the full Committee on the Judiciary to be recognized for the purpose of offering those two amendments to the Cahill amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Minnesota that he will be recognized at the appropriate time at which the Chair recognizes the gentleman.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Then, I shall stay on my feet, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. CAHILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, would the gentleman make that request at the end of his first 5 minutes, in accordance with the accustomed procedure on the floor of the House?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New Jersey withdraw his unanimous-consent request?

Mr. CAHILL. I do not, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard.

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Chairman, I would say to the Committee, before proceeding with the explanation of the amendment, I think a few comments might be relevant and helpful.

I would first like to point out that the bill which we are discussing, H.R. 5037, is not the original work product of any Member of the Congress of the United

States. I would point out that the bill was handed up to the Speaker of the House by an executive communication from the Attorney General on February 8, 1967, and was introduced the same day by the chairman of the Judiciary Committee; and, that February 8 was, incidentally, 10 days prior to the release date of the report of the President's Commission on Crime which brought about, I think, a shocking impact upon all America, as to the enormity of the criminal problem facing the United States. In other words, this bill anticipated what the President's report on crime would disclose.

The author of the bill is anonymous. The facts indicate, however, that he, or they, are definitely employees of the Department of Justice.

Now, why do I make these two observations? First of all to draw your attention to the fact that this is essentially legislation by the executive branch of the Government and, second, to explain why this bill insists upon the discretionary powers being given to the Attorney General.

And, second, I must comment on the committee action. The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives had three choices to make: We could accept the bill in its original form, which in my judgment would have been unwise; we could have amended the bill which would have been most desirable, or we could have rejected the bill altogether, which in the prevailing atmosphere, particularly the days immediately following the disclosures by the President's Commission on Crime, would certainly have not been in keeping with the best public interests.

So many of us chose the route of amendment.

Just to illustrate dramatically the form this bill was in when it was handed up by the executive department, 20 amendments, all substantive in nature, were agreed upon and adopted by the Committee on the Judiciary.

The thing I would like to bring to your attention specifically was the growing interest in committee that was generated by many of the members for more active State participation, and for more emphasis upon State planning. When this interest was generated and became obvious then and only then did the Attorney General agree to what is referred to as a compromise amendment which was introduced in the committee and approved at the request of my very able and good friend, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MATHIAS].

I would recommend the Members read this so-called compromise and they will observe with me that while the local units of government must submit their applications to the Governor of the State, the only thing that the Governor of the State can do is to comment upon them. There is no veto power. There is no right of the executive to substitute. There is no opportunity to modify or to change in any way.

And what occurs if the executive disapproves of the plan is not made clear.

So there were those of us in the committee, especially the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAILSBACK], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BIESTER], and the gentleman in the well——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Jersey has expired.

(On request of Mr. MACGREGOR, and by unanimous consent, Mr. CAHILL was allowed to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. CAHILL. These gentlemen attempted without success to present to the committee an amendment substantially the same as the one that is now being presented to the committee which would carry out the purposes that I have just mentioned. In other words, an amendment that would develop a comprehensive plan with greater State participation.

I would like to say that that amendment failed. As a result I am proposing a like amendment to the Committee of the Whole at this time and will briefly outline its main provisions.

The amendment is really a substitute of title I and title II. Under title I, in accordance with the amendment, there would be planning money on a 90-10 basis, the same as there is in the administration bill, to State planning agencies. These agencies would create a comprehensive plan. They would be made up of representative citizens, knowledgeable people in all fields of law enforcement. They would take into consideration all facets of the life of their State with emphasis, of course, on any large cities that might be located within their State.

Under this amendment there would be an allocation formula which, I say to you, is not in the bill which you are considering. The allocation formula under the amendment would provide a basic grant to every State in the Union, and to the District of Columbia in the sum of $100,000. Thereafter, the money would be disbursed according to the population of each State.

I would say to you under the terms of the allocation formula five of those States—as I recall, Pennsylvania, Illinois, California, Texas, and Ohio—would receive in excess of $1 million under title I of this bill.

The balance of the funds would go according to population, with the more populous States, of course, receiving the more money. If the State does not act, if the State does not make an application, then under the amendment the local municipalities or local units of government can.

Title II, which is the granting section, provides first of all that the State must establish an agency within 3 months of the signing of the bill; that the State must submit a plan to the Attorney General of the United States within 6 months of the approval of the planning grant.

I would point out respectfully to the committee that the purposes for the expenditure of funds under the amendment are exactly the same as they are under the administration's bill. If the State fails to apply for grants again under the amendment, the local units of government can.

Under this amendment, there is also a formula which is missing in the administration bill. The formula here for grants would be: 75 percent based upon population of the State; and 25 percent within the discretion of the Attorney General.

Now why do we say that that should exist? For the simple reason that this bill seeks to produce new and innovative functions for the purpose of combating crime in our country. We recognize that one plan may be superior to another and while we think basically that all States should participate and should get funds, we also agree that if some are better than others—if they meet the national pattern and if they meet the national plan that the Attorney General should have this discretion. So that is in the amendment.

The formula for money is basically the same as it is in the administration bill. If this bill is amended by the amendment which the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAILSBACK] and I propose, there would be two basic differences. One is that there would be established a formula and this would insure that every State and the District of Columbia would get a minimal sum of money—not less than $100,000. The top figure, I believe, is $1,750,000.

Second, this would require a comprehensive plan so that each State would be able to take care of its own particular needs. Each State would recognize what the problems are as far as that section of the country is concerned.

Certainly what the crime problem is in New York State is not the same crime problem that may exist in the State of New Mexico. Of course, this is not to say that New Mexico does not have problems. But this is to say that the knowledgeable people of a State under the direction of the chief executive of their State should analyze their problem and determine what they need and come up with innovative plans and prepare those plans and submit them to the Attorney General.

Let me point this out to anyone who has any concern about any State not participating properly. The final decision as to whether a State shall or shall not qualify is left to the Attorney General of the United States. I find it difficult to understand why he opposes the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Jersey has expired.

(Mr. CAHILL asked and was given permission to proceed for 3 additional minutes.)

Mr. CAHILL. Mr. Chairman, it seems to those of us who support this amendment that instead of hurting the administration's desire to effectively fight crime in the United States that this amendment will insure its success.

May I say in conclusion that those of us who support this amendment recognize immediately that we cannot cure crime by money alone. We cannot cure it by providing new buildings or sophisticated and more deadly weaponry. I feel that we are almost akin to Dr. Walter Reed when he was sent to fight yellow fever. Certainly, while more beds and nurses were necessary, they were not in of themselves the answer to the problem. Neither is it the answer to the problem of crime. We have to find the cause of crime. We have to find the mosquito—the thing

Cahill p10066

"... The question is put simply: Shall we give the States of this Union an opportunity to do the job they say we can do? Shall we give them an opportunity to try to solve the problem on their own level? Shall we give them an opportunity to carry out the functions for which State gov'ts were really established & created?"

Cahill Amend

Questions raised

1. Governor's veto power
2. Safeguards so some city & municipality receive money rather than state & tr
3. Can locality get funds if state doesn't set up planning agency
4. Whether or not the various states, under their existing laws, could enact such an agency
5. How & what money will states get if they enact a state agency

Poff - Va. - P1074-5

"Titles I & II of the bill authorize planning grants & action grants. The same is true of the Cahill amend. As between the bill & the amend., language which defines the purposes & objectives is the same; the Fed-St. cost sharing formulas are the same; the diff is in approach & emphasis. W/o altering the essential character or basic thrust of the bill, the amend. expands, strengthens, & enhances the utility of the legislation. It provides more Fed funds w/less Fed control."

spectively. The same is true of the Cahill amendment. As between the bill and the amendment, language which defines the purposes and objectives is the same; the Federal-State cost-sharing formulas are the same; the difference is in approach and emphasis. Without altering the essential character or basic thrust of the bill, the amendment expands, strengthens, and enhances the utility of the legislation. It provides more Federal funds with less Federal control.

A comparison of title I illustrates the difference in approach. Title I of the committee bill authorizes Federal planning grants to a State, or to a locality or to some combination of States and localities as the Attorney General may decide. Title I of the Cahill amendment authorizes Federal grants to a State for the establishment of a statewide planning agency and for the expense of preparing a statewide plan. In turn, the State agency is authorized to make subgrants to localities to finance local and regional plans to be incorporated in the statewide plan. The bill leaves it to the Attorney General to decide how much, if any, planning money is to go to which of the 50 States and the 40,000 local police jurisdictions. The amendment fixes a formula which guarantees each State and the District of Columbia a minimum of $100,000, plus an additional allocation based upon population.

Under title II of the bill, the Attorney General can pick and choose as he pleases among the States and the 40,000 local governments in awarding action grants, provided only that he give no State no more than 15 percent of the total. Title II of the amendment again fixes a definite formula for action grants which guarantees each State its population pro rata share, plus whatever additional allocation the Attorney General may approve. In turn, the State agency is authorized to make subgrants to the localities or combination of localities in keeping with the criteria and purposes of the statewide plan, and for this purpose the State agency is required to use at least 50 percent of its total Federal grant. Moreover, a local government is guaranteed a right of review if the State agency denies its application for a subgrant.

The Cahill amendment makes provision for extraordinary circumstances. If any State fails to make application for a planning grant within 3 months or fails to file a plan within 6 months after approval of a planning grant, the Attorney General may make both planning grants and action grants out of his reserve discretionary fund directly to a local government.

Federal aid to local law enforcement agencies is fully justifiable only when Federal funds increase the total effort. The Cahill amendment contains language which guarantees that Federal funds will be a supplement to and not a substitute for funds normally spent by States and localities for law enforcement and criminal justice. On the other hand, the counterpart in the bill limits the guarantee "to the extent practical" and empowers the Attorney General to reduce the requirement "to the extent he deems appropriate." If the objective of this legislation is truly to promote innovation and modernization, and that is what I conceive it to be, then there is no room for language which permits Federal grants to simply supplant and not increase State and local spending for law enforcement.

If you believe that crime is a problem in every State; if you believe that every State needs financial assistance to fight crime; if you believe that each State, in partnership with its own local governments, knows best how to plan the fight and conduct the fight; if you fear centralized supervision of the police apparatus of this country, whether the danger is immediate or remote; then, you will support the Cahill amendment.

(Mr. POFF asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. ADAMS].

(Mr. ADAMS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Chairman, I spoke before on the problems involved in creating a new State enforcement structure if we are going to carry out the Cahill amendment.

I should like to mention that I agree with my friend and colleague, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WHITENER]. We have recently been working on local law enforcement for the District of Columbia. The law enforcement problems there are multiple, but experience shows these problems are best solved by officials in a particular area by direct local application of new techniques.

We find that law enforcement in America today is run on a local basis, not on a State basis. If at some time in the future we could create sufficient State agencies so that they could handle this type of problem, then so be it, but let us work on the law enforcement problem now. To have action today we have to go to the local level, because that is where the law enforcement is. We need help now.

I hope that later today the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. O'HARA] will offer an amendment, and I shall support that amendment also.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment of the gentleman of New Jersey to change this program to make block grants to State agencies.

Many of us have spent many years of our lives in dealing with problems of law enforcement, and from this background we want to be certain that the Members know that a pattern of State grants will require a massive change in the structure of national law enforcement.

Recently many of us on the District of Columbia Committee have spent weeks working on a bill to strengthen local law enforcement in this area and I am including a copy of my remarks to the heads of the intelligence units of the metropolitan police departments of America with these remarks so the members can examine in detail the recommendations which many of us have worked upon during the last several years.

Speaking from direct experience as the U.S. district attorney having jurisdiction over all criminal enforcement of the Federal Government in the western half of the State of Washington, I want to indicate how ineffectual block grants would be in the State of Washington and the great changes that would be required to make them effective.

In the State of Washington there is no statewide law enforcement body with general criminal jurisdiction. By that I mean all enforcement of the State law for crimes such as murder, arson, rape, burglary, robbery, and so forth, rests with the local elected county prosecutor and sheriff. The only exception to this occurs in the incorporated cities where the local police department has jurisdiction over criminal enforcement, but even there the local elected county prosecutor is in direct charge of all prosecution.

The attorney general of the State of Washington has no statewide criminal jurisdiction. Any money given as in block grants to the State would probably have to be allocated by the State legislature, and even if not, there would have to be a new executive department created to do something and probably its sole function would be to allocate funds among the 39 counties and the metropolitan cities. If this is possible at all, it will take a great deal of time.

I have been working closely with the National Association of Chiefs of Police on the Washington, D.C., problems and I have asked the Department of Justice and representatives of the IACP to give me some general statistics on the other States. I find that 28 of the States have a situation similar to the State of Washington with no statewide crime jurisdiction. Twenty-two States have some type of general criminal jurisdiction, but even in those States jurisdiction is limited by various means, such as exclusion from metropolitan centers.

Most States have statewide jurisdiction only through a State patrol over highway safety and a few more allow the State patrol to enforce general criminal jurisdiction on the highways, but this according to my figures is limited to eight States.

I hope my colleagues will defeat this amendment and that we will continue with the present structure outlined in this bill which is to provide Federal assistance directly to the law enforcement units having the general criminal jurisdiction necessary to protect our citizens on the streets and in their homes.

COMBATING CRIME IN THE STREETS

(Address of Congressman BROCK ADAMS to the Intelligence Units of the Metropolitan Police Departments of the United States)

It is a rare opportunity to have the heads of the intelligence units of most of our major police departments as a captive audience.

First let me say what I am not going to say. This speech is not going to be a regurgitation of tired cliches, damning the Supreme Court of damning the policeman. I have spent a great portion of the last ten years of my life working at various levels of our criminal law system. Today those of us on the District of Columbia Committee are drafting a comprehensive anticrime bill incorporating many of the suggestions I will make on local law enforcement. We are

Increase in Funds

O'Hara - p 100091

"What we propose to do by adding the $25 million to the total authorization in this bill, and taking out the $5 million already authorized but not earmarked in the bill, is to provide some funds for the local law enforcement agencies that are on the scene and can do something about preventing riots and... suppressing riots and to strengthen their capabilities in these exact fields in which they are the weakest.

Boland - "Is it not true that if your amendment were not adopted, there would be no money in this bill for the control of riots?"

O'Hara - "Except to the extent perhaps that some of the money might be used for that purpose - but not specifically, no."

Boland - "And there would be no way to train the local police with respect to control of riots?"

O'Hara - "That is correct."

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

Weekly Report

No. 6 FEB. 10, 1967

VOL. XXV
PAGES 192-237

THE AUTHORITATIVE REFERENCE ON CONGRESS AND POLITICS

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

COPYRIGHT 1967 BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INCORPORATED

1735 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Tel.: 202 296-6800

House Raises Debt Limit

Page 194

Presidential Messages

Crime, Wiretapping 199
Children, Youth 200
Space Treaty 200
Food for India 201

Elections of 1967

Page 207

Consular Treaty
Page 205

Federal Role
Page 211

Desalting Plant 193
Congressional Revisions 195
Powell Investigation 196
Colorado River Project 202
Car Safety Standards 203

SECTION INDEX

Index 192
Floor Action 193
Committee Roundup 196
Around the Capitol 199
Pressures on Congress 204
Politics 204
Presidential Report 218
Senate Vote Charts 234
House Vote Chart 236
In This Report ii

Index to CQ Coverage of Major Issues in 1966, 1967

(For complete references to all topics, see the CQ Index, published quarterly.)

SUBJECT	1966 Weekly Report	1967 Weekly Report	
		Fact Sheet	Other
AGRICULTURE			
Food-for-Peace Program	2638	--	5
EDUCATION & WELFARE			
Higher Education	2623	--	--
Teachers Corps	2546	--	113
Elementary-Secondary Education	2581	--	4
Health Programs	2586	--	200
Veterans	--	--	195
Poverty Program	3060	--	200
Social Security	2556	19	124
Medicare	2556	19	124
Indians	--	--	46
Crime	2550	--	199
Housing, Cities	3067	--	126
Rent Supplements	2546	--	113
Civil Rights	3068	--	45
Consumer Interest	2546	--	46
CONGRESS			
Johnson 1966 Boxscore	2911	--	--
Review of 1966 Session	2621	--	--
Congressional Revisions	2549	22	195
Powell	3068	25	196
Bills Introduced	2681	--	103
Public Laws	3009	--	--
Key Votes	2591	--	--
Senate Cloture			119
ECONOMIC POLICY			196
Balance-of-Payments	1015	--	114
Taxes	2553	--	109
Debt Limit	--	--	193
User Charges	2560	--	115
Budget	3029	--	109
Economy	2866	--	196
Participation Sales	2553	--	111
Investment Tax Credit	2640	--	--
Foreign Investors Tax	2627	--	--
FOREIGN POLICY			166
Consular Treaty	--	205	121
East-West Trade	2557	--	44
Foreign Aid	2478	--	6

SUBJECT	1966 Weekly Report	1967 Weekly Report	
		Fact Sheet	Other
GENERAL GOVERNMENT			
Fiscal 1967 Appropriations	2645	--	109
Lobby Registration	3098	--	181
Confirmations	2767	--	--
Business, Labor Department	--	--	46
LABOR AND UNEMPLOYMENT			
Right-To-Work	2559	--	12
Minimum Wage	2553	--	--
Unemployment Compensation	2559	--	21
NATIONAL SECURITY			163
Draft	1912	--	204
Reserves	2550	--	10
Communist China	2881	--	166
Defense Appropriations	2550	--	163
Viet Nam	2826	--	202
NATO	1734	--	44
Troop Cuts	2556	--	44
TRANSPORTATION AND RESOURCES			
Auto Safety	2995	--	203
Highway Safety	2995	--	--
Public Recreation Areas	2551	--	171
Water Pollution Control	2551	--	194
Maritime	2496	--	11
POLITICS			
1966 Campaign Finances	--	--	70
1967 Elections	--	207	--
Reapportionment	2557	101	--
SUPREME COURT			
1966-67 Session	2879	--	118

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S MESSAGE

State of Union 76
Budget 135
Economic Report 144
Older Americans 152
Pollution, Resources 183
Veterans Benefits 187
Crime 218
Food Aid for India 225
Space Treaty 228
Children, Youth 229

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

"The standard reference on the U.S. Congress and politics for editors, scholars and reference librarians."

Editor and President: Henrietta and Nelson Poynter **Executive Editor:** Thomas N. Schroth
News Editor: Merrill T. McCord **Associate Editors:** David R. Tarr, Margaret Carroll, James R. Ingram
Almanac Editor: Georgianna F. Rathbun **Political Editor:** Neal R. Peirce **Law Editor:** Joseph Foote
Senior Writers: James G. Phillips, Timothy B. Clark
Staff Writers: Carolyn Naff, Martin Frost, Jonathan L. Bayer, Lisa Lansing, Victoria Reed, Roan Conrad, Edward K. Shanahan, Conrad Christiano, Donald N. Barnes, Charles D. McCamey, Martha Gottron, D. Lawrence-Toombs
Librarian: Ruth Hussey **Query Desk (ext. 55):** Wayne Walker
Research Associates: Dolores Larson, Agnes B. Palmer, Sharon Marcus, Martha Mary McGuinness, Alice Meriwether, Walter A. Herald, Merciel I. Bell, Oliver W. Cromwell **Student Service:** Shirley Seib
Publisher: Buel F. Weare **Controller:** James R. Grant **Production Supervisor:** Edward L. Barton Jr.

Copyright 1967 by Congressional Quarterly Inc., 1735 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20006. All reproduction rights, including quotation, broadcasting and publication, are reserved for current editorial clients, Second rights are reserved, including use of Congressional Quarterly material in campaign supplements, advertisements and handbooks with special permission. Rates are based on membership and/or circulation of clients and will be furnished on request. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C.

SENATE PASSES BILL FOR MAJOR NUCLEAR DESALTING PLANT

The Senate Feb. 6 by voice vote passed and sent to the House an Administration-backed bill (S 270) authorizing the Department of the Interior to participate in the development of a very large nuclear power and desalting project in Southern California. S 270 authorized appropriation of $57.2 million as Interior's share of the project's costs.

The project was to be built in cooperation with the Atomic Energy Commission, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, and three California power utilities, at a total cost of $444.3 million. At full capacity, it would produce 150 million gallons of desalted water per day -- much more than was produced at any existing desalting plant -- and would have an installed capacity of 1.8 million kilowatts. The three utilities would distribute 1.5 million of the 1.8 million kilowatts, with the remaining power used by the Metropolitan Water District to operate the plant and for other purposes. The desalting plant would be the first to produce water that was commercially competitive with natural fresh water.

BACKGROUND -- The Southern California project offered the prospect of the first large-scale application of nuclear energy to the desalting process, the first big joint power and desalination plant, and the production of an unprecedented volume of commercially competitive desalted water. The project was not seen as the solution to all the technological problems that the desalination program had encountered, but it was a major step in that direction. The huge size of the new project would cause the cost of water it produced to be low; technology had yet to be developed that would make small desalting plants economically attractive.

The federal desalting program was begun in 1952, and was administered by the Interior Department's Office of Saline Water (OSW). Total appropriations for the OSW through fiscal 1967 amounted to $111.3 million, including $29.9 million in fiscal 1967. *(For background, see 1965 Almanac p. 764, Congress and the Nation p. 939.)*

From the time the saline water program was begun until 1967 the cost of desalting water had been reduced from upwards of $4 per 1,000 gallons to about $1 per 1,000 gallons. The latter figure was achieved at OSW plants which produced one million gallons per day. The figure was still high, because fresh water for drinking cost an average of 35 cents per 1,000 gallons in the United States, including delivery costs. Water for irrigation cost only up to 12 cents per 1,000 gallons.

MWD Plant. In August 1964 the Interior Department announced the signing of an agreement with the Atomic Energy Commission and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, the largest water district organization in the country, to study a nuclear-energy-salt water conversion plant. The study was made by the Bechtel Corp. of San Francisco, which submitted its final report in December 1965. The Metropolitan Water District (MWD) subsequently approved the recommendations of the Bechtel report, as did the two federal agencies. A "Memorandum of Understanding" to proceed with the project was signed Aug. 19, 1966.

Capital costs of the plant were to be divided as follows: Interior Department, $45.7 million; Atomic Energy Commission, $15 million; MWD, $126.7 million, and the three power utilities, $256.9 million. (The Interior Department also would contribute $11.5 million in operation and maintenance expenses. The utilities were the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, a public utility, and the San Diego Gas & Electric Co. and the Southern California Edison Co., both private utilities.)

The plant was to be built on a man-made island about two-thirds of a mile offshore from Bolsa Chica State Beach in Orange County, some 25 miles from downtown Los Angeles. The plant would consist of two nuclear reactors supplying steam to two condensing turbines and a back-pressure turbine with a gross electrical capacity of 1.8 million kilowatts, more than the capacity of Hoover Dam. The first reactor and the first desalting units (capable of producing 50 million gallons per day) would be operative in 1972. The second reactor would be operative a year later, and the last desalting units would begin working in 1977, bringing the per-day production of the plant to 150 million gallons. (The largest existing desalting plant, in Kuwait, produced six million gallons per day.)

Water would be produced at the plant by multistage flash (one of several desalting processes) at a cost of 21.9 cents per 1,000 gallons, by far the lowest cost ever for desalted water. It would then be piped through 25 miles of six-foot pipe to the MWD Robert B. Diemer Filtration Plant near Yorba Linda, where it would be blended with Colorado River water. The delivered cost of the water would be 27 cents per 1,000 gallons. This compared to a delivered cost of Colorado River water of about 10 cents. An aqueduct from the Feather River in Northern California to the Los Angeles area was under construction, and the delivered cost of this water would be about 20 cents.

1966 Action. In 1966, Congress enacted an Administration bill (S 3807) authorizing appropriation of $15 million as the Atomic Energy Commission's share of the nuclear desalting project's cost. The Senate passed a bill (S 3828) authorizing appropriation of $57.2 million as the Interior Department's share, but the House took no action on this measure. *(1966 Weekly Report p. 2404)*

1967 Action. In his Jan. 24 fiscal 1968 Budget Message, President Johnson asked Congress to pass legislation authorizing Interior Department participation in the desalting project. "This will be a major step toward the development of economical projects for conversion of seawater to fresh water," he said. The desalting plant was the only water project specifically mentioned by the President in his message.

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Feb. 3 reported the Administration bill (S 270 -- S Rept 49) without amendment.

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

DEBT LIMIT

The House Feb. 8 by a 215-199 roll-call vote passed and sent to the Senate an Administration-supported bill (HR 4573) to raise the temporary national debt limit to $336 billion from $330 billion through June 30, 1967. *(For voting, see chart p. 236.)*

Two Republicans, Robert J. Corbett (Pa.) and Charles W. Whalen Jr. (Ohio), voted for the bill, and 26 Democrats (23 from the South) voted against it. Whalen is a freshman.

Prior to passage, the House by a 155-261 roll call rejected a motion by John W. Byrnes (R Wis.) to recommit the bill to the Ways and Means Committee with instructions to amend it by raising the limit to $339 billion, by including the sale of certain participation certificates under the ceiling, and by permitting the Administration to issue $6 billion in long-term bonds at interest rates above the existing limit of 4.25 percent. Two Democrats, George E. Brown Jr. (Calif.) and John O. Marsh Jr. (Va.), voted for the motion, and 23 Republicans voted against it.

The certificates covered by the recommittal were those authorized for sale by the Participation Sales Act of 1966 (PL 89-429). Republicans had strongly opposed enactment of PL 89-429 and sale of PCs as a devious method of hiding Government spending and as artificially reducing the size of the budget deficit. Democrats contended that Republicans wanted to bring PCs under the debt limit only because that would increase the size of the fiscal 1968 administrative budget deficit to more than $13 billion, higher than the existing peacetime record of $12.4 billion under President Eisenhower in fiscal 1959.

The primary issue in the debate was not whether the debt limit should be raised, but whether the Republican amendments provided a better method of handling the nation's debt management problems.

Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, said the Government for two months had been forced to operate "very close" to the $330 billion ceiling, at one point within $149 million of it. Unless the limit were raised, he said, the situation in March would become "intolerable" and the Government would have to delay paying some bills.

Mills argued that participation certificates -- shares in pools of loans the Government has made to farmers, schools, businesses and others -- should not come under the debt ceiling because they are not guaranteed by statute as to principal and interest. He likened them to certain other obligations, between private borrowers and private lenders, in which the Government is liable only for any portion defaulted. He said the Government has a "contingent" liability in them and that it is not logical to place them under the same ceiling as the Government's direct debts.

Byrnes, ranking Republican on the Committee, said that if HR 4573 were defeated, the Committee would have to draft a new bill. He said that it is "pointless" to have a debt ceiling and yet allow the Administration to issue participation certificates to replace its own general obligations, and then re-issue the general obligations again.

Byrnes insisted that a ruling by the Attorney General guarantees the participation certificates.

BACKGROUND. Though the Administration requested a debt ceiling of $337 billion, the Ways and Means Committee Feb. 2 approved HR 4573 with a $336 billion limit. It reported the bill Feb. 6 (H Rept 4). *(Weekly Report p. 166; for Fact Sheet, see Weekly Report p. 116.)*

NATIONAL WATER COMMISSION

The Senate Feb. 6 passed by voice vote and sent to the House an Administration-backed bill (S 20) establishing a National Water Commission to review U.S. water resources programs and requirements and to suggest solutions to water management problems. S 20 was passed as reported by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

During brief floor discussion, Gordon Allott (R Colo.) emphasized that the Commission was being created only as an independent study group, not as a policy-making organization which might conflict with existing federal agencies, such as the River Basins Planning Commission and the Water Resources Council.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 20:

Established a National Water Commission, to consist of seven members appointed by the President, subject to Senate confirmation. Specifically excluded federal employees from service on the Commission. Specified that the Commission would terminate no later than five years after enactment of the bill.

Directed the Commission to consider various ways of meeting U.S. water requirements, including more efficient use of water, reduction of water pollution, interbasin transfers of water, and various technological advances, such as desalting and weather modification. The Commission also was to "consider economic and social consequences of water resource development" and to advise on projects submitted to it by the Administration.

Directed the Commission to submit reports on its findings to the President.

Directed the Commission to consult with the existing federal Water Resources Council and to submit proposed reports and recommendations to the Council for review and comments. Directed the Council to give the President its views on the Commission's reports.

Established administrative procedures for the Commission.

Authorized appropriation of necessary sums.

BACKGROUND -- President Johnson Jan. 24 in his Budget Message urged "prompt enactment" of the water commission bill, which he first requested in 1966. The President Jan. 30 repeated his request in a special message on air pollution and natural resources. *(Weekly Report p. 140, 171)*

S 20 was identical to a bill (S 3107) passed in 1966 by the Senate, but which died in the House after it became ensnarled in a major controversy concerning Colorado River power development. *(Weekly Report p. 11)*

Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Chairman Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) Jan. 11 introduced S 20, which was reported Feb. 2 (S Rept 25) by the Committee without amendment. The bill had 53 cosponsors.

Committee Views. The report said there was "a critical need to comprehensively and objectively review" national water problems and policies. Passage of S 20, the report added, was "the most efficient, independent and objective" means of obtaining such a review.

Additional Views. Gordon Allott (R Colo.) said he hoped the President would appoint "only outstanding persons with diverse backgrounds in water resource matters." Allott also urged the Commission to give priority consideration to the water problems of the Colorado River Basin, where he said a "critical situation" existed.

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

VETERANS BENEFITS

The Senate Feb. 7 by voice vote passed and sent to the House a bill (S 16) extending full disability compensation and other benefits to all veterans of the Viet Nam war period. The bill fulfilled some requests made by President Johnson in his Jan. 31 message to Congress on veterans affairs. *(For text of President Johnson's message, see Weekly Report p. 187.)*

During brief debate, the bill's sponsor, Joseph M. Montoya (D N.M.), said the President's message amounted to "a hopeful declaration of intent on the part of the Administration in regard to veterans benefits." He noted that S 16 had 72 cosponsors.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate S 16:

Defined the "Viet Nam era" as the period beginning Aug. 5, 1964, following the Gulf of Tonkin incident in which North Vietnamese PT boats attacked U.S. destroyers Aug. 2 and 4, and a date ending hostilities which was to be determined by concurrent resolution of Congress or by Presidential proclamation.

Authorized disability compensation payments at full wartime rates to all veterans of the Viet Nam war period. (Under existing law, men in Viet Nam received the full payments; personnel serving elsewhere in the world received benefits amounting to 80 percent of the wartime rate.)

Provided pensions for nonservice-connected disability and death for veterans of the "Viet Nam era," their widows and children. Provided for burial allowances of up to $250 for a veteran who died of a service-connected disability or was receiving disability compensation at the time of his death.

Extended medical benefits to Viet Nam veterans including the right to assume that an active psychosis which developed within two years after discharge, and before a two-year postwar period had expired, would be considered a service-connected disability. Authorized the inclusion of Viet Nam veterans in a program furnishing drugs and medicines for nonservice-connected disabilities. Specified that other medical benefits, including payments to state homes for part of the cost of hospitalization or nursing care, be extended to Viet Nam veterans.

Authorized payment of $1,600 toward purchase of a specially equipped car for a disabled veteran, injured as a result of service.

Effective dates: pension and disability compensation programs and certain medical benefits, the first day of the month which begins more than 10 days after enactment; the provisions relating to active psychosis, drugs and medicines, the burial allowance and the automobile allowance, immediately upon enactment.

BACKGROUND -- S 16 was reported (S Rept 7) Jan. 31 by the Senate Finance Committee. The measure, introduced Jan. 11 by Sen. Montoya, was similar to S 3580 passed by the Senate Oct. 19, 1966. The House took no final action on S 3580 in 1966. *(1966 Weekly Report p. 2829)*

The Finance Committee in its report noted that the Veterans Administration (VA) in 1966 estimated the cost of S 16's provisions at $79.9 million for the first five-year period. First year costs, according to the report, would be $9.7 million and the fifth year cost, $22.6 million. The figures excluded the cost of the medical benefits authorized in the bill. The Committee said that the VA had estimated these expenses would be "quite small."

CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION

The Senate continued debate on the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1967 (S 355), acting on a number of important amendments and rejecting a move to send the bill back to committee for further study. The bill provided for changes in committee procedures, modified other operations of Congress and amended the lobby registration law. *(For major provisions, see Weekly Report p. 89; for previous debate, see Weekly Report p. 175.)*

As in the previous week of debate, the Senate concentrated on amendments and not so much on the merits of provisions of the bill as reported. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), floor manager of the bill and chairman of the Special Committee on the Organization of the Congress, which reported the bill, opposed most amendments, and most were defeated. As he had in the previous week, Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) proposed most of the amendments acted upon; between Feb. 2 and 9, none of his amendments was accepted.

S 355 survived a move by Senate Majority Whip Russell B. Long (D La.) Feb. 7 to recommit the bill to the Special Committee with instructions to study it and report it back within 30 days. The Senate by an 18-70 roll-call vote rejected the motion. *(For voting, see charts p. 234, 235.)*

Other important votes were taken on three amendments offered by Clark in his so-called "Bobby Baker" series, a reference to former Secretary to the Senate Majority Robert G. (Bobby) Baker, who Jan. 29 was convicted of income tax evasion, theft and fraud. *(Weekly Report p. 174)*

The amendments dealt with outside employment by Senate employees, tabled by a 49-28 roll-call vote; financial disclosure of Senators' assets, tabled by a 45-30 roll-call vote; and accepting gifts from lobbyists, tabled by a 37-22 roll-call vote. A financial disclosure substitute amendment offered by John J. Williams (R Del.) also was tabled, by a 57-18 roll-call vote.

Debate

Clark offered his first "Bobby Baker" amendment, as he called it, Feb. 2.

The amendment restricted outside employment by Senate officers and employees but did not, despite the suggestion of George D. Aiken (R Vt.), apply to Senators themselves. John Stennis (D Miss.), chairman of the Select Committee on Standards and Conduct, which concerned itself with investigating the conduct of Senate members and employees and which had investigated the Baker case, opposed the amendment, arguing that more time was needed to study the issue of "moonlighting" by Senate employees. Monroney moved to table (kill) the amendment, and the motion was adopted by a 49-28 roll-call vote.

The second Clark "Bobby Baker" amendment came up Feb. 8; that amendment required Senators and Senate employees earning more than $10,000 a year to file with the Secretary of the Senate statements on assets, liabilities, capital gains, income and other matters. Stennis and Monroney again objected on grounds that the issue was one requiring further study and not one to be incorporated in the Act by amendment with limited debate.

Williams (Del.) then offered a substitute which he said had "teeth" in it. His substitute required the filing of financial statements and copies of income tax returns with the Comptroller General and made the statements and returns available to the Select Committee for investigation.

(Continued on p. 198)

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

INVESTIGATION OF POWELL

Rep.-Elect Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) Feb. 8 appeared in his own defense before a Select House Committee formed to conduct a five-week investigation of his qualifications to be seated as a Member of Congress. Powell Jan. 10 was denied his seat as a Representative of New York's 18th District (Harlem) until the Committee made its report. *(For background and details of previous action, see Weekly Report p. 25, 47.)*

The nine-member Select Committee was appointed Jan. 19 by House Speaker John W. McCormack (D Mass.). Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) was named chairman. Other members were James C. Corman (D Calif.), Claude Pepper (D Fla.), John Conyers Jr. (D Mich.), Andrew Jacobs Jr. (D Ind.), Arch A. Moore Jr. (R W. Va.), Charles M. Teague (R Calif.), Clark MacGregor (R Minn.) and Vernon W. Thomson (R Wis.).

At the start of the Feb. 8 open hearing, Committee Counsel William A. Geohegan read from a letter sent Feb. 1 to Powell's attorneys informing them of the course the inquiry would take and inviting Powell to appear. Geohegan said the Committee would hear testimony on (1) Powell's qualifications to serve as outlined in Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution; (2) the status of the defamation judgment and subsequent court actions against Powell pending in New York state courts; and (3) matters related to "alleged misconduct" since Jan. 3, 1961, when Powell became Chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee.

Two of Powell's eight lawyers immediately presented motions challenging the Select Committee's right to determine the Representative's qualifications. One motion outlined precedents aimed at proving that the constitutional requirements of age, citizenship and inhabitancy were the only ones relevant in Powell's case. Five additional motions held (1) that only the constitutional requirements were relevant to the inquiry; (2) that the Committee was not properly constituted to cover the scope of the investigation it outlined for itself in the Feb. 1 letter; (3) that the Committee "failed to give Powell "reasonable and requisite notice" of the charges and time to respond to them; (4) that the Committee's procedure lacked the "attributes of an adversary proceeding" (permitting cross-examination); and (5) that the Committee had not offered a bill of particulars on the charges or the right for Powell to confront his accusers and to examine witnesses.

Chairman Emanuel Celler denied the motions after a 45-minute recess. He said, "This is not an adversary proceeding; it is a Congressional inquiry." He added that the scope of the Committee's mandate (under H Res 1) was broad; it extended beyond consideration of Powell's constitutional qualifications alone, to "other disciplinary action." If Powell refused to answer questions, Celler said, the Committee would have "no alternative but to draw whatever inferences reasonably flow (from the investigation)." *(For action on H Res 1, see Weekly Report p. 47.)*

Powell, "on the advice of counsel," responded only that he had been born in 1908 in New Haven, Conn.; that he had been a resident of New York City since he was six months old; and that he lived at 120 West 138th Street in New York City. When prodded for answers to other questions, Powell said, "I wouldn't want you to force me to break the Constitution." Celler concluded, "Under the circumstances it would be useless to continue with Mr. Powell here, with his array of counsel, so the meeting is adjourned."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Jan. 31 -- Powell turned over a check for $32,460 to Raymond Rubin, attorney for Mrs. Esther James, whom the New York Supreme Court found Powell had defamed in 1961. The check, presented to Rubin by Seymour Barash, attorney and business manager for Powell, was in partial payment for the defamation and court fees which Rubin said totaled $36,160. The payment represented an advance on earnings Powell expected to make on a record, "Keep the Faith, Baby." Rubin said Jan. 31 that Powell still owed Mrs. James $135,000 stemming from a second suit. *(For background on suits, see 1966 Weekly Report p. 2223.)*

ECONOMIC HEARINGS

COMMITTEE -- Joint Economic.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- Feb. 2 on President Johnson's 1967 Economic Report. *(Weekly Report p. 114, 144)*

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 2 -- Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.), Committee chairman, charged that the Administration committed "a serious economic policy blunder" in 1966 by estimating the cost of the Viet Nam war for fiscal 1967 as $10 billion when it actually was costing $20 billion. He said Congress would have reduced spending, increased taxes, or both, "if we had had better information."

Gardner Ackley, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers (CEA), said the estimate was made at a time when "activity in Viet Nam was increasing at an incredibly rapid pace. It was impossible to have an accurate estimate." Proxmire said Sen. John Stennis (D Miss.), a member of the Armed Services Committee, early in 1966 had warned the costs would approach $20 billion, but the Administration had insisted he was wrong. Proxmire added that "some able Members of Congress say the same mistake is being made this year." Ackley answered that there were seven supplemental appropriations for the Korean War, and that while there was rapid escalation a year ago, the current military situation was far more stable.

Regarding the Administration's decision to discard its 3.2-percent guidepost for voluntary wage increase restraint, Ackley said he did not expect 1967 wage settlements to hold to the 3.2-percent annual increase in productivity because of the 3.3-percent rise in consumer prices in 1966. He said the Administration would continue the guidepost principle, urging restraint in wage and price increases without a specific figure.

Proxmire said a specific figure was needed and suggested 5 percent. Ackley said the CEA rejected such an idea as likely to "create more problems than it would solve." For example, he said, a 3.4-percent wage settlement could ap-

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

pear to be a defeat for the 3.2-percent guidepost whereas the 3.4 percent might have represented restraint. Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.) said the Committee might "come up with our own guideposts after consulting with labor and management." Reuss had made a similar suggestion in 1966. *(1966 Weekly Report p. 2829, 2219)*

As a matter of "principle," Ackley refused to tell Sen. Charles H. Percy (R Ill.) whether the CEA advised Mr. Johnson to raise income taxes in 1966. Ackley said the President "would be the first" to discard his proposed income tax increase for 1967 if changing economic conditions made it unwise. But he said the Administration believed the increase would be necessary July 1 to prevent a resumption of serious inflation. He also said the "economy is in a basically sound and healthy condition and we expect it to stay that way throughout 1967."

Committee Republicans issued a statement accusing the Administration of "day-to-day policy-making by expediency in 1966" and saying the nation in 1967 faced the threat of simultaneous recession and inflation. "The outlook now is for inflationary pressures from the cost side, a rash of serious labor disputes, a marked slowing, or possibly a downturn, in business activity, the danger of an increase in unemployment, some worsening in the balance of payments, and aggravation of the cost-price squeeze on agriculture." Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) added that Mr. Johnson's report failed to present a convincing case at this time for the tax increase. He also criticized the President for failing to mention the guideposts.

Feb. 3 -- Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D Mich.) warned that the Administration might not get its requested tax increase. She told Budget Director Charles L. Schultze he "would have been laughed to scorn" if he had sought a supplemental appropriation in 1966 without a specific list of equipment and war costs which, he testified, the Administration did not have. Proxmire insisted the Administration's failure to estimate correctly the cost of the war "destroyed all our economic policies." Proxmire and Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) said Congress should get revised estimates of Government spending plans every quarter instead of every year. Schultze said the Administration did warn Congress that war costs in fiscal 1967 were exceeding estimates.

Feb. 6 -- Treasury Secretary Henry H. Fowler said he believed a tax increase would be necessary in 1967 because he did not have "any confidence" that Congress could or would cut $4 to $6 billion from the President's budget. Fowler added that he opposed such cuts. He advised Members not to "get locked" into a position for or against the proposed tax increase until April or May, when the Administration would reassess economic conditions and its tax proposal. He also suggested Congress might want to change the proposed 6-percent surcharge on personal and corporate income taxes, for example by shaving it to 5 percent.

Fowler lashed out at critics of the Administration who charged the Government erred in 1966 in not raising income taxes. He said Congressional leaders of both parties told the President in 1966 that any such proposal stood no chance of passage. Fowler declared the Administration had used selected fiscal restraint by holding down spending and increasing some taxes. But at the time critics were demanding an income tax increase in the spring of 1966, Fowler declared, the economy had already showed signs of slowing down. In 1967, the same critics were failing to see signs of inflationary pressures toward the end of the year, he said.

CREATIVE FEDERALISM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations, Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- Jan. 31 on "creative federalism" -- improving cooperation among governments at all levels in the management of federal assistance programs. The problem of establishing an effective "partnership" among federal, state and local governments was stressed by President Johnson in his Jan. 10 State of the Union Message. *(Weekly Report p. 45)*

BACKGROUND -- The Subcommittee, chaired by Edmund S. Muskie (D Maine), heard testimony from Cabinet members during the first phase of its hearings in November 1966. Muskie Jan. 31 said they had "confirmed" that communication and cooperation between the Federal Government and state and local administrators were inadequate.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 31 -- Muskie said that during the second phase of hearings, elected state and local officials would be questioned. He said he hoped they would provide suggestions on how federal-aid programs might be made more flexible and what state and local governments were doing to "improve management of their programs and to take full advantage of their own resources." "During the past six years," he said, "the Congress has enacted an extraordinary series of national programs designed to aid state and local governments" in a variety of efforts. "Now the spotlight must be shifted to the procedures for making substantive programs work."

Iowa Gov. Harold E. Hughes (D) stressed the "obligations and responsiblities" of state governments -- to concern themselves with service to, rather than regulation of, local governments, and to "take a more active role in telling Washington what is needed on the home front, instead of waiting for the initiative to come from Washington." He said Iowa had begun to develop a "comprehensive, long-range state plan" and had established a state "coordinator of federal funds." He recommended that the Federal Government help improve administration of its aid programs through: returning part of its tax revenues to the states (the "Heller Plan"); channeling grants-in-aid through existing forms of government rather than through special districts; continuing the trend toward "broader categories of aid"; establishing a federal office to handle intergovernmental relations matters; and requiring that the Governor of a state designate which state agency will administer each federal-aid program.

Vermont Gov. Philip H. Hoff (D) made essentially the same recommendations. He also suggested that the Government establish a single computerized system to provide information on all grant programs.

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) strongly criticized the "red tape" and rigid regulations of federal-aid programs, which he said were stifling state governments. He cited two examples. On three occasions, he had come to Washington to discuss the problems of narcotic addiction in New York City. Everyone was "gracious," he said, but "each referred me to someone else. We were unable to get any interest, even in planning." Another time, he said, a state agency had spent $150,000 to prepare an application for federal planning funds that amounted to $200,000. "So we got a net of $50,000," he said. Muskie replied that although he was "all for making state government vital," the state governments "must prove themselves" before federal regulations are removed.

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- Feb 2 on the "responsibilities of the United States as a great power." *(Weekly Report p. 166)* Testimony:

Feb. 2 -- The Committee heard testimony from Harrison E. Salisbury, assistant managing editor of the New York Times, who was the first American newsman admitted to North Viet Nam since U.S. bombing of that country began Feb. 7, 1965. Salisbury arrived in Hanoi Dec. 23, 1966, and during a two-week visit wrote a series of articles which appeared in the New York Times. His reports, especially those which told of civilian casualties caused by U.S. bombing of North Viet Nam, caused considerable criticism of the accuracy of Defense Department statements about the precision of bombing raids.

Salisbury said that if the Hanoi government were to make moves toward a settlement of the war, the Communist "Chinese might well seek to overturn the Hanoi leadership and replace it with men dedicated" to continuing the conflict. Despite this, he expressed the opinion that Hanoi was "ready to begin to talk business" about peace, especially since the Hanoi government was aware that "civil war might break out in China." Salisbury said that after talking to "very high" Hanoi officials, it was his impression that they would prefer direct contact with the United States, rather than peace negotiations through a third party. The course to peace, he said, would be through "quiet and entirely secret exploration" with North Vietnamese representatives.

Salisbury said that U.S. bombing had slowed the movement of men and materiel from North Viet Nam to South Viet Nam somewhat, but he suggested that supplies still were being sent south as fast as they could be used. Salisbury said the bombing had unified North Vietnamese opinion behind the war effort. "The bombing has caused the country to acquire a spirit of national purpose and unity," he said. The people have...rallied around the national cause on the basis of patriotism rather than Communism." In reply to a question about the bombing from Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio), Salisbury said, "If the question is, do we stop bombing right out of the blue, with nothing from them, I'd say no."

Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) said some of Salisbury's stories had implied "that we were bombing nothing but metropolitan areas without military significance of any kind," but Salisbury denied this. Lausche asked Salisbury if he had tried to influence opinion in the United States in favor of the North Vietnamese, and Salisbury replied, "I didn't."

At one point, Lausche accused Committee Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) of conducting a "slanted, one-sided" hearing by not giving Senators who did not agree with him their share of questioning time. Fulbright was defended on this score, however, by Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.), who, like Fulbright, was critical of U.S. involvement in Viet Nam.

FLOOR ACTION

(Continued from p. 195)

If the Select Committee found grounds to do so, it could refer matters to the Justice Department for appropriate action. This amendment met with the same objections as the Clark version.

Monroney moved first to table (kill) the Williams amendment, and the motion was adopted by a 57-18 roll-call vote. Then he moved to table (kill) the Clark amendment, and the motion was adopted by a 45-30 roll-call vote.

The final "Bobby Baker" amendment by Clark generated heated debate when Williams said it should more properly be called the "Dodd amendment," referring to Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.), whose connections with lobbyists and use of campaign contributions currently were matters of study by the Select Committee. This amendment prohibited joint ventures by Senators with lobbyists and prohibited the receipt of gifts of more than $100 from lobbyists seeking support on legislation. Williams contended that the amendment, if adopted, could result in dropping of the Dodd case.

Stennis objected to the amendment, partly on grounds that adopting it would be "injurious" to Dodd. Clark said that it was improper to connect Dodd's name with the amendment and added that "anyone who knows law can see that this would not be retroactive to affect Senator Dodd." Monroney moved to table (kill) the amendment Feb. 9, and the motion was adopted by a 37-22 roll-call vote.

Dodd, excused at his own request from voting on the amendment, angrily charged that he was being abused by debate on the amendment. He said he was "tired of being kicked around," that the matter was "outrageous," that his patience was "wearing thin" and that he might have made a mistake to have taken "my case to the Senate."

The Senate Feb. 3 and 6 considered and by voice votes rejected 12 Clark amendments. Monroney opposed them because they dealt with changes in the Senate rules, and, he said, as such lay beyond the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress, which had studied Congressional operations and made the recommendations embodied in S 355.

Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) Feb. 6 offered an amendment enlarging the jurisdiction of the Senate Select Small Business Committee to include authority to report legislation; currently it could only hold hearings and make recommendations. Monroney objected on grounds that all other select committees soon would seek similar authority. His motion to table was adopted by a 58-27 roll-call vote.

A note of impatience had become evident in some Senators' remarks about the large number of amendments offered to the bill when Long (La.) Feb. 7 moved to recommit the bill to the Special Committee with instructions to study the amendments and suggestions and, in a modification he made to the motion, to report the bill within 30 days. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) opposed the motion while Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) supported it. Despite a heavy snowstorm that day, 88 Senators voted and rejected the motion by an 18-70 roll-call vote.

The Senate Feb. 7 by a 48-38 roll-call vote accepted a Long (La.) amendment permitting committees to accept proxy votes when reporting a bill, thus eliminating the final ban on proxies in the bill. (Earlier the bill's total ban on proxies had been modified to prohibit them only on votes to report legislation.)

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

PRESIDENT DETAILS PROGRAM FOR CRIME PREVENTION

President Johnson Feb. 6 sent a special Message on Crime in America to Congress, detailing his program to combat rising crime rates across the nation. With some additions, the program was the same as that outlined by Mr. Johnson Jan. 10 in his State of the Union Message. *(Weekly Report p. 42; for text of crime message, see p. 218.)*

The heart of the message, contained in the proposed Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967, was a $50 million program intended to stimulate state and local action and spending on crime prevention and control, through updated personnel training, modern equipment and innovative anticrime techniques. The efficacy of this approach, the President said, was demonstrated by pilot programs supported by the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 (PL 89-197), a major Administration measure in 1965. *(1965 Almanac p. 634)*

As he had in 1965 and 1966, Mr. Johnson urged passage of a gun control law, and he repeated 1966 requests for a unified federal corrections system and a witness-immunity law. He added requests for Senate ratification of a 1961 international narcotics convention, originally opposed by the Kennedy Administration, and for a new office to make federal court administration more efficient.

Mr. Johnson also proposed the Right of Privacy Act of 1967, which prohibited all public and private wiretapping and other eavesdropping of interstate character except in cases of national security.

Legislative Recommendations

Safe Streets. The President proposed the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967, to be administered by the director of the Office of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance, to be established in the Justice Department. The President said he would ask for $50 million for fiscal year 1968, with an anticipated request of $300 million for fiscal year 1969, to provide:

-- 90 percent of the cost to states, cities, regional and metropolitan bodies of developing plans to improve police, courts and correctional systems;

-- 60 percent of the cost of supporting approved programs, provided the state or local government increased its anticrime spending by five percent at least, had sole or combined jurisdiction over more than 50,000 persons, used no more than one-third of the federal funds for salaries for persons not in the approved program and had a program coordinating all law enforcement agencies;

-- 50 percent of the cost of construction of new types of facilities, such as crime laboratories, community correction centers and police academies;

-- 100 percent of the cost of contracts with public agencies, institutions of higher learning or other organizations for national or regional research and education projects and for the establishment of institutes to carry out such research.

Narcotics. The President said he would seek Senate ratification of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, proposed by the United Nations March 25, 1961, and acceded to by 54 nations. Under this convention, recently amended to add marijuana to the list of proscribed narcotic drugs, an International Narcotics Control Board was to be established; in addition, the convention bound signatory nations to undertake narcotic control programs. The United States in 1961 refused to sign the convention on grounds it weakened international controls. *(Congress and the Nation, p. 1193)*

The President also said he would seek an unspecified amount of funds to enable the Bureau of Narcotics and the Food and Drug Administration to enlarge their programs to train local officers in narcotics control.

Firearms. The President repeated his earlier requests for a gun control bill similar to the bill (S 1592) considered but not reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee in 1966; the Committee reported another bill (S 3767) dealing with handguns only. The President's proposal barred private interstate shipment of firearms, over-the-counter sale of handguns to persons under 21 and rifles and shotguns to persons under 18 and import of surplus military firearms (exempting sporting and antique firearms). *(Weekly Report p. 8)*

Unified Corrections. The President repeated his 1966 request for legislation unifying federal correctional services within the Justice Department.

Judicial Center. In a new proposal, the President asked for legislation establishing a Federal Judicial Center in the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The Center would undertake analysis, research and planning to improve the efficiency of the federal court system.

Organized Crime. The President repeated requests for enactment of two bills (S 2188, S 2190) which were passed by the Senate but died in the House in 1966. Those bills, respectively, protected informants in federal investigations and authorized compelled testimony coupled with immunity from prosecution with respect to certain racketeering crimes. *(Weekly Report p. 8)*

Wiretapping. The President proposed the Right of Privacy Act of 1967, which prohibited all wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping of an interstate character, except in national security cases, and prohibited the advertisement, manufacture or distribution in interstate commerce of wiretapping or electronic eavesdropping devices. Authority to permit wiretaps in national security cases was vested in the Attorney General and required no judicial approval. The Attorney General also was the judge in defining what cases involved national security. The Senate Judiciary Special Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures held hearings on a bill (S 2189) authorizing wiretapping in certain instances, but did not report the bill in 1966. The Senate Judiciary Administrative Practice and Procedure Subcommittee planned to hold hearings in 1967 on invasions of privacy. *(Weekly Report p. 8)*

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

CHILDREN AND YOUTH

President Johnson Feb. 8 sent to Congress a message on "America's Children and Youth" which enunciated a comprehensive 12-point program of providing new benefits and aid to poor children. *(For text of message, see p. 229.)*

White House spokesmen said that the total cost of the broad program, including a $350-million increase in Social Security benefits for certain children, would be $650 million in the first year.

"In education, in health, in all human development, the early years are the critical years," Mr. Johnson said. "Ignorance, ill health, personality disorder -- these are disabilities often contracted in childhood: afflictions which linger to cripple the man and damage the next generation."

"We look toward the day when every child, no matter what his color, or his family means, gets the medical care he needs, starts school on an equal footing with his classmates, seeks as much education as he can absorb -- in short, goes as far as his talents will take him."

The 12 points proposed by Mr. Johnson in his message were:

Follow-Through Program. This program, to be administered by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, would seek to retain the benefits of the successful Head Start preschool program for children between four and six by applying the principles and techniques of Head Start to needy youngsters in the early elementary grades, mainly in areas of acute poverty. Between $100 million and $135 million would be allocated for Follow-Through for fiscal 1968.

Head Start. Mr. Johnson recommended strengthening the full-year Head Start programs and including some 20,000 three-year-olds in the program. Also, through pilot programs, even younger children would be drawn into Head Start. Between $337 million and $372 million would be allocated for Head Start for fiscal 1968, according to the President's Budget.

School Lunch. The President recommended legislation authorizing a pilot program to provide school lunches to needy preschoolers through Head Start and similar programs.

Child and Welfare Centers. The message called for the Office of Economic Opportunity, through its community action program, to undertake a pilot program of child and parent centers in slum neighborhoods to provide a wide range of health and welfare services, meals for preschoolers, counseling for parents and day care for children under three.

Welfare Personnel. Mr. Johnson recommended increasing to 75 percent the amount of federal grants for training child-care personnel and experts in the field of child welfare.

Social Security Benefits. The President proposed a benefit increase of at least 15 percent for the 3 million children who receive Social Security payments because the family breadwinner was dead, retired or disabled. The average benefit now is $52 a month, he said.

Public Assistance. Mr. Johnson recommended measures to "give the poorest children of America a fair chance." By 1969, each state would have to raise cash payments to the level the state itself has set as the minimum for subsistence. These standards could not be less than two-thirds the level set for medical assistance. He also asked for special federal aid to help poor states meet the new requirements and for a permanent program of cash aid to the children of unemployed parents. He also proposed work incentives whereby a parent could earn $50 a month or $150 per family without any reduction in welfare payments.

Child Health. Mr. Johnson requested an increase of $100 million for medical care for needy children and the expansion of programs for the early diagnosis and treatment of handicapped children. The President proposed establishing 10 pilot centers to provide child health-care research facilities, to train health workers and to care for 180,000 needy children and 10,000 mothers.

Mental Retardation. Mr. Johnson recommended federal aid to assist in staffing community mental retardation centers and expanded federal financial help in building new centers for the mentally retarded.

Dental Needs. Mr. Johnson proposed a pilot program of dental care for 100,000 very poor children.

Juvenile Delinquency. Proposing the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act of 1967, Mr. Johnson recommended 90-percent federal grants to assist local communities to develop plans for improving their juvenile courts and correction systems, 50-percent grants for the construction of detention and treatment facilities and flexible grants to operate special programs for delinquent youngsters. The first year's cost was put at $25 million.

Summer Programs. Mr. Johnson recommended establishing a Cabinet-level Council on Summer Youth Opportunities for poor children. The Federal Government would provide funds (between $25 million and $40 million) for the construction of camp facilities for 100,000 needy children in 1968, to be operated by private organizations. He also called for a national "Share Your Summer" program to encourage families to open their vacation homes to disadvantaged youths.

SPACE TREATY

President Johnson Feb. 7 submitted a Treaty on Outer Space to the Senate for consent to its ratification. A two-thirds majority vote was needed for Senate approval. The treaty laid down principles for the peaceful uses of outer space, including: a ban on any weapons of mass destruction in space; a bar against claims of sovereignty in space or on the moon or other celestial bodies; and provisions for the safe return of astronauts landing on another country's soil. *(Weekly Report p. 190)*

President Johnson said that the treaty was an "interim achievement" in the diplomacy of space and that it carried "forward the thrust of the past decade to enlarge the perimeters of peace by shrinking the arenas of potential conflict." He urged "that the Senate act promptly in giving consent to the ratification of this treaty." *(See p. 228.)*

In his message on the treaty, Mr. Johnson said that the treaty was "opened for signature" in Washington, London and Moscow on Jan. 27. He said that "the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union were among the 62 countries signing the treaty in Washington. Other nations are expected to add their signatures in the near future. The climate in which such accord has been reached is clearly an encouraging omen for continuing in other realms our constant quest for understandings that will strengthen the chances for peace."

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

FOOD FOR INDIA

President Johnson Feb. 2 sent a special message to Congress in which he asked for approval to expand the United States contribution of emergency food grains to ease India's food emergency. *(For text of message, see p. 225.)*

Acknowledging that he already had authority to provide the increased aid without new Congressional mandate, the President said that the issue of food for India was so important that a joint resolution should be approved. A similar resolution (H J Res 997) was approved in 1966, paving the way for increased grain shipments to India during a food crisis that year. *(1966 Weekly Report p. 740)*

In the message, Mr. Johnson said that India would need about 10 million additional tons of food grains valued at about $725 million in 1967. Some 2.3 million tons, worth about $185 million, were currently in the "pipeline," including 1.6 million tons from the United States, the President said. Canada, Australia and the Soviet Union provided substantial amounts also. "To keep food in that pipeline," Mr. Johnson said, "I am making an immediate allocation of 2 million tons worth nearly $150 million, to tide India over while the Congress acts."

He recommended that of the remaining 5.7 million tons that India needed to cover its estimated food deficit, the United States would allocate as much as another 3 million tons, "provided it is appropriately matched by other countries." The cost of this allocation would be about $190 million, he said. Finally, he asked for Congressional approval of $25 million in food commodities for distribution by CARE and other agencies for the drought-stricken areas of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

As a result of the President's recommendations, the United States would provide 6.6 million tons of the estimated 10 million tons of food grains which India needed in 1967 to supplement her own production.

The emergency food grains would be channeled to India through the 10-nation India Aid Consortium as part of that organization's multilateral assistance program. The consortium, organized under the chairmanship of the World Bank, would agree to meet India's food needs as part of an international responsibility over and above other aspects of current development programs, the President said.

Besides stressing the importance of multilateral participation in agricultural aid programs and self-help in agricultural development programs, Mr. Johnson stressed the need for greater population control efforts.

"India's plight reminds us that our generation can no longer evade the growing imbalance between food production and population growth," the President said. "India's experience teaches that something more must be done about it."

"We know that land can be made to produce much more food -- enough food for the world's population, if reasonable population policies are pursued. Without some type of voluntary population program, however, the nations of the world -- no matter how generous -- will not be able to keep up with the food problem."

FISH FLOUR

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Feb. 1 announced approval of a controversial process for manufacturing fish protein concentrate from whole fish. The product, commonly known as fish flour, is important as a food supplement because of its low production cost and high protein content.

The FDA informally announced its acceptance of the whole-fish process Jan. 30 after President Johnson in a message to Congress said he had directed Secretary of Interior Stewart L. Udall to proceed "on an urgent basis" with development of "economic and acceptable methods of converting fish protein into a usable source of food." *(Weekly Report p. 185.)*

Favorable FDA action, after six years of controversy, was expected to spur eventual widespread shipment of the protein additive from the United States to underdeveloped countries. By far the cheapest method of producing fish flour is to grind up the entire fish. But the FDA in 1961 informally and in 1962 by formal action refused for "aesthetic" reasons to certify a privately developed process in which the concentrate was derived from the whole fish. FDA certification was necessary only for domestic use. The Government, however, was reluctant to export a commodity deemed unfit for domestic consumption because it feared that Communists would use such action as propaganda against the United States.

In an attempt to gain the necessary FDA sanction, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries in the Department of the Interior had been working on another whole-fish process for several years.

Congress in 1966 laid the groundwork for expanded research and development of a whole-fish process by authorizing construction of one pilot plant and the renting of a second. However, Congress conditioned this action on prior FDA approval of a manufacturing process. President Johnson in his fiscal 1968 Budget requested appropriation of $1 million for the construction of a pilot plant and $700,000 for research into fish flour processing.

FDA approval was expected to increase interest in the product within U.S. industry and to clear the way for expanded Government-financed research into manufacturing methods. Accepted by the FDA were two whole-fish processes, one developed by the private VioBin Corp. of Monticello, Ill., and one by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. Fish flour could be used as a partial substitute for wheat flour, but only in small proportions.

OEO PARTICIPANTS

The Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) Jan. 31 issued a report on the racial composition of participants in antipoverty programs during 1966.

The OEO said that its survey showed that of the 7,058,400 persons who participated in antipoverty programs in 1966, a total of 57 percent were nonwhite and 43 percent were white. An OEO source was quoted as saying that the figures refuted an apparent public belief that poverty projects were tending to be all-Negro programs.

Figures issued by the OEO in December 1965 showed that of the estimated 34.3 million persons living in poverty 69.1 percent were white and 30.9 percent were nonwhite. These were said by the OEO to be the latest figures on the total number of poor persons and their breakdown by race. *(For complete breakdown of the December 1965 figures see 1966 Weekly Report p. 756.)*

Therefore, while nearly 70 percent of the persons classified as poor were white, fewer than half of those helped by antipoverty programs in 1966 were white.

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

OIL SHALE RESOURCES

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall Jan. 27 announced a five-point Administration program for developing and exploiting the vast oil shale resources of the Green River Formation, a 16,000-square-mile area in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming. Shale deposits in the area contain a substance known as kerogen, from which oil can be derived. "The equivalent of about 70 times the present domestic proved reserves of crude petroleum" is locked in Green River Formation shale, Udall estimated. In addition, the area contains large deposits of dawsonite, of great potential use in producing aluminum, and of nahcolite, a sodium carbonate.

About 72 percent of the Green River Formation, containing an estimated 79 percent of the area's recoverable oil, is owned by the Federal Government. No commercial leasing is allowed on this land, by virtue of an April 5, 1930, Presidential executive order, which is still in effect. Research on techniques of oil shale recovery has been conducted under federal and private sponsorship, but large-scale mining operations have not been attempted. An Oil Shale Advisory Board was appointed by Udall in 1964, and in a Feb. 15, 1965, report, the Board split 3-3 on the question of whether the Government should allow commercial leasing of its oil shale properties. *(For background see Congress and the Nation p. 973, and Fact Sheet, 1965 Weekly Report p. 872.)*

The first point in Udall's program was to take legal action to clear the title, with regard to mineral claims, on publicly owned lands in the area. The second point was to consider applications from private owners of scattered oil shale lands for exchange of part of their property for federal lands of similar quality, to promote "blocking up" of holdings for efficient mining. The third point envisioned leasing by the Interior Department of oil shale lands for purposes of research and development on ways to recover oil and other minerals from shale. Successful development of recovery technology under these leases would be followed by leases for commercial exploitation of larger tracts of land. Udall said that the leases would assure that good conservation practices would be observed in the mining operations. the fourth point was to enlist the Atomic Energy Commission and private sources of capital to find ways to retort oil from shale underground. An underground atomic blast might be able to break up shale formations and, by heating the shale, convert it into liquid which could be pumped to the surface. The final point involved a study by federal agencies of potential development of all mineral resources in the Green River Formation.

The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee has scheduled Feb. 21 hearings on Udall's program. The Interior Secretary has authority under existing law to lease the oil shale lands, if the President rescinds the 1930 executive order, but some experts believe that as a practical matter legislation will be needed.

LOWER COLORADO RIVER

Secretary of the Interior Steward L. Udall Feb. 1 revealed a new Administration plan for development of the Lower Colorado River, designed, he said, to lessen the controversy that had surrounded previous development proposals. Udall's plan envisioned immediate authorization of the Central Arizona Project (CAP) to bring water from the Colorado River to the area around Phoenix and Tucson, and creation of a nonfederal National Water Commission to study U.S. water supply problems. Total federal cost under the plan would be $719 million, Udall said. (The Senate Feb. 6 passed a National Water Commission bill. *See p. 194.)*

Udall's plan was a greatly scaled-down version of a bill (HR 4671) that was reported by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee in 1966, and that died in the House Rules Committee. Chief features of HR 4671 were: (1) authorization of the CAP and of five water projects in Colorado; (2) authorization of the Hualapai and Marble Canyon Dams near the Grand Canyon National Park; (3) creation of a National Water Commission and conditional authorization of an Interior Department feasibility study of importing water into the arid Southwest (importation would be financed with revenues from the Grand Canyon dams). The water importation studies were opposed by Members of Congress from the Northwest, who feared that their area would be the source of extra water for the Southwest. The Grand Canyon dams had provoked strong protests from conservationists. *(For background, see 1966 Weekly Report p. 2180.)*

The CAP was the only water project proposed in Udall's statement. Both Grand Canyon dams were dropped, as were the water projects in Colorado. Udall proposed to enlarge the boundaries of the Grand Canyon National Park to encompass the Marble Canyon dam site, and proposed to defer a decision on authorization of the Hualapai Dam. Electric power for pumping water through the CAP would be generated at a large thermal plant, which would be built by Western Energy Supply and Transmission Associates, a combine of public and private utilities. Udall made no mention of specific studies of importation of water into the Southwest. In 1966, Members of Congress from California and other basin states, fearful that construction of the CAP would cause water shortages in the basin, insisted on water importation provisions as a condition of their support for HR 4671.

VIET NAM DEVELOPMENTS

President. At a Feb. 2 news conference, President Johnson repeatedly said that he had seen no "serious indication" that North Viet Nam desired to stop fighting and begin talks to bring about peace in Viet Nam. There had been widespread newspaper speculation in the previous week that statements from Hanoi indicated an increased willingness to engage in peace negotiations. In reply to a question, Mr. Johnson said that "just almost any step" by the Vietnamese Communists to de-escalate the fighting would be seen by the Administration as justification for ceasing U.S. bombing of North Viet Nam. *(For text of news conference, see p. 222.)*

Rostow. Walt W. Rostow, foreign policy adviser to President Johnson, Feb. 4 said that the United States and North Viet Nam were engaged in "an extremely interesting and delicate phase of what is or might turn out to be a negotiating process." However, Rostow continued, "Nothing has yet happened that would justify us as saying we have a serious offer to negotiate." Rostow's remarks were made during a panel discussion of U.S. foreign policy before a conference of college newspaper editors in Washington, D.C.

Kennedy. Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.), after a Feb. 6 meeting with President Johnson, denied that he had carried a North Vietnamese "peace feeler" home from a recent trip to Europe. Newsweek magazine had reported in its Feb. 13 issue that a North Vietnamese representative in Paris had

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

transmitted a "peace signal" to Kennedy through a French government official.

Viet Nam Message. White House Press Secretary George Christian Feb. 1 said he had "doubts" that President Johnson would send Congress a detailed report on U.S. involvement in Viet Nam. In his Jan. 10 State of the Union Message, the President said, "Soon I will submit to the Congress a detailed report on (the) situation" in Southeast Asia and particularly in Viet Nam. *(Weekly Report p. 80)*

Christian noted that the President Jan. 24 had sent a short letter to Congress, accompanying draft legislation to provide $12.3 in fiscal 1967 supplemental appropriations for the war in Viet Nam, and that Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara had submitted a 33-page statement on progress in the war, in support of the supplemental request. *(Weekly Report p. 189, 165)*

AUTO SAFETY STANDARDS

The National Traffic Safety Agency (NTSA) Jan. 31 issued 20 revised automobile safety standards for 1968 model-year cars. Of the 23 draft standards originally proposed Dec. 3, 1966, by the agency, three were omitted from the revised list, 14 were amended more or less extensively and adopted as final standards and six were amended and provisionally adopted, subject to further change after consultation with the automobile industry. Both domestic and foreign car manufacturers had claimed they would be unable to meet many of the original standards because of engineering difficulties and lack of sufficient "lead time." *(Weekly Report p. 73)*

Changes from Draft Standards. Major revisions of the original proposals included:

- Standards for pneumatic tires, tire selection and rims and installation of head restraints were "temporarily withdrawn" by the agency, pending further study and testing. Industry comment on these three standards was requested.
- The mandatory deadline for compliance with all but one of the 20 standards was moved back from Sept. 1, 1967, to Jan. 1, 1968. The deadline for mandatory seat belts, March 1, 1967, was unchanged.
- Most foreign cars were excluded from requirements concerning windshield wiping, washing and defrosting systems and lighting systems. The agency announced, however, that standards for these vehicles would be adopted in the future.
- Special purpose vehicles, such as jeeps and campers, were placed in a special category so that all standards did not apply to them.
- Proposed measures to protect unrestrained children in cars were dropped from the final standards.
- Technical performance standards for a wide variety of specific construction and engineering details were lowered in the revised standards. These specifications ranged from the maximum permissible rearward displacement of the steering column in an accident, increased from three to five inches, to the degree of effectiveness of outside rearview mirrors. On this point, the revised standards permitted the line of sight to be "partially obscured by rear body or fender contours." Other technical changes included lower performance standards for windshield wipers, less stringent occupant protection measures, weakened lighting requirements and complete elimination of performance standards for defrosting and defogging systems. The safety agency announced, however, that further amendments on some of these items might be made after discussion with the industry.

Reaction. Although NTSA administrator Dr. William Haddon Jr. defended the standards as "a major step" in reducing highway deaths, other reactions were less enthusiastic. Auto safety critic Ralph Nader, a key figure in the passage of 1966 safety legislation, Feb. 2 called the revised standards "virtually meaningless." Nader said he thought Congress should investigate why the NTSA "performed so poorly."

Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.) Feb. 3 asked the NTSA to furnish "as soon as possible" a detailed comparison between the initial proposals and the final standards. Ribicoff said he wanted to know why the standards had been modified.

Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D Wis.), in a Feb. 3 letter to Acting Commerce Secretary Alexander B. Trowbridge, expressed "distinct disappointment" at the absence of automobile tire specifications in the revised standards, despite a provision in the 1966 safety laws that standards be issued by Jan. 31, 1967. Nelson asked Trowbridge why the standards were not set, the date Trowbridge expected them to be established and whether "some interim standard" was feasible.

Reaction in the automobile industry generally was subdued, pending complete study of the technical details. Some spokesmen, however, reportedly felt that the Government had made unwarranted concessions to foreign manufacturers, and one official complained about the lack of time to make necessary changes. "We had hoped," he said, "for a good, long period of testing."

Related Development. William I. Stieglitz, an NTSA consultant on auto safety who helped draft the original standards, Feb. 2 resigned from the agency in protest against what he called the "totally inadequate" revised standards. Stieglitz said the altered requirements were "so weakened from the proposed standards that...they do not establish an acceptable minimum level of safety." NTSA administrator Haddon disputed Stieglitz' claims, however, and said that Stieglitz had proposed "completely unsound" standards and did not take seriously the legal requirement that standards "be practical." Haddon added that Stieglitz wanted to force industry to build cars that in some ways "approached or exceeded the performance of a Sherman tank."

Capitol Briefs

Space Message. President Johnson Jan. 31 sent Congress the annual Administration report on space activities. The report covered the calendar year 1966; it was prepared before the Jan. 27 death of three project Apollo astronauts in a fire aboard their spacecraft. *(Weekly Report p. 190)*

In a letter accompanying the report, Mr. Johnson said that the space program "made brilliant progress in 1966." He noted that the United States had launched successfully 100 spacecraft during the year, a record number, and that the Gemini manned orbital program had been completed. He also said, "Our national investment in space has stimulated the invention and manufacture of a flood of new products."

Cigarettes. The Childrens' Bureau of the Welfare Administration of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare Feb. 2 announced that it would distribute two anticigarette smoking pamphlets to children 10 to 13.

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

VIET NAM POLICY

About 2,000 members of an organization called Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Viet Nam demonstrated in front of the White House Jan. 31 as part of a three-day "mobilization" in Washington, D.C.

Calling the Viet Nam war immoral and expressing "anguish" at the "discrepancy between what we are told by our Government and what we discover is actually taking place," the interfaith group asked the Administration to reappraise its Viet Nam policy.

Specifically, the group said that fruitful negotiations might be encouraged if the United States gave assurances that it was "genuinely ready to negotiate," if it ceased bombing North Viet Nam, if it accepted at peace talks the National Liberation Front and if a wide role were given to the United Nations and the International Control Commission. The group called on international religious agencies to aid prisoners of the war, both in the North and South, and to help the civilian victims of bombing and terrorism. A plea was also made for more creative efforts to develop a representative government in South Viet Nam.

Representatives of the religious group met with Walt W. Rostow, the President's adviser on national security, Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara and several Senators.

Pressure Points

Students on Draft. Leaders of 15 student organizations Feb. 5 signed a statement calling for abolition of the draft. The statement also said that "an urgent need exists within our society for young people to become involved in the elimination of such social ills as ignorance, poverty, racial discrimination and war." The 15 students were participants at a two-day (Feb. 4-5) conference on the draft, held in Washington, D.C., and sponsored by Moderator, a student magazine. Three other participants did not sign the statement. Organizations represented at the conference included the liberal Students for a Democratic Society and the conservative Young Americans for Freedom, whose representatives signed the statement. The 15 students who signed the antidraft statement emphasized that they were signing as individuals, not as representatives of their organizations.

Federal Employees. The Federal-Public Service Employees Council, an affiliate of the AFL-CIO, in its February newsletter, announced its legislative goals for 1967. The Council coordinates its program with the legislative department of the AFL-CIO, the Government Employees Council and the Laborers International Union.

The Council said it would seek, in addition to "general salary adjustments," a labor-management relations program in the federal service; cash payment or retirement credit for accrued sick leave; liberalization of the 1939 Hatch Act to permit federal employees a greater role in political campaigns and elections; exemption of Civil Service annuities from federal income tax; and medicare coverage for retired Government workers and their beneficiaries.

Farm Organizations. Rep. Thomas D. Foley (D Wash.), a member of the House Agriculture Committee, Feb. 1 told a delegation of farmers and rural church leaders that national farm organizations often hurt the cause of the farmer by opposing programs that aid urban areas. "I believe too many farm organizations take stands which urban people feel are hostile to their interests," Foley said. Rural lawmakers need the votes of "our big city colleagues" in passing key agriculture bills, he asserted.

Machinists and Taxes. P.L. (Roy) Siemiller, president of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, in a message to members published Jan. 26 in the union's weekly, The Machinist, wrote, "The first order of business for Congress should be to increase personal income tax exemptions from $600 to $1,000" because the cost of living rose nearly 50 percent in the 20 years since the $600 figure was established.

Politics

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Democratic National Chairman John M. Bailey Feb. 5 announced a March 30-31 meeting of all state Democratic chairmen and vice chairmen in Washington, D.C. Bailey Jan. 29 had announced a March 10 meeting of the full Democratic National Committee, also in Washington. *(Weekly Report p. 182)*

The New York Times Feb. 5 confirmed earlier reports that former U.S. Rep. Charles L. Weltner (D Ga. 1963-67) had been named a consultant on youth activities to the National Committee. The Times also reported institution at the Committee of a system of field representatives to maintain liaison between state party leaders and party leaders in Washington. Bailey Jan. 15 had announced the appointment of Cristobal P. Aldrete as his assistant for Mexican-American and Spanish Speaking Political Affairs. *(Weekly Report p. 105)*

These actions appeared to be in response to criticism of the Committee's performance in the 1966 elections. At the Dec. 15-17 National Governors Conference in White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., a number of Democratic Governors blamed Democratic losses in 1966 on President Johnson and the National Committee. *(1966 Weekly Report p. 3064)*

Earlier in the year, President Johnson had asked Bailey to remain as chairman and gave him authority to build up the Committee for the 1968 elections. At his Feb. 2 news conference, President Johnson described Bailey as "very competent."

At the same news conference, Johnson defended the Committee's performance in the 1966 elections. He said, "I think some people have used the Committee as a kind of whipping boy, and some of those do not understand the functions of the Committee. It's never been the function of the National Committee to take over the Congressional elections." *(For full text of the President's news conference, see p. 222.)*

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

90th CONGRESS IN EARLY FIGHT OVER CONSULAR TREATY

Ratification of a treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union detailing procedures for the establishment and operation of consulates in each country has become one of the early controversies of the 90th Congress.

The Consular Convention, which does not itself authorize the opening of consulates or specify how many there might be, is in the spotlight largely because of its implications on East-West relations. The treaty was signed in 1964. However, the Johnson Administration had not been anxious to bring it to a vote previously because of international tensions over Viet Nam and domestic political considerations.

Mr. Johnson has chosen to push for a vote on the matter this year, and the outcome is currently in doubt. The treaty is pending before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which was expected to report it within a few weeks. Indications were that the agreement was picking up support -- recent intervention on its behalf by moderate Republicans in the Senate and a strong statement by President Johnson at a Feb. 2 news conference have helped -- but no one was claiming victory. Right-wing pressure groups were conducting a strong lobbying effort against the treaty, and some backers of the measure reported that their mail was running 100-1 against the treaty. A two-thirds vote of the Senate is needed for ratification of the treaty.

The treaty contains two key provisions. One would grant diplomatic immunity to all consular officials and employees. The other would provide for notification (within three days) and access (within four days) when one country's nationals were arrested or detained in the other country.

The former provision was cited by opponents of the treaty who said it would enable the Soviet Union to step up espionage activities in the United States without fear of prosecution. The latter provision was cited by backers of the measure who said that the some 18,000 Americans who travel to the Soviet Union each year needed the increased protection afforded by the treaty.

However, the argument over the treaty has been on far more than narrow provisional grounds. The treaty has been viewed as symbolic of U.S. efforts to thaw the cold war. Opponents of the agreement said the United States should not take any conciliatory action toward the Soviet Union while the Viet Nam war continued, because the Soviet Union was supplying aid to the U.S.'s opponents. Backers of the treaty said the treaty provided an excellent chance to drive a further wedge between the Soviet Union and Communist China.

If the treaty is approved, indications are that the United States and the Soviet Union would start negotiations for each to open one consulate. The Soviet Union consulate would probably be located in Chicago, and the United States consulate would likely be in Leningrad.

Background

(**References:** *1964 Almanac p. 333; 1965 Almanac p. 458*)

Consuls are stationed in foreign countries to represent the nondiplomatic interests of a state, its citizens and business and industrial concerns.

The Soviet Union established its first consulates in the United States (San Francisco and New York City) in 1934. The United States set up its first consulate in the Soviet Union (Vladivostok) in 1941. Other consulates followed. In August 1948, as East-West relations began to chill, the Soviet Union withdrew its consular missions. The United States withdrew its missions the following month.

Talks initiated by the United States to re-establish consulates were held in 1960, but the talks which led to conclusion of the current treaty were not started until August 1963. The talks continued intermittently in Moscow until May 27, 1964, when President Johnson announced the conclusion of an agreement. The Consular Convention was signed formally June 1, 1964, in Moscow.

The Consular Convention was the first bilateral agreement ever concluded between the two countries. President Johnson June 12, 1964, transmitted it to the Senate for ratification (Exec D, 88th Congress, 2d Session). No hearings were held on it in 1964, reportedly because the Johnson Administration feared that the Convention might become an issue during the 1964 presidential election campaign.

The treaty was reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Exec Rept 4) Aug. 3, 1965, but heavy opposition from conservative Republicans and Democrats, right-wing groups and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover led Democratic leaders to abandon plans to seek Senate approval in 1965. Increasing tensions with the Soviet Union over Viet Nam and the domestic opposition discouraged the Administration from pushing for consideration in 1966.

Provisions. As negotiated and signed, the Consular Convention:

Provided for the establishment of consulates and consular districts, by separate agreement and with the consent of the receiving state, and outlined their mode of operation.

Specified that only nationals of the sending state could be consular officers.

Defined the duties of a consular officer as: (1) the protection of the rights and interests of the sending state, its individual citizens and corporate bodies; (2) furtherance of commercial, economic, cultural and scientific relations; (3) issuing of passports and travel visas; (4) exercise of certain powers in dealing with the estates of deceased nationals; (5) assistance for ships and aircraft registered under the flag of the sending state; (6) processing of birth, marriage and death certificates; (7) legalization of documents; (8) translation services and other official consular functions.

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

Provided that access of nationals from the sending state to their consulate should not be restricted by the receiving state and that a consular official would be "immediately" informed of any arrest or detention of such a national from his state and allowed to visit him "without delay."

Granted consular officials and employees (if nationals of the sending state) immunity from the criminal jurisdiction of the receiving state, unless this immunity was expressly waived, and described other rights, privileges and immunities of consular officials.

A separate protocol provided that: Within one to three days, "depending on conditions of communication," the receiving state would notify the consular officer of the arrest or detention of a sending state national. The consular officer would be allowed to visit or communicate with the arrested or detained national within two to four days. The consular officer would be permitted to visit or communicate on a continuing basis with a detained, arrested or imprisoned national.

Unusual Provisions. Several provisions of the treaty were unusual.

The United States sought the provisions guaranteeing notification of arrest and detention and the right of consular officials to communicate with arrested nationals. These provisions were considered an unprecedented commitment for the Soviet Union to make. In the past, the Soviet Union often had failed to notify U.S. diplomatic representatives of the detention or arrest of U.S. nationals and had held them incommunicado for extended periods of time.

In exchange for agreement to these provisions, the United States agreed to a Soviet demand for a grant of full immunity from the criminal jurisdiction of the receiving state for consular officials and employees of the sending state. Usually, immunity from legal jurisdiction is reserved to diplomatic personnel, and consular immunities are limited to actions in the performance of official duties.

1967 Developments

Johnson's Role. President Johnson in his Jan. 10 State of the Union Message spoke out for continued efforts toward bringing the East and West closer together. He noted, "Our relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are also in transition...I have tried to differ quietly and with courtesy, and without venom. Our basic objective is not to continue the cold war, but to end it." He said approval of the Consular Treaty would be one way of accomplishing this goal. *(Weekly Report p. 80)*

Mr. Johnson in the opening statement at a Feb. 2 news conference spoke out vigorously for the treaty. He explained he had been asked to make a statement about the treaty -- an apparent reference to a speech by Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.) three days before *(see below)*. President Johnson said he felt "very strongly that the ratification of this treaty is very much in our national interest. I feel this way for two principal reasons: First we need this treaty to protect the 18,000 American citizens who each year travel from this country to the Soviet Union .... Second the convention does not require the opening of consulates in this country or in the Soviet Union. It does provide that should any such consulates be opened, the officials would have diplomatic immunity." *(See p. 222.)*

President Johnson said that Secretary of State Dean Rusk had informed him that no negotiations for consulates were underway and that "the most that he can envision in the foreseeable future is the opening of one consulate in each country." Mr. Johnson also quoted FBI Director Hoover on the treaty. *(See below.)*

Senate Hearings. The Foreign Relations Committee Jan. 23 began its 1967 hearings on the treaty. Secretary of State Rusk Jan. 23 testified that the treaty was intended primarily to permit the United States promptly to protect and assist its citizens when they were arrested and detained in the Soviet Union -- rights provided under the Convention even if no consulates were ever opened. He said the treaty would place problems of detention into routine channels and take them out of the realm of "very high political levels" which made the issue one of prestige and aggravated relations. Rusk emphasized that the danger of espionage was "both small and controllable." *(Weekly Report p. 121)*

Warren H. MacDonald, research director for the American Legion, Feb. 3 opposed the treaty, telling the Committee that this was "not the time" to be entering upon courses of interaction "that give the appearance that we are in peaceful partnership with the Soviet Union." He noted that the Soviet Union was providing "massive" military assistance to North Viet Nam. He said that establishment of Soviet consulates and staffs in the United States would be tantamount to granting a "license to spy." He said the benefits to Americans of "notification and access" would be outweighed by provisions granting diplomatic immunity to Soviet consuls and their staffs in the United States.

Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.), a former Secretary of the Air Force and a member of the Committee, challenged MacDonald's competence to speak for the entire membership of the American Legion. However, MacDonald said the position on the treaty was established at national conventions in the last three years.

Hoover's Position. The position of FBI Director Hoover has been a key factor throughout Congressional consideration of the treaty. Opponents of the treaty have relied heavily on several statements by Hoover to the effect that the treaty would increase Soviet espionage activities and put a heavier burden on the FBI. Members of the Administration have sought to neutralize Hoover's comments by eliciting further views from him.

Hoover told a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee March 4, 1965, "Our Government is about to allow (the Soviet Union) to establish consulates in many parts of the country which, of course, will make our work more difficult." He added, "One Soviet intelligence officer in commenting on the agreement spoke of the wonderful opportunity this presented his service and that it would enable the Soviets to enhance their intelligence operations." This testimony was relied upon heavily in the minority report when the treaty was reported by the Foreign Relations Committee Aug. 10, 1965. Senate leaders Aug. 18, 1965, acknowledged that the treaty would not be brought up for debate in 1965 and cited Hoover's testimony as the greatest obstacle to ratification.

In an attempt to neutralize Hoover's 1965 statement, the State Department Jan. 20, 1967, made public an exchange of letters between Hoover and Secretary of State Rusk. Rusk Sept. 14, 1966, wrote Hoover, "Your statement was widely interpreted as one of opposition to the proposed treaty. I did not so interpret it. I thought, rather, that you were merely pointing out that any such agreement necessarily results in an increased problem of internal

(Continued on p. 210)

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

OFF-YEAR ELECTIONS MAY HOLD CLUES FOR 1968

Two Governorships, control of four state legislatures, and a host of mayors' offices are at stake in the 1967 off-year elections. These contests will be watched closely for possible impact on the 1968 Presidential election.

Voters in Kentucky and Mississippi will elect Governors and state legislatures in 1967. The Kentucky contest promises to be more truly a reflection of national political sentiment than does the Mississippi contest. But Mississippi Republicans probably will offer stronger than usual opposition in the traditionally Democratic state.

Voters in New Jersey and Virginia, and possibly in Florida, will elect new state legislatures in 1967. In all five states, Democrats currently are in solid control of both houses of their legislatures.

Mayors' offices in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Houston, Memphis, Philadelphia and San Francisco, as well as many other cities, are up for election this year. About 800 cities, each with more than 15,000 population, will hold municipal elections in 1967. CQ lists below only cities of more than 150,000 population, or smaller cities where the mayoralty races may have more than routine political significance. *

Voters in Rhode Island's 2nd Congressional District (West -- Part of Providence, Cranston, Warwick) March 28 will elect a successor to the late Rep. John E. Fogarty (D 1941-67), who died Jan. 10. The district is strongly Democratic and a Republican victory would be an ominous sign for the Democrats nationally.

There may be other special House elections in 1967, as incumbents retire or die. (Results of the major elections will be noted regularly in CQ Weekly Reports.)

Major contests are listed below. Dates of term expirations given in some instances where exact primary and/or election dates were not known.

ALABAMA

Birmingham -- Nonpartisan election Oct. 10. Offices up include the mayor and five councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor Albert Boutwell (D).

ALASKA

Anchorage -- Nonpartisan election Oct. 3. Offices at stake include the mayor and two councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor Elmer Rasmuson (R).

ARIZONA

Phoenix -- Nonpartisan election Dec. 12 (primary Nov. 14). Offices up include the mayor and six councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor Milt Graham.

Tucson -- Mayor Lew Davis' (R) term expires in December.

CALIFORNIA

Oakland -- Nonpartisan election May 16. Offices to be filled include the mayor and five councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor John H. Reading (R).

San Diego -- Nonpartisan election Nov. 7. Offices up include the mayor and four councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor Frank Curran (D).

San Francisco -- Mayor John F. Shelley's (D) term expires in January 1968. Shelley is a former U.S. Representative (1949-64).

COLORADO

Denver -- Nonpartisan election May 16. Offices up include the mayor and nine councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor T. G. Currigan.

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport -- Partisan election Nov. 7. The incumbent mayor, whose seat will be up, is Hugh C. Curran (D).

New Haven -- Partisan election Nov. 7. Mayor Richard C. Lee's (D) seat will be up.

FLORIDA

Jacksonville -- Nonpartisan election June 20. Offices up include the mayor, four city commissioners and nine councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor Louis H. Ritter (D).

Miami -- Nonpartisan election Nov. 28 (primary Nov. 21). Offices to be filled include the mayor and two commissioners. Incumbent is Mayor Robert King High (D), unsuccessful 1966 Democratic gubernatorial nominee.

Miami Beach -- Mayor Elliott Roosevelt's (D) term expires in June. Roosevelt is Florida's Democratic National Committeeman.

St. Petersburg -- Nonpartisan election March 21. Offices at stake include the mayor and three councilmen. Mayor Herman Goldner (R), a moderate, is not a candidate for re-election.

Tampa -- Mayor Nick Nuccio's (D) term expires in June.

STATE LEGISLATURE -- A U.S. Supreme Court decision of Jan. 9, which found Florida's current legislative apportionment unconstitutional, may force a special election for all or some of the seats in the legislature. If held, the special elections probably would take place in May. The legislature has enacted two new reapportionment plans and submitted them to a three-judge federal court in Miami for approval. If the court accepts one of the plans, which calls for weighted voting, a special election would not be necessary.

Democrats control the state Senate 37-11 and the state House of Representatives 91-26.

ILLINOIS

Chicago -- Partisan election April 4 (primary Feb. 28). Offices up include the mayor and two other city positions. Fifty aldermen will be elected Feb. 28. Mayor Richard J. Daley (D) seeks a fourth four-year term. The election will test his beleaguered but still powerful Democratic political machine. Republicans have endorsed John L. Waner (R), 52, a wealthy heating and air conditioning contractor. Waner served as freshman Sen. Charles H. Percy's (R) 1966 Chicago campaign chairman. Both Daley and Waner have minor primary opposition.

** The AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE) has prepared a full list of 1967 contests, which Congressional Quarterly drew on in preparing this survey.*

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

INDIANA

Evansville -- Partisan election Nov. 7. Offices up include the mayor and nine councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor Frank McDonald (D).

Gary -- Partisan election Nov. 7. Offices at stake include the mayor and nine councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor A. Martin Katz (D).

Ft. Wayne -- Nonpartisan election Nov. 7. The mayoralty and nine council seats will be filled. Incumbent is Mayor Harold S. Zeis (R).

Indianapolis -- Nonpartisan election Nov. 7 (primary May 2). Offices up include the mayor and nine councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor John J. Barton (D).

South Bend -- Partisan election Nov. 7. Offices at stake include the mayor and nine councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor Lloyd M. Allen (R).

Terre Haute -- Partisan election Nov. 7. Offices to be filled include the mayor and nine councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor Ralph Tucker (D).

IOWA

Cedar Rapids -- Nonpartisan election Nov. 7. Offices up include the mayor and three councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor Robert Johnson (R), unsuccessful 1966 GOP Congressional nominee.

Waterloo -- Nonpartisan election Nov. 7. Offices at stake include the mayor and six councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor Lloyd Turner.

KANSAS

Kansas City -- Nonpartisan election April 4. Offices to be filled include the mayor and two commissioners. The incumbent is Mayor J.H. McDowell.

Topeka -- Nonpartisan election April 4. Offices up include the mayor and four commissioners. Incumbent is Mayor Charles Wright.

KENTUCKY

GOVERNOR -- General Election: Nov. 7; primary May 23. Gov. Edward T. Breathitt (D) is ineligible for a second consecutive term. His administration is expected to support State Highway Commissioner Henry Ward (D), 58. Ward will face major primary opposition from former Gov. Albert B. "Happy" Chandler (D 1936-39; 1955-59), 70. Another major possibility for the Democratic nomination is Lt. Gov. Harry Lee Waterfield (D), 56, who has conducted a bitter feud with Breathitt. But Chandler and Waterfield draw their main support from the same anti-administration faction.

Republicans also will have a primary contest. Representing the moderate wing of the state GOP will be Jefferson County Judge Marlow W. Cook (R), 41. Also seeking the nomination is Glasgow attorney Louie B. Nunn (R), 42, a conservative who came within 13,055 votes of defeating Breathitt in 1963. Despite its two Republican Senators, Kentucky has not had a Republican Governor since 1947.

LEGISLATURE -- One-half (19) of the state Senate and all 100 seats in the state House of Representatives will be up for election. Democrats currently hold a 25-13 edge in the Senate and control the House 64-36.

MARYLAND

Baltimore -- Partisan election Nov. 7 (primary Sept. 7). Offices up include the mayor, city council president, comptroller and 18 councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin (R), 66, who has indicated that he will not seek re-election. A liberal, McKeldin is the only Republican ever to serve two terms as Governor of Maryland (1951-59). Without McKeldin, Republican chances of holding the mayor's office are slim. The leading prospective Democratic candidate is City Council President Thomas D'Alesandro III, son of a former mayor.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston -- Nonpartisan election Nov. 7 (primary Sept. 26). Offices at stake include the mayor, city councillors, and the school committee. Incumbent Mayor John F. Collins (D), who was an unsuccessful 1966 Democratic Senate primary candidate, has not announced whether he will seek re-election. City Council President Barry T. Hynes (D) has announced his candidacy. Other possible candidates include School Committee President Louise Day Hicks, well known for her opposition to school busing plans to end *de facto* segregation; Massachusetts Secretary of State Kevin White (D) and Kenneth O'Donnell (D), former Appointments Secretary to President Kennedy, who lost a 1966 bid for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Observers believe, with such a wide field, Mrs. Hicks appears assured of a spot in the November election. Despite her past electoral successes, however, observers doubt if Boston voters are ready to accept a woman mayor.

Springfield -- Nonpartisan election Nov. 7. Offices to be filled include the mayor, councillors and the school committee. Incumbent is Mayor C.V. Ryan Jr.

MINNESOTA

Duluth -- Nonpartisan election April 4. Offices up include the mayor and five councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor G.D. Johnson.

Minneapolis -- Nonpartisan election June 13 (primary May 2). Offices to be filled include the mayor and 13 councilmen. The incumbent is Mayor Arthur Naftalin (DFL), 49, who is close to Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey. Possible Republican candidates include Alderman Arne Carlson, City Council President Alena Olson and state Rep. Gary Flakne.

MISSISSIPPI

GOVERNOR -- General Election: Nov. 7; primary: June 6; runoff: June 27. Gov. Paul B. Johnson (D) is ineligible for a second consecutive term. Prospective Democratic candidates include: former Gov. Ross Barnett (D 1960-64); U.S. Rep. John Bell Williams (D), 48; State Agricultural and Industrial Board Director Gene A. Triggs; State Treasurer William Winter; Jackson District Attorney William Walker; and Hattiesburg radio executive Jimmy Swan. Both Barnett and Williams are segregationists, while Triggs and Winter are moderates by state standards.

Leading prospective Republican candidates are Ruble L. Phillips (R), who received 38.1 percent of the vote against Johnson in 1963, and former U.S. Rep. Prentiss Walker (R 1965-67), who lost in a Senate race with Sen. James O. Eastland (D) in 1966.

LEGISLATURE -- All 52 members of the state Senate and all 122 members of the state House of Representatives are up for election. Democrats currently control the Senate 51-1, and the House 120-2.

MISSOURI

Kansas City -- Mayor Ilus W. Davis' (D) term expires in April.

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

MONTANA

Great Falls -- Mayor Marion S. Erdmann's (R) term expires in May.

NEBRASKA

Lincoln -- Nonpartisan election May. 2. Offices up include the mayor and all councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor Dean H. Peterson.

NEVADA

Las Vegas -- Nonpartisan election June 6. Offices at stake include the mayor and two councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor Oran K. Gragson (R), unsuccessful 1962 GOP gubernatorial nominee.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Manchester -- Partisan election Nov. 7. Offices up include the mayor, one commissioner, aldermen, selectmen and school committee. Incumbent is Mayor Roland S. Vallee (D).

NEW JERSEY

LEGISLATURE -- All 29 members of the state Senate and all 60 members of the state Assembly are up for election. Democrats currently hold a 19-10 edge in the Senate and a 41-19 edge in the Assembly, registered in their 1965 sweep of the state.

A permanent reapportionment plan approved by the state constitutional convention, and approved by the voters in 1966, will be used for the first time in 1967. Under the plan, an apportionment commission was set up to subdistrict the state. The 10-member commission has five Democrats and five Republicans. The commission, to date, has been unable to agree on a subdistricting plan and New Jersey Chief Justice Joseph Weintraub will appoint an 11th member in an attempt to break the deadlock. If no plan can be approved, the state Supreme Court will decide the issue.

NEW YORK

Rochester -- Partisan election Nov. 7. Offices at stake include the mayor. Incumbent is Mayor Frank T. Lamb (D).

Yonkers -- Partisan election Nov. 7. Offices up include the mayor and all city councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor John E. Flynn (R).

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte -- Nonpartisan election May 5. Offices to be filled include the mayor and seven councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor Stanford R. Brookshire (D).

Durham -- Nonpartisan election May 13. Offices up include the mayor and six alderman. Incumbent is Mayor R. Went Grabarek (D).

OHIO

Akron -- Partisan election Nov. 7. Offices at stake include the mayor and 13 councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor John S. Ballard (R).

Cleveland -- Partisan election Nov. 7 (primary Oct. 3). Offices to be filled include the mayor and 33 councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor Ralph Locher (D), who barely won reelection in 1965 over then-state Rep. Carl B. Stokes (D), a Negro.

Columbus -- Nonpartisan election Nov. 7. Offices up include the mayor and four councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor Maynard E. Sensenbrenner (D).

Toledo -- Nonpartisan election Nov. 7. The incumbent is Mayor John W. Potter (R).

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City -- Nonpartisan election April 4. Offices at stake include the mayor and five councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor George H. Shirk (D).

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia -- Partisan election Nov. 7 (primary May 16). Voters will elect a mayor, three commissioners and all councilmen. Mayor James H.J. Tate (D) has broken with the city's once dominant Democratic organization, now headed by Democratic City Chairman Francis R. Smith. The organization is attempting to persuade potential candidates to oppose Tate. These are Gustave G. Amsterdam, president and board chairman of the Bankers Securities Corp. and chairman of the city's Redevelopment Authority, and Superior Court Judge J. Sydney Hoffman.

City Controller Alexander Hemphill, a Democrat with an independent reputation, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination, resigning his Comptroller post (as required by the city charter) to make the race. Hemphill is hopeful of organization support but will run without it.

Republican possibilities include former state Secretary of State Arlin M. Adams (R), 45, District Attorney Arlen Specter, 37, City Councilman Thomas M. Foglietta, 38, and Thacher Longstreth, executive vice president of the greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. There has been some speculation that Republicans will endorse Hemphill who would then form a bipartisan administration. Republican chances of victory, however, were bolstered by the 1965 election of Specter as district attorney. Specter was a Democrat who switched to the Republicans. It was the first city wide election the GOP had won in many years. Despite its disunity, the Democratic organization can be expected to work hard to keep the mayor's office and reverse its string of recent defeats.

RHODE ISLAND

U.S. House Special Election -- 2nd District (West -- Part of Providence, Cranston, Warwick), March 28 (primary Feb. 21). Twenty-two Democrats and two Republicans sought to replace the late Rep. John E. Fogarty (D 1941-67), who died Jan. 10. State Sen. Robert O. Tiernan (D), 38, Feb. 1 won official Democratic party backing for the nomination. Former Gov. John O. Notte Jr. (D 1961-63), 57; state Rep. Francis Sherman (D), 48; Charles F. Lanigan (D), a local antipoverty worker; businessman Thomas A. Malloy (D); and John C. Carlin (D) remain in the Democratic primary. There are three independent candidates, including Rev. Albert Q. Perry, who is running on a "peace" in Viet Nam platform.

Cranston Mayor James DiPrete Jr. (R), 39, the official endorsed candidate for the Republican nomination, is strongly favored over Miss Hope Sullivan (R), 46, a social worker with the Massachusetts Department of Mental Health. With the prospect of a bitter Democratic primary battle, GOP chances of winning the heavily Demo-

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

cratic seat are increased. Fogarty was re-elected in 1966 with 64.9 percent of the vote.

TENNESSEE

Memphis -- Nonpartisan election Oct. 5. Offices up include the mayor and 13 councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor W.B. Ingram Jr. (D).

TEXAS

Amarillo -- Nonpartisan election April 4. Offices at stake include the mayor and all city councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor F. V. Wallace (D).

Corpus Christi -- Nonpartisan election April 4. Offices up include the mayor and all city councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor McIver Furman (D).

Dallas -- Nonpartisan election April 4. Offices to be filled include the mayor and all city councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor Erik Jonsson (R).

El Paso -- Nonpartisan election April 18. Voters will elect a mayor and city aldermen. Incumbent is Mayor J.F. Williams (D).

Fort Worth -- Nonpartisan election April 3. Offices up include the mayor and all city councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor Willard Barr (D).

Houston -- Nonpartisan election Nov. 18. Offices to be filled include the mayor, controller and all city councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor Louis Welch (D).

San Antonio -- Nonpartisan election April 4. Offices at stake include the mayor and all city councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor W. W. McAllester (R).

UTAH

Salt Lake City -- Nonpartisan election Nov. 7. Offices to be filled include the mayor and two city councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor J. Bracken Lee (R), an arch conservative.

VERMONT

Burlington -- Mayor Francis J. Cain's (D) term expires in June.

VIRGINIA

LEGISLATURE -- All 40 state Senate seats and all 100 members of the House of Delegates are up for election. Democrats currently control the Senate 37-3 and the House 89-11.

WASHINGTON

Tacoma -- Nonpartisan election Nov. 7. Offices up include the mayor and four councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor Harold M. Tollefson (R).

WEST VIRGINIA

Charleston -- Partisan election April 17. Offices at stake include the mayor and all councilmen. Incumbent is Mayor John A. Shanklin (R).

WISCONSIN

Madison -- Nonpartisan election April 4. Offices to be filled include the mayor and 11 aldermen. Incumbent is Mayor Otto Festge.

CONSULAR TREATY *(Continued from p. 206)*

security proportionate to the number of Soviet consulates actually established, without, of course, implying that the problem could not be handled by the FBI." In a letter of reply, Hoover Sept. 16, 1966, said, "I have your letter...and find, upon closely examining the contents, that you are basically correct with respect to your interpretation of my testimony." Hoover did not elaborate. In another letter to Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) of the Foreign Relations Committee, dated Jan. 20, 1967, Hoover stated," I advised Mr. Rusk...that he was basically correct in his assumption that rather than my opposing a Consular Treaty, I had pointed out to a House Appropriations Subcommittee the possibilities of an increased problem of internal security proportionate to the number of consulates to be established. I did not imply that this problem could not be handled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), a member of the Foreign Relations Committee and a chief opponent of the treaty, Jan. 21, wrote Hoover asking for a clarification of his views "due to the very much expanded and inclusive interpretations being placed" on the exchange of letters between Hoover and Rusk. Hoover Jan. 23 replied to Mundt, saying that "the FBI is not a policy-making agency and we do not express opinions." Hoover also expressly reaffirmed his testimony of 1965 that the treaty would "make our work more difficult." He noted, "I can also state without equivocation that Communist-bloc diplomatic establishments in this country serve as focal points for intelligence operations."

President Johnson attempted to lay the issue to rest permanently in his Feb. 2 news conference. He noted that it was only projected that one Soviet consulate manned by about 10 to 15 persons would be established following ratification of the treaty. He said that there currently were 452 Soviet officials in the United States with diplomatic immunity. Mr. Johnson then added, "Mr. Hoover has assured me that this small increment would raise no problems which the FBI cannot effectively and efficiently deal with."

GOP Rift. A deep rift in the Republican party has developed over ratification of the treaty. Groundwork for the treaty was laid during the latter days of the Eisenhower Administration, and a number of moderate-liberal Republicans have rallied to the agreement's defense. However, Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) thus far has refused to support the treaty. Conservative Republicans have joined with conservative Democrats in opposing the measure.

The moderates reportedly feel that the GOP's foreign policy as enunciated by Dirksen and the conservatives is out of date and is harmful to the future of the party. Sen. Morton took the lead among the moderates bucking Dirksen. Morton Jan. 31 in a floor speech warned that ratification of the treaty was threatened by the Administration's "timidity" and by "hysterical opposition." He said, "Only the most forceful and persuasive testimony" from the White House would save the treaty from defeat. Morton defended the agreement as "a safe and sound approach toward better relations" between the United States and the Soviet Union. Other moderate and liberal Republicans who subsequently joined Morton in public support of the treaty included George D. Aiken (R Vt.), Clifford P. Case (R N.J.), John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.), Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), Hugh Scott (R Pa.) and Mark O. Hatfield (R Ore.).

Former President Eisenhower Feb. 2 backed the treaty, noting it "is in our national interest." He said it "will not impair our national security" but rather "should enlarge our opportunities to learn more about the Soviet Union."

Indications were that Dirksen might ultimately support the treaty. Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey Feb. 4 predicted that Dirksen would vote for the agreement.

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

CONGRESS BACKS AWAY FROM LARGER FEDERAL ROLE IN 1966

A basic constitutional and political issue that divides Members of Congress is the role of the Federal Government. The relationship between the states and the Federal Government, established by the Constitution in 1789, has been continually altered to meet, first the demands of an industrial society and, now, the requirements of the space age and the "Great Society." For Congress, the question has been put more simply: Is the Federal Government "going too far" or "getting too powerful?"

These philosophical questions often are the pivotal difference between Democrats and Republicans. Federal Role also creates divisions within parties -- the North-South split among Democrats -- and delineates differences along the "Liberal" and "Conservative" spectrums in Congress. Members from urban and rural areas also divide over what role the Government should play.

In its annual Federal Role study, Congressional Quarterly analyzes selected roll-call votes to determine how Senators and Representatives voted on issues involving a clear question of the Government's role.

In 1966, Congress was more reluctant to grant a larger role to the Federal Government than it was in 1965. Although the composite figures for the 89th Congress are not radically different from those recorded in the 88th Congress, the number of Members who voted 100 percent in 1966, for a larger role was markedly lower than in 1965. In one House roll-call vote -- to grant the President standby authority to regulate consumer credit -- a majority of both parties opposed a larger Federal Role. In another unusual instance, both parties voted unanimously in favor of a larger Federal Role when both Houses passed the traffic safety bill.

Test Votes

Congress cast 428 votes in 1966 -- 235 in the Senate and 193 in the House. At issue were questions of Federal Role in areas the Government had never entered before. The Senate considered measures, for example, which authorized the Government's debut in the fields of traffic and automobile safety and national campaign fund-raising. In the House, Federal Role was at issue in votes on important areas of social and economic legislation. Among these were rent supplements, demonstration cities, and, for the third year in a row, civil rights.

For its 1966 Federal Role study, CQ chose 10 Senate and 10 House roll-call votes which offered a choice between a larger or smaller Federal Role. The choices were represented, as in earlier years, by maintaining or enlarging an existing program, by initiating a program in a new field of federal influence by starting up a larger or smaller program or by choosing between federal or state control over a program.

In the Senate, a majority of both parties voted four times in support of a larger Federal Role. These votes were on truth-in-packaging, traffic safety, the airline strike and demonstration cities. Six times Democrats and Republicans in the Senate split over granting the Government a larger role.

In the House, the parties voted together in favor of a wider federal influence on half, or five, of the selected test votes. At issue were daylight saving time, regulation of consumer credit, civil rights, traffic safety and truth-in-packaging.

The Conservative Coalition -- an alliance of Republicans and Southern Democrats -- was apparent in four votes in the Senate. The roll calls concerned rent supplements, the airline strike, unemployment compensation and minimum wage coverage for farmers. In only one instance -- passing a bill to end the airline strike -- was the coalition successful in overcoming the liberals and Northern Democrats. In the House, the Conservative Coalition appeared five times on votes concerning rent supplements, minimum wage, open housing, poverty and demonstration cities.

On one Federal Role vote in each chamber, a majority of Northern Democrats teamed with a majority of Republicans in a "Liberal Coalition," leaving the Southern Democrats by themselves. In the Senate, the issue was extension of Social Security coverage to persons 70 years and older, a measure which passed with a majority of Democrats voting against it. The provision was sponsored by a Republican.

In the House, as in 1965, the Liberal Coalition beat back Southern opposition to pass the Civil Rights Act of 1966.

In both chambers, issues that split Republicans and Democrats were rent supplements and minimum wage coverage for certain agricultural workers. In the Senate, the parties also split over unemployment compensation, Teacher Corps funds and a national Presidential campaign fund. Democrats and Republicans in the House were at odds over open housing, demonstration cities and poverty.

No effort is made in the Federal Role study to make a qualitative study of the votes chosen; they are selected for the issue they represent, not for their importance. A precise description of an individual Member's stand would require a detailed analysis of his position on each of the selected votes.

Support Scores

In the CQ Federal Role study, Members are scored according to their voting positions on selected test votes. On each of the votes chosen, CQ determines whether a "yea" or a "nay" represents a vote for a *larger* or a *smaller* Federal Role. (The meaning of a "yea" vote in supporting or opposing a larger Federal Role follows the description of each test vote below.) To assure the most accurate representation possible, CQ recorded announced stands, pairs and CQ poll answers in addition to actual votes on the floor. Members' scores appear on charts on the following pages.

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

To present the over-all picture for each chamber and party, voting scores are translated into percentages. The average percentage scores for 1966 and the 89th Congress follow:

	1966		89th Congress	
	Dem.	GOP	Dem.	GOP
LARGER FEDERAL ROLE				
Both Chambers	70%	40%	75%	38%
Senate	74	48	78	47
House	69	39	75	36
SMALLER FEDERAL ROLE				
Both Chambers	25%	55%	21%	58%
Senate	22	51	18	51
House	26	56	22	60

Senate Scores

The Senate took a more moderate view of Federal Role in 1966 than it did in 1965, when 36 Senators voted for a larger Government role on all of the votes CQ selected. In 1966, however, only four Senators, all of them Democrats, voted as a bloc on all 10 Federal Role votes. They were: Dodd (Conn.), Brewster (Md.), Morse (Ore.) and Randolph (W.Va.). Support increased, however, as 18 Senators -- one of them a Republican, Javits (N.Y.) -- voted in favor of a larger Federal Role on nine of the CQ votes. On eight of the test votes, 27 Senators voted in favor of a larger Federal Role. Five were Republicans: Fong (Hawaii), Smith (Maine), Case (N.J.), Scott (Pa.) and Aiken (Vt.) There were 67 Democrats and 33 Republicans in the Senate at the end of the session.

At the other end of the scale, Senators who had in earlier years voted against a larger Federal Role on all of the test votes, also took a more moderate position. The highest opposition scores were charted by three Republicans: Dirksen (Ill.), Hickenlooper (Iowa) and Bennett (Utah). Each of these Senators voted in opposition eight times. Nine Republicans voted against a larger Government role seven times.

The 1966 party balances in support of a larger Federal Role in the Senate at both ends of the scale are as follows:

	Democrats	Republicans
All 10 votes	4	0
9 votes	17	1
8 votes	22	5
3 votes	2	9
2 votes	0	3
1 vote	0	0
No support	0	0

House Scores

The House also took a more moderate stand on Federal Role issues in 1966 than it did in 1965. Support scores of 100 percent on the test votes dwindled from 125 to 45 -- all Democrats, as in 1965. As in the Senate, more Representatives favored a larger Federal Role on nine or eight of the CQ votes. There were 294 Democrats and 139 Republicans in the House at session's end.

On nine of the Federal Role votes, 95 Democrats and three Republicans voted for a stronger Government role. The three Republicans included repeaters from earlier years: Tupper (Maine), Horton (N.Y.) and Reid (N.Y.). Thirty-four Representatives supported a larger role on eight test votes; 27 were Democrats and seven were Republicans.

Voting in opposition to a larger Federal Role showed the same moderate characteristics in the House as in the Senate. The number of Representatives with high opposition scores dropped while the number of Members with seven or eight opposing votes grew. Two Democrats -- Waggonner (La.) and Abernethy (Miss.) -- and one Republican, Buchanan (Ala.) -- voted only once in favor of a larger Federal Role. Opposing on eight votes were 18 Democrats and 21 Republicans; on seven votes, opposition scores were recorded for 29 Democrats -- a significant increase over 1965 -- and 35 Republicans.

The party balances in the House in the larger Federal Role issue are as follows:

	Democrats	Republicans
FOR FEDERAL ROLE		
All 10 votes	45	0
9 votes	95	3
8 votes	27	7
7 votes	25	5
AGAINST FEDERAL ROLE		
All 10 votes	0	0
9 votes	2	1
8 votes	18	21
7 votes	29	35

Regional Breakdowns

Support for a larger Federal Role, viewed by regions, showed decreases in 1966 compared with CQ percentages for 1965. Over-all Democratic support slipped from 79 percent to 69 percent in the House and from 82 to 74 percent in the Senate. Eastern Democrats, who voted for the first time on close-to-home issues such as open housing and rent supplements, dropped their support from 98 to 86 percent in the Senate and from 97 to 89 percent in the House. Southern Democrats in the Senate raised their support score from 54 to 56 percent in the CQ study. In one of the test votes used, the Southerners teamed successfully with Republicans to pass a bill to end the airline strike, an action which was reflected in the final percentages.

Regional breakdowns for both parties in the Senate and the House on positions for and against a larger federal role follow:

	FOR LARGER ROLE		AGAINST LARGER ROLE	
	House	Senate	House	Senate
All Dems.	69%	74%	26%	22%
All GOP	39	56	48	51
All Eastern	79	77	18	20
All Southern	36	52	56	42
All Midwestern	59	63	37	35
All Western	66	69	29	26

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

Following are the breakdowns by party and by region in both Senate and House, showing the percentages *for* and *against* a larger Federal Role:

	SENATE		HOUSE	
	Dem.	GOP	Dem.	GOP
FOR LARGER ROLE				
Eastern	86%	64%	89%	59%
Southern	56	32	40	18
Midwestern	78	39	82	32
Western	82	46	80	36
AGAINST LARGER ROLE				
Eastern	10%	34%	8%	35%
Southern	38	65	53	72
Midwestern	19	59	15	62
Western	12	53	14	62

Freshmen

The bloom of the 1964 Presidential campaign, with its sharply defined "Liberal" and "Conservative" issues, apparently wore off in Congress during 1966. The over-all percentage for House freshman support of a larger Federal Role dropped from 74 percent in 1965 to 64 percent in 1966. While Democratic freshmen changed their support percentage from 89 to 74, GOP freshmen in 1966 approved of a larger Federal Role 31 percent of the time compared with the 1965 figure of 23 percent.

The breakdown for House freshmen in their stands for and against a larger Federal Role follows:

	FOR LARGER ROLE	AGAINST LARGER ROLE
All Freshmen	64%	30%
Dem. Freshmen	74	21
GOP Freshmen	31	62

Text Votes in CQ Federal Role Study in 1966 Session

Following are descriptions of the 10 Senate and 10 House roll-call votes in 1966, selected by CQ for its Federal Role study. Each vote is further identified by its CQ roll call (RC number and voting chart page). The position of President Johnson on each of the test votes is given where available.

SENATE ROLL CALLS

1. Social Security. An amendment to the Tax Adjustment Act of 1966 provided monthly Social Security payments of $44 to all persons 70 years and older who were not then eligible for benefits. The Senate March 8 voted to include the provision in the tax bill. The amendment was accepted 45-40: R 21-9; D 24-31 (ND 19-18; SD 5-13). The President took no position. A "yea" was a vote *supporting* a larger Federal Role. *(RC 16, p. 585)*

2. Rent Supplements. In the Second Supplemental Appropriations bill for 1966, a key issue was to provide funds for the Administration's rent supplements program for low-income families. An Appropriations Committee amendment deleted a provision in the bill which authorized $12 million in contractual authority and appropriated $100,000 for rent payments in fiscal 1966. The Senate April 27 rejected the Committee amendment 45-46: R 26-5; D 19-41 (ND 7-32; SD 12-9). The President opposed. A "yea" was a vote *opposing* a larger Federal Role. *(RC 34, p. 899)*

3. Teacher Corps. A confrontation of the principles of state and federal roles occurred over appropriating funds for the Federal Government to pay 90 percent of the salaries of instructors in the Teacher Corps. The Senate April 27 voted on an amendment to reduce the proportion of federal funds from 90 to 50 percent with the states paying the remainder of the salaries. The amendment was rejected 22-64: R 21-8; D 1-56 (ND 1-38; SD 0-18). The President opposed. A "yea" was a vote *opposing* a larger Federal Role. *(RC 35, p. 899)*

4. Truth-in-packaging. The Fair Packaging and Labeling Act was a major extension of federal control to protect the nation's consumers. The bill authorized the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and the Federal Trade Commission to establish standard weights and measures for commodity packages and to require that the contents of packages were described clearly and simply on their labels. The Senate June 9 passed the bill 72-9: R 15-8; D 57-1 (ND 38-0; SD 19-1). President Johnson in favor. A "yea" was a vote *supporting* a larger Federal Role. *(RC 57, p. 1324)*

5. Traffic Safety. The Federal Government made an unprecedented move into the area of traffic safety in 1966. The bill authorized the Federal Government to establish standards for motor vehicle performance and to conduct research and testing of traffic and automobile safety. The Senate June 24 passed the bill 76-0: R 24-0; D 52-0 (ND 38-0; SD 14-0). President Johnson in favor. A "yea" was a vote *supporting* a larger Federal Role. *(RC 73, p. 1423)*

6. Airline Strike. A major issue in 1966 was federal settlement of the machinists union strike against five major airlines. On the 27th day of the strike, Congress cleared a bill ordering the machinists back to work for 30 days and authorizing the President to extend the period to 150 days. The Senate Aug. 4 passed the bill 54-33: R 24-6; D 30-27 (ND 15-25; SD 15-2). The President took no position. A "yea" was a vote *supporting* a larger Federal Role. *(RC 121, p. 1717)*

7. Unemployment Compensation. The Senate in 1966 considered broad reforms of the state unemployment compensation systems. A central issue in the bill was establishment of federal standards for payments made by the states. The measure also extended compensation to cover an additional 3.2 million workers. The Senate Aug. 8 passed the bill 53-31: R 8-20; D 45-11 (ND 39-1; SD 6-10). President Johnson in favor. A "yea" was a vote *supporting* a larger Federal Role. *(RC 135, p. 1758)*

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

8. Demonstration Cities. The Administration revised its approach to urban problems in 1966 with its program of "demonstration cities." The bill authorized grants for community development and "incentive" planning to reshape urban environments. The Senate Aug. 19 passed the bill 53-22: R 14-13; D 39-9 (ND 34-1; SD 5-8). The President in favor. A "yea" was a vote *supporting* a larger Federal Role. *(RC 163, p. 1877)*

9. Minimum Wage. A basic issue in federal control is the Government's right to determine the minimum wage earned by American workers. This was an issue in 1966 when the Administration proposed raising the minimum from $1.25 an hour to $1.60 an hour. The Senate Aug. 25 rejected an amendment to delete provisions of the bill extending coverage to certain agricultural workers. The vote was 37-51: R 19-10; D 18-41 (ND 1-37; SD 17-4). The President took no position. A "yea" was a vote *opposing* a larger Federal Role. *(RC 167, p. 1935)*

10. Campaign Funds. An amendment to the Foreign Investors Tax Act permitted taxpayers to designate $1 of their tax payment to a bipartisan Presidential campaign fund. The Senate Oct. 12 rejected an amendment deleting the campaign fund plan from the bill 33-39: R 22-1; D 11-38 (ND 3-29; SD 8-9). The President took no position. A "yea" was a vote *supporting* a larger Federal Role. *(RC 222, p. 2612)*

HOUSE ROLL CALLS

1. Daylight Saving Time. In an extension of federal control which affected almost every household in the nation, Congress in 1966 voted to extend daylight saving time throughout the United States unless a state voted to stay on standard time. The House March 16 passed the bill 292-93: R 78-46; D 214-47 (ND 158-18; SD 56-29). The President did not take a position. A "yea" was a vote *supporting* a larger Federal Role. *(RC 22, p. 646)*

2. Rent Supplements. A key issue in the 89th Congress was the Administration's program of rent supplements for low-income families. While considering the Second Supplemental Appropriations bill for fiscal 1966, the House March 29 rejected an amendment to strike funds for rent supplements from the bill 190-198: R 125-6; D 65-192 (ND 17-160; SD 48-32). The President opposed. A "yea" was a vote *opposing* a larger Federal Role. *(RC 26, p. 732)*

3. Minimum Wage. The Administration in 1966 sought to extend minimum wage coverage to some agricultural workers. The provision was included in a bill which raised the national minimum wage from $1.25 an hour to $1.60 an hour. The House May 26 voted on a motion to recommit the bill to the Education and Labor Committee with instructions to delete the section authorizing minimum wages for the farm workers. The motion was rejected 167-232: R 90-37; D 77-195 (ND 6-173; SD 71-22). The President took no position. A "yea" was a vote *opposing* a larger Federal Role. *(RC 59, p. 1136)*

4. Consumer Credit Control. Strong signs of inflation in the national economy worried Congress in 1966. In a bill to extend the 1950 Defense Production Act, an amendment gave the President standby authority to issue controls over consumer credit. The House June 16 rejected the amendment 73-275: R 2-113; D 71-162 (ND 55-100; SD 16-62). The President took no position. A "yea" was a vote *supporting* a larger Federal Role. *(RC 75, p. 1362)*

5. Open Housing. An issue which eventually spelled defeat for the Civil Rights Act of 1966 was open housing. Title IV of the bill prescribed federal penalties for discriminating in the sale or rental of housing. The House Aug. 9 voted on an amendment to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee with orders to delete Title IV. The motion was rejected 190-222: R 86-50; D 104-172 (ND 24-160; SD 80-12). President Johnson opposed. A "yea" was a vote *opposing* a larger Federal Role. *(RC 91, p. 1760)*

6. Civil Rights. For the third year in a row, Congress voted on legislation strengthening the nation's civil rights laws and broadening the scope of federal jurisdiction in civil rights cases. In 1966 the bill sought to bar discrimination in choosing juries; to protect civil rights workers; to bar discrimination in housing; and to authorize suits to desegregate public facilities. The House Aug. 9 passed the bill 259-157: R 76-62; D 183-95 (ND 169-17; SD 14-78). President Johnson was in favor. A "yea" was a vote *supporting* a larger Federal Role. *(RC 92, p. 1760)*

7. Traffic Safety. The Federal Government made its debut in the field of traffic safety in 1966. The issue was a bill authorizing the Government to establish performance standards for automobiles and tires. The House Aug. 17 unanimously passed the bill 371-0: R 125-0; D 246-0 (ND 162-0; SD 84-0). The President was in favor. A "yea" was a vote *supporting* a larger Federal Role. *(RC 103, p. 1824)*

8. War on Poverty. President Johnson's war on poverty met with strong criticism in 1966. During debate on amendments to refund the 1964 Economic Opportunity Act, the House voted on an amendment to strike the enacting clause of the bill, thereby killing it. The House Sept. 29 rejected the motion 156-208: R 107-15; D 49-193 (ND 5-159; SD 44-34). The President opposed. A "yea" was a vote *opposing* a larger Federal Role. *(RC 147, p. 2346)*

9. Truth-in-packaging. The Administration, in a move to protect the nation's consumers, sought legislation in 1966 requiring clear and simple descriptions of the contents of packages. The House bill included language encouraging industry to use standard weights and measures in making up its merchandise. The House Oct. 3 passed the bill 300-8: R 103-3; D 197-5 (ND 135-1; SD 62-4). The President in favor. A "yea" was a vote *supporting* a larger Federal Role. *(RC 154, p. 2428)*

10. Demonstration Cities. The Administration in 1966 proposed new departures for urban renewal and a coordinated attack on city problems. The bill, authorizing the creation of "demonstration cities," was President Johnson's major domestic proposal of the year. The House Oct. 14 passed the bill 178-141: R 16-81; D 162-60 (ND 141-11; SD 21-49). The President in favor. A "yea" was a vote *supporting* a larger Federal Role. *(RC 170, p. 2614)*

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

Senate Support for Larger or Smaller Federal Role

1. LARGER FEDERAL ROLE SUPPORT SCORE, 1966. *Number* of 10 test roll calls in 1966 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" or otherwise took a position *in support* of a larger federal role or *in opposition* to a smaller federal role.

2. SMALLER FEDERAL ROLE SUPPORT SCORE, 1966. *Number* of 10 test roll calls in 1966 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" or otherwise took a position *in opposition* to a larger federal role or *in support* of a smaller federal role.

3. LARGER FEDERAL ROLE SUPPORT SCORE, 89th Congress. *Number* of 22 test roll calls in 1965 and 1966 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" or otherwise took a position *in support* of a larger federal role or *in opposition* to a smaller federal role.

4. SMALLER FEDERAL ROLE SUPPORT SCORE, 89th Congress. *Number* of 22 test roll calls in 1965 and 1966 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" or otherwise took a position *in opposition* to a larger federal role or *in support* of a smaller federal role.

Headnotes

† Not eligible for all roll calls in 1966.

* Not eligible for all roll calls in the 89th Congress.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
Hill	4	5	11	9
Sparkman	6	4	14	7
ALASKA				
Bartlett	8	2	20	2
Gruening	9	1	21	1
ARIZONA				
Hayden	3	0	14	0
Fannin	3	7	7	15
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	7	1	14	2
McClellan	5	5	9	13
CALIFORNIA				
Kuchel	7	2	16	5
Murphy	5	5	9	13
COLORADO				
Allott	5	5	10	12
Dominick	4	6	7	15
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	10	0	22	0
Ribicoff	9	1	21	1
DELAWARE				
Boggs	6	4	14	8
Williams	3	7	7	15
FLORIDA				
Holland	5	5	8	14
Smathers	5	3	16	4
GEORGIA				
Russell	5	5	10	10
Talmadge	6	4	11	10
HAWAII				
Inouye	9	1	21	1
Fong	8	2	17	4
IDAHO				
Church	9	0	21	0
Jordan	4	6	9	13
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	8	2	20	2
Dirksen	2	8	7	14
INDIANA				
Bayh	7	3	19	3
Hartke	7	2	19	2
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	2	8	3	18
Miller	4	6	9	13
KANSAS				
Carlson	5	5	10	12
Pearson	5	5	10	12
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	3	6	9	11
Morton	4	6	8	14
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	6	3	11	10
Long	7	3	18	4
MAINE				
Muskie	8	1	20	1
Smith	8	2	19	3
MARYLAND				
Brewster	10	0	22	0
Tydings	9	1	21	1
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	8	1	20	1
Saltonstall	4	6	12	9
MICHIGAN				
Hart	8	2	20	2
Griffin	5†	1†	5*	1*
MINNESOTA				
McCarthy	8	1	20	1
Mondale	9	1	21	1
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	4	5	4	14
Stennis	5	5	7	15
MISSOURI				
Long	9	1	20	1
Symington	8	2	19	3
MONTANA				
Mansfield	8	2	18	3
Metcalf	7	3	19	3
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	3	7	5	17
Hruska	3	7	5	17
NEVADA				
Bible	9	1	18	4
Cannon	8	1	17	3
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McIntyre	8	1	20	1
Cotton	3	7	9	13
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	8	2	20	2
Case	8	2	19	3
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	8	1	18	2
Montoya	9	1	21	1
NEW YORK				
Kennedy	8	1	20	1
Javits	9	0	20	1
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	4	6	10	12
Jordan	4	6	11	10
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	9	1	21	1
Young	5	5	10	12
OHIO				
Lausche	4	6	10	11
Young	9	1	20	2
OKLAHOMA				
Harris	8	2	19	3
Monroney	9	1	20	1
OREGON				
Morse	10	0	22	0
Neuberger	8	2	20	2
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	8	2	20	2
Scott	8	2	18	4
RHODE ISLAND				
Pastore	9	1	21	1
Pell	8	1	20	1

FEDERAL ROLE

1966 and 89th Congress

	1	2	3	4
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Russell	3	4	6*	9*
Thurmond	3	7	4	18
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGovern	8	1	20	1
Mundt	4	6	8	13
TENNESSEE				
Bass	6	1	18	1
Gore	6	4	16	5
TEXAS				
Yarborough	9	1	21	1
Tower	3	7	5	17
UTAH				
Moss	8	1	20	1
Bennett	2	8	5	17
VERMONT				
Aiken	8	2	18	4
Prouty	7	2	15	5
VIRGINIA				
Byrd, Jr.	5	5	5*	5*
Robertson	4	6	4	18
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	9	1	21	1
Magnuson	9	1	21	1
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	8	2	17	5
Randolph	10	0	21	1
WISCONSIN				
Nelson	9	1	21	1
Proxmire	8	2	19	3
WYOMING				
McGee	8	2	20	2
Simpson	3	7	5	17

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

House Support for Larger or Smaller Federal Role

1. LARGER FEDERAL ROLE SUPPORT SCORE, 1966. *Number* of 10 test roll calls in 1966 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" or otherwise took a position *in support* of a larger federal role or *in opposition* to a smaller federal role.

2. SMALLER FEDERAL ROLE SUPPORT SCORE, 1966. *Number* of 10 test roll calls in 1966 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" or otherwise took a position *in opposition* to a larger federal role or *in support* of a smaller federal role.

3. LARGER FEDERAL ROLE SUPPORT SCORE, 89th Congress. *Number* of 23 test roll calls in 1965 and 1966 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" or otherwise took a position *in support* of a larger federal role or *in opposition* to a smaller federal role.

4. SMALLER FEDERAL ROLE SUPPORT SCORE, 89th Congress. *Number* of 23 test roll calls in 1965 and 1966 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" or otherwise took a position *in opposition* to a larger federal role or *in support* of a smaller federal role.

Headnotes

† Not eligible for all roll calls in 1966.
* Not eligible for all roll calls in the 89th Congress.

FEDERAL ROLE

1966 and 89th

Congress

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	2	8	2	18
8 Jones	3	7	10	10
5 Selden	2	8	5	18
4 Andrews	0	7	1	18
6 Buchanan	1	9	2	21
2 Dickinson	0	7	2	18
1 Edwards	2	7	4	18
7 Martin	0	5	1	16
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	9	1	22	1
ARIZONA				
3 Senner	6	0	18	0
2 Udall	9	1	21	2
1 Rhodes	3	7	5	17
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings	2	8	5	18
4 Vacancy				
2 Mills	2	7	12	10
3 Trimble	8	2	19	4
CALIFORNIA				
5 Burton	9	1	22	1
7 Cohelan	9	0	22	0
33 Dyal	9	1	22	1
9 Edwards	9	1	22	1
18 Hagen	7	3	20	3
34 Hanna	7	2	20	2
2 Johnson	9	1	22	1
4 Leggett	9	1	22	1
15 McFall	10	0	23	0
8 Miller	10	0	23	0
3 Moss	9	1	22	1
16 Sisk	9	1	22	1
38 Tunney	6	2	17	3
37 Van Deerlin	10	0	22	1
14 Waldie	6†	0†	6*	0*
1 Clausen	4	4	7	13
10 Gubser	4	6	7	15
6 Mailliard	6	4	10	11
12 Talcott	4	6	7	14
13 Teague	4	6	8	15
35 Utt	2	8	4	19
36 Wilson	3	7	5	17
11 Younger	4	6	7	16
Los Angeles Co.				
29 Brown	9	1	22	1
25 Cameron	7	3	19	4
22 Corman	7	0	19	0
21 Hawkins	9	1	22	1
19 Holifield	10	0	21	1
17 King	10	0	23	0
26 Rees	8	0	8*	0*
30 Roybal	8	1	21	1
31 Wilson	8	1	21	1
28 Bell	7	3	14	9
23 Clawson	2	6	3	16
32 Hosmer	3	7	7	16
24 Lipscomb	3	7	6	17
27 Reinecke	4	6	9	14
20 Smith	3	7	5	18
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	8	2	18	3
3 Evans	9	1	20	2
2 McVicker	9	1	20	3
1 Rogers	9	1	22	1
CONNECTICUT				
1 Daddario	8	1	20	2
3 Giaimo	9	1	19	3
6 Grabowski	10	0	21	1
4 Irwin	9	1	21	2
5 Monagan	9	1	21	2
2 St. Onge	9	1	22	1
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	9	1	21	2
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	5	5	10	13
4 Fascell	10	0	22	1
9 Fuqua	2	8	4	19
10 Gibbons	10	0	22	1
7 Haley	2	8	5	18
5 Herlong	3	7	6	17
8 Matthews	5	5	8	15
3 Pepper	10	0	23	0
6 Rogers	3	6	10	12
1 Sikes	2	8	8	15
12 Cramer	3	7	7	16
11 Gurney	2	6	5	16
GEORGIA				
7 Davis	4	6	11	12
6 Flynt	3	7	5	16
1 Hagan	2	7	7	15
9 Landrum	3	5	12	8
4 Mackay	7	3	18	5
2 O'Neal	3	7	4	19
10 Stephens	2	6	11	10
8 Tuten	3	5	10	11
5 Weltner	9	0	19	3
3 Callaway	2	8	2	19
HAWAII				
AL Matsunaga	9	1	22	1
AL Mink	9	1	22	1
IDAHO				
1 White	7	3	18	5
2 Hansen	3	6	5	17
ILLINOIS				
21 Gray	8	2	20	2
24 Price	10	0	23	0
19 Schisler	7	2	19	3
23 Shipley	9	1	17	3
16 Anderson	3	7	7	16
17 Arends	4	6	7	16
14 Erlenborn	5	5	7	16
20 Findley	5	4	6	16
12 McClory	5	5	9	14
18 Michel	4	4	8	13
15 Reid	3	6	6	16
22 Springer	5	5	10	13
Chicago--Cook Co.				
7 Annunzio	10	0	23	0
1 Dawson	9	0	21	0
5 Kluczynski	10	0	23	0
3 Murphy	9	1	22	1
2 O'Hara	9	1	20	1
11 Pucinski	9	1	21	2
6 Ronan	10	0	23	0
8 Rostenkowski	9	1	21	1
9 Yates	8	1	20	1
10 Collier	4	6	6	17
4 Derwinski	3	6	5	17
13 Rumsfeld	5	5	9	14
INDIANA				
3 Brademas	9	1	22	1
8 Denton	9	1	22	1
9 Hamilton	6	3	16	6
11 Jacobs	9	1	22	1
1 Madden	9	1	20	1
5 Roush	8	2	18	5
4 Adair	3	7	4	17
7 Bray	2	8	5	18
2 Halleck	3	5	5	15
10 Harvey	2	7	5	17
6 Roudebush	2	7	5	17
IOWA				
4 Bandstra	7	3	17	5
2 Culver	8	2	20	3
6 Greigg	5	2	18	2
7 Hansen	9	1	22	1
1 Schmidhauser	7	3	18	4
5 Smith	9	1	20	3
3 Gross	1	7	3	18
KANSAS				
1 Dole	2	8	4	19
3 Ellsworth	5	3	10	11
4 Shriver	3	7	6	16
2 Mize	2	8	6	17
5 Skubitz	2	8	5	18
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf	5	5	18	5
3 Farnsley	9	0	20	0
2 Natcher	4	6	15	8

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

	1	2	3	4
7 Perkins	10	0	23	0
1 Stubblefield	4	6	15	8
6 Watts	2	7	14	8
5 Carter	3	7	10	13
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	8	2	21	2
1 Hebert	1	7	2	16
8 Long, S.O.	2	8	3	18
6 Morrison	3	1	15	1
5 Passman	3	7	4	19
7 Edwards	3	5	4	5
4 Waggonner	1	9	4	19
3 Willis	1	2	10	5
MAINE				
2 Hathaway	10	0	23	0
1 Tupper	9	0	21	0
MARYLAND				
4 Fallon	7	3	18	3
7 Friedel	9	1	22	1
3 Garmatz	8	2	21	2
2 Long	9	1	21	1
5 Machen	7	3	20	3
AL Sickles	10	0	23	0
6 Mathias	6	4	15	8
1 Morton	2	8	5	17
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	9	1	22	1
11 Burke	9	1	22	1
4 Donohue	9	1	21	1
7 Macdonald	9	1	20	2
9 McCormack				
8 O'Neill	9	1	22	1
3 Philbin	9	1	22	1
6 Bates	6	4	10	13
1 Conte	8	2	16	7
12 Keith	8	2	14	8
10 Martin	2	0	7	4
5 Morse	6	2	15	6
MICHIGAN				
11 Clevenger	10	0	23	0
19 Farnum	10	0	22	0
7 Mackie	9	1	21	2
12 O'Hara	10	0	23	0
3 Todd	9	1	21	2
2 Vivian	9	0	22	0
18 Broomfield	5	5	10	13
10 Cederberg	3	7	7	16
6 Chamberlain	3	7	7	16
5 Ford	3	7	6	17
9 Vacancy				
8 Harvey	4	5	8	13
4 Hutchinson	3	7	7	16
Detroit--Wayne Co.				
1 Conyers	8	0	21	0
13 Diggs	10	0	21	0
16 Dingell	10	0	23	0
15 Ford	10	0	23	0
17 Griffiths	9	0	22	0
14 Nedzi	10	0	23	0
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	7	0	20	0
5 Fraser	10	0	23	0
4 Karth	9	1	22	1
6 Olson	7	3	19	4
7 Langen	3	7	6	17
3 MacGregor	6	4	10	13
2 Nelsen	3	7	6	17
1 Quie	6	4	9	14
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	1	9	3	20
5 Colmer	2	7	2	18
2 Whitten	1	8	1	19
3 Williams	2	6	3	17
4 Walker	0	6	0	16
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	8	1	21	1
6 Hull	4	6	9	14
9 Hungate	6	4	18	5
8 Ichord	4	6	12	10
10 Jones	1	8	5	16
1 Karsten	10	0	23	0
4 Randall	3	7	12	11
3 Sullivan	9	1	22	1

	1	2	3	4
2 Curtis	3	7	6	17
7 Hall	2	8	3	19
MONTANA				
1 Olsen	8	2	21	2
2 Battin	2	8	5	18
NEBRASKA				
1 Callan	7	3	18	5
2 Cunningham	4	6	9	14
3 Martin	1	8	4	17
NEVADA				
AL Baring	3	7	7	15
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
1 Huot	9	1	22	1
2 Cleveland	5	5	11	12
NEW JERSEY				
14 Daniels	9	1	22	1
13 Gallagher	9	0	21	0
9 Helstoski	10	0	23	0
3 Howard	9	1	22	1
8 Joelson	9	1	22	1
12 Krebs	9	1	22	1
11 Minish	10	0	23	0
2 McGrath	10	0	23	0
15 Patten	9	1	22	1
10 Rodino	9	0	22	0
4 Thompson	9	1	22	1
1 Cahill	7	2	13	6
6 Dwyer	7	3	15	8
5 Frelinghuysen	5	4	10	11
7 Widnall	7	3	13	9
NEW MEXICO				
AL Morris	4	4	15	6
AL Walker	4	4	16	5
NEW YORK				
27 Dow	9	1	21	1
41 Dulski	9	1	20	3
34 Hanley	9	1	22	1
39 McCarthy	6	2	18	2
29 O'Brien	9	1	22	1
25 Ottinger	9	1	22	1
1 Pike	8	2	18	5
28 Resnick	9	1	22	1
35 Stratton	7	3	19	4
5 Tenzer	9	1	22	1
3 Wolff	9	1	22	1
37 Conable	5	5	10	13
38 Goodell	5	5	10	13
2 Grover	6	3	12	10
36 Horton	9	1	20	3
30 King	2	5	6	14
31 McEwen	4	6	6	16
32 Pirnie	5	5	11	11
26 Reid	9	1	22	1
33 Robison	5	5	9	14
40 Smith	6	4	10	10
4 Wydler	6	4	11	10
New York City				
7 Addabbo	9	1	21	2
23 Bingham	9	1	22	1
15 Carey	9	1	22	1
10 Celler	7	1	19	1
9 Delaney	9	1	22	1
19 Farbstein	9	1	22	1
22 Gilbert	9	1	22	1
12 Kelly	9	1	22	1
11 Keogh	10	0	23	0
13 Multer	10	0	23	0
16 Murphy	10	0	23	0
18 Powell	6	0	18	0
14 Rooney	10	0	23	0
8 Rosenthal	9	1	22	1
20 Ryan	10	0	23	0
21 Scheuer	9	0	20	0
24 Fino	5	4	17	5
6 Halpern	8	1	21	1
17 Kupferman	8	1	8*	1*
NORTH CAROLINA				
1 Jones	1	7	1*	7*
4 Cooley	3	7	9	14
2 Fountain	2	8	5	18
3 Henderson	2	8	4	18
6 Kornegay	3	7	8	15
7 Lennon	2	8	3	20

	1	2	3	4
5 Scott	3	5	10	11
11 Taylor	2	8	7	16
10 Whitener	2	8	5	18
9 Broyhill	2	8	5	18
8 Jonas	2	8	3	20
NORTH DAKOTA				
2 Redlin	8	2	21	2
1 Andrews	3	7	7	16
OHIO				
9 Ashley	10	0	22	0
20 Feighan	9	1	22	1
1 Gilligan	9	1	22	1
18 Hays	8	2	21	2
19 Kirwan	9	0	21	0
3 Love	8	2	21	2
10 Moeller	5	5	17	6
15 Secrest	5	5	17	6
AL Sweeney	6	4	19	4
21 Vanik	10	0	23	0
17 Ashbrook	2	8	6	17
14 Ayres	5	4	12	10
8 Betts	2	8	5	18
22 Bolton	1	7	3	15
16 Bow	3	6	6	13
7 Brown, Jr.	4	5	4*	5*
2 Clancy	1	7	4	17
12 Devine	2	8	3	20
6 Harsha	2	8	6	17
5 Latta	2	8	5	17
4 McCulloch	4	5	8	14
23 Minshall	2	8	8	15
13 Mosher	6	4	12	10
11 Stanton	3	7	8	15
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	9	0	22	0
2 Edmondson	5	5	18	5
5 Jarman	3	7	8	15
6 Johnson	7	2	19	2
4 Steed	5	5	16	7
1 Belcher	2	8	5	18
OREGON				
4 Duncan	7	2	17	4
3 Green	8	1	18	4
2 Ullman	10	0	22	1
1 Wyatt	3	7	7	15
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	9	1	21	1
19 Craley	8	0	21	0
21 Dent	9	1	22	1
11 Flood	10	0	23	0
20 Holland	10	0	23	0
14 Moorhead	10	0	23	0
26 Morgan	9	0	22	0
6 Rhodes	10	0	23	0
15 Rooney	9	1	22	1
24 Vigorito	8	2	20	3
18 Corbett	8	2	17	6
8 Curtin	3	5	10	11
9 Dague	4	6	8	15
27 Fulton	8	2	17	6
23 Johnson	4	5	9	13
16 Kunkel	5	5	12	10
10 McDade	8	2	19	4
22 Saylor	6	4	13	10
17 Schneebeli	5	5	11	12
13 Schweiker	7	3	16	7
7 Watkins	3	6	11	10
12 Whalley	4	4	11	10
Philadelphia City				
1 Barrett	8	0	21	0
3 Byrne	10	0	23	0
5 Green	9	1	22	1
2 Nix	10	0	23	0
4 Toll	4	1	16	1
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	9	1	22	1
1 St. Germain	10	0	23	0
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	2	8	5	18
3 Dorn	1	8	5	17
5 Gettys	3	7	8	15
6 McMillan	1	6	4	16

	1	2	3	4
1 Rivers	3	7	8	15
2 Watson	2	8	3	17
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry	2	7	5	15
1 Reifel	4	6	9	14
TENNESSEE				
6 Anderson	7	3	19	4
8 Everett	4	6	13	9
4 Evins	7	2	18	3
5 Fulton	9	1	22	1
9 Grider	8	1	21	1
7 Murray	2	4	9	10
3 Brock	2	7	3	17
2 Duncan	2	8	5	18
1 Quillen	3	7	5	18
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	7	3	18	5
2 Brooks	9	1	22	1
17 Burleson	1	8	3	19
5 Cabell	2	8	6	16
22 Casey	4	5	7	15
15 De la Garza	5	4	13	9
7 Dowdy	1	6	3	16
21 Fisher	3	7	5	18
20 Gonzalez	10	0	23	0
19 Mahon	5	5	10	13
1 Patman	8	2	19	4
10 Pickle	7	3	17	6
11 Poage	1	7	5	14
AL Pool	2	6	5	16
13 Purcell	4	6	14	9
4 Roberts	3	7	8	15
18 Rogers	2	6	6	15
6 Teague	2	7	6	16
8 Thomas, L.	5†	1†	5*	1*
9 Thompson	6	4	12	6
16 White	3	7	12	11
12 Wright	6	3	17	4
14 Young	7	2	18	3
UTAH				
2 King	7	2	19	3
1 Burton	3	7	7	15
VERMONT				
AL Stafford	6	3	13	9
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	2	7	3	18
1 Downing	3	7	7	16
2 Hardy	4	5	9	13
9 Jennings	4	6	16	7
7 Marsh	3	7	5	18
3 Satterfield	3	7	5	18
8 Smith	3	7	5	18
5 Tuck	3	7	5	18
10 Broyhill	3	7	6	17
6 Poff	3	7	4	19
WASHINGTON				
7 Adams	9	1	21	2
5 Foley	5	5	16	7
3 Hansen	9	1	22	1
6 Hicks	6	4	19	4
2 Meeds	9	1	22	1
4 May	3	7	6	17
1 Pelly	4	6	10	13
WEST VIRGINIA				
4 Hechler	8	2	21	2
5 Kee, J.	9	1	22	1
3 Slack	6	2	16	5
2 Staggers	9	1	21	1
1 Moore	6	4	14	9
WISCONSIN				
2 Kastenmeier	8	1	21	1
6 Race	7	3	20	3
5 Reuss	10	0	23	0
1 Stalbaum	9	0	21	1
4 Zablocki	9	1	22	1
8 Byrnes	5	5	7	16
7 Laird	4	6	7	16
10 O'Konski	5	2	15	4
3 Thomson	4	6	7	15
9 Davis	4	6	6	17
WYOMING				
AL Roncalio	4	1	15	3

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

TEXT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S MESSAGE ON CRIME

Following is the complete text of President Johnson's Feb. 6 message to Congress on crime: *(For story, see p. 199.)*

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The Background

In the past three years, I have sent to the Congress many special messages on the human problems of our time. I have asked for legislation to improve the education, health, and economic opportunities of our people, and to enrich the physical environment in which we live.

Twice before I have spoken of the problem of crime because crime -- like poverty, disease and ignorance -- is a major social problem that directly or indirectly affects every American life.

In our democracy, the principal responsibility for dealing with crime does not lie with the national government, but with the states and local communities.

The same is true of education and public health. Yet as the Federal Government has accepted a substantial responsibility in those fields -- augmenting state and local efforts -- it has also begun to pay increased attention to its role in the control of crime. For, better education, better health and better jobs are essential -- but they are only part of our national task.

Public order is the first business of government.

When public order breaks down, when men and women are afraid to use the public streets, their confidence is seriously shaken. When hundreds of thousands of young people enter adulthood carrying the burden of police records, when contempt and mistrust too often characterize public attitudes toward lawful authority, all -- young and old, private citizens and public officials -- suffer the consequences.

Lawlessness is like a plague. Its costs, whether economic, physical or psychological, are spread through every alley and every street in every neighborhood. It creates a climate in which people make choices, not out of confidence, but out of fear.

Recently, a survey made in high crime areas of two of our largest cities found that:

-- 43 percent of those interviewed stayed off the streets at night.

-- 35 percent did not speak to strangers.

-- 21 percent used only cabs and cars at night.

-- 20 percent would like to move to another neighborhood.

All because of their fear of crime.

Whether these citizens had ever been victimized by a criminal, or had even witnessed a major crime, their fear of crime had effectively narrowed the scope of their lives -- denying them pleasure, opportunity, and a sense of peace. For them, and for all of us, crime -- and the fear of crime -- has become a public malady. Its extent and gravity may be subjects for debate. But its existence is certain. So is our duty to seek its cure with every means at our command.

As I said in my State of the Union Message:

"At the heart of this attack on crime must be the conviction that a free America -- as Abraham Lincoln once said -- must 'let reverence for the laws...become the political religion of the Nation.'

"Our country's laws must be respected. Order must be maintained. I will support -- with all the constitutional powers the President possesses -- our Nation's law enforcement officials in their attempt to control the crime and violence that tear the fabric of our communities."

The National Crime Commission Report

Two weeks ago I received the report of the National Crime Commission, which I appointed in July 1965, to make the most comprehensive study of crime in the history of our country. That report is now being printed and will be available shortly.

It gives us an extraordinary insight into the nature of crime and criminal justice in America.

It cannot be summarized in a few paragraphs, but several of its findings give us some measure of our task:

-- Over 7 million people each year come into contact with one of the agencies of criminal justice in America. More than 400,000 are confined on any one day in correctional institutions.

-- The cost of operating correctional services alone is $1 billion a year.

-- Crime's cost to the economy is staggering. Property losses approach $3 billion a year. In many stores the cost of shoplifting and employee pilfering is as high as -- in some cases, higher than -- the profit margin. The economic cost of white collar crime -- embezzlement, petty theft from businesses, consumer frauds, antitrust violations and the like -- dwarfs that of all crimes of violence.

-- A great deal of crime is never reported to the police. Probably more than twice as many aggravated assaults, burglaries, and larcenies occur, as are reported. In some communities the figure may be 10 times as high.

-- The incidence of crime is highest in the 15 to 21 age group. 15-year olds commit more of the serious crimes than any other age group, with 16-year olds close behind. More than fifty percent of arrests for burglaries are of youths under 18.

-- Most crimes of violence are committed by and against people who know each other.

-- Those who commit crimes of violence more commonly do so against members of their own race. Relatively few major crimes are interracial.

Six principal themes run through the Crime Commission report:

1. Crime prevention is of paramount importance.

Prevention of crime means equipping police forces to respond quickly to emergency calls. It means reducing crime opportunities: from theft-proof ignition systems for cars, to stricter controls on the sale of guns, from better street lights and modern alarm systems to tactical deployment of police forces in high crime areas.

But crime prevention also means elimination of the conditions which breed crime. In the words of the Crime Commission,

> "there is no doubt whatever that the most significant action, by far, that can be taken against crime is action designed to eliminate slums and ghettos, to improve education, to provide jobs, to make sure that every American is given the opportunities and the freedoms that will enable him to assume his responsibilities. We will not have dealt effectively with crime until we have alleviated the conditions that stimulate it. To speak of controlling crime only in terms of the work of the police, the courts and the correctional apparatus alone, is to refuse to face the fact that widespread crime implies a widespread failure by society as a whole."

2. The system of criminal justice must itself be just and it must have the respect and cooperation of all citizens.

So long as perfunctory, mass-production methods prevail in many lower courts, so long as scandalous conditions exist in many jails -- where, in 1965, 100,000 children were held in adult jails, and where attempts to rehabilitate are almost non-existent -- we

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

cannot achieve full public confidence in the system of criminal justice.

What is required of that system is a profound self-analysis, the willingness to change, and a massive effort to:

-- Improve the caliber and training of law enforcement, judicial and corrections officials.

-- Strengthen the capability of police to detect crimes and apprehend those who commit them.

-- Extend the range and quality of treatment services.

-- Make full use of advanced scientific methods in the courtroom, to reduce frustrating and unfair delays and to make available to the sentencing judge all necessary information about the defendant.

-- Provide better counsel for juveniles and for adults who cannot afford to provide their own.

-- Improve communication and understanding between law enforcement authorities and the urban poor.

So long as we deny police, courts and correctional agencies the resources they need to provide fair and dignified public service, large elements of our population will challenge both the institutions of justice and the values they represent.

What is required of citizens in every community in America is an understanding, not only of the critical importance of first-rate law enforcement, but also of the difficulties under which their police, judges, and corrections officials labor today. If local citizens are prepared to cooperate with their own system of justice and to support it with the resources it needs to discharge its duty, those difficulties can be substantially reduced.

3. Throughout the criminal justice system, better-trained people are desperately needed and they must be more effectively used.

The Crime Commission found that current personnel practices in most jurisdictions often fail to attract high-caliber men and women. Requiring each new police officer to begin his career as a patrolman makes the lateral entry of better-qualified men almost impossible. There are today few means of tapping the special knowledge and skills of those brought up in slums. Today's single rigid line of police promotion and service is inefficient. Critical shortages of specially trained policemen, probation and parole officers, teachers, caseworkers, vocational instructors, and group counselors are severely weakening the criminal justice system.

There are many ways to attack this problem. Some police chiefs suggested to the Crime Commission that many police forces could be restructured, to provide for

-- Uniformed "community service officers", who would maintain close relations with people in their areas and be alert to potentially dangerous conditions that should be brought to the attention of other city agencies for prompt action. These officers might not meet conventional educational requirements. They might even have had minor encounters with the law as teen-agers. But they would know their areas and the people who live in them.

-- Police officers, who would perform the traditional police patrol duties. Typically these officers would have graduated from high school.

-- Police agents, who would take on the most sensitive and complex police assignments -- patrolling in the highest crime neighborhoods, staff duties, police-community relations, solving the most difficult serious criminal cases. Two years of college, and preferably a baccalaureate degree, might be required for assignment as an agent.

-- Entrance into police service at any one of these three levels, or opportunities to work their way up through the different levels as basic education and other qualifications were met.

4. A far broader -- and more profound -- range of treatment is needed than the present correctional system provides.

This applies to offenders of all ages, but it is especially true -- and particularly important for the young. Since the generation of children about to enter teen-age is the largest in our history, we can anticipate an even sharper rise in juvenile delinquency in the decade to come -- unless we make drastic changes in the effectiveness of the criminal justice system, as well as in economic and social conditions.

Many offenders, the young most of all, stand a far better chance of being rehabilitated in their home communities, than in ordinary confinement. Recently, the California Youth Authority concluded a 5-year experiment with various methods of treatment. Convicted juvenile delinquents were assigned on a random basis either to an experimental group where they were returned to their communities for intensive personal and family counseling, or to the regular institutions of correction. The findings to date are dramatically impressive:

-- Only 28 percent of the experimental group had their paroles revoked.

-- More than half -- 52 percent -- of those confined in regular institutions later had their paroles revoked.

Falling back into crime was almost twice as great for those treated in regular institutions, as for those treated in the community. And it appears that the community treatment program costs far less than institutional confinement.

On the basis of this California experiment and its other studies, the Crime Commission concludes that local institutions related to the community, each housing as few as 50 inmates, and supported by a wide range of treatment services, should be developed throughout the country.

This will require the commitment of new resources by most communities. In a recent survey of juvenile court judges, 83 percent said that no psychologist or psychiatrist was available to their courts. A full third had neither probation officers nor social workers. Further, if many young offenders are better handled by community agencies other than juvenile courts, the potential of those agencies must be enlarged and fully tapped.

5. Access to better information and to deeper and broader research is vital to police and correctional agencies.

The Crime Commission found little research being done on the fundamental issues of criminal justice -- for example, on the effect of punishment in deterring crime, or on the effectiveness of various police and correctional procedures.

Private research can be valuable. More state and local operations research is essential. Regional institutes for research should be established. Improved collection, dissemination and analysis of criminal justice statistics is essential for deeper insights into the causes of crime, its prevention and control, and better probation and correction programs. State and city planning would benefit from sounder and more precise predictions of future crime levels and problems.

6. Substantially greater resources must be devoted to improving the entire criminal justice system.

The Federal Government must not and will not try to dominate the system. It could not if it tried. Our system of law enforcement is essentially local: based upon local initiative, generated by local energies and controlled by local officials. But the Federal Government must help to strengthen the system, and to encourage the kind of innovations needed to respond to the problem of crime in America.

The Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967

I recommend that the Congress enact the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967 to:

-- Provide planning and program grants to states and local governments.

-- Establish, in the Department of Justice, a Director of a new Office of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance. The agency he heads will be a cooperative link with state and local agencies of criminal justice. It will give us the practical means of assisting and encouraging modernization throughout the system. It will operate the grant program established under the Act, and focus research on the causes, prevention, and control of crime.

I am requesting *$50 million* in fiscal 1968 under the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act, largely for planning grants, research and pilot projects. Our best estimate is that the federal investment under this Act in the *second year* will be approximately *$300 million*. The federal investment beyond the second year will depend upon the effective response of state and local governments.

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

I recommend federal grants of up to 90 percent to states, cities and regional and metropolitan bodies to assist them to develop plans to improve their police, courts, and correctional systems.

Through these grants, we intend to encourage comprehensive approaches to the problems of crime. The close interlocking of every element in the criminal justice system makes comprehensive planning mandatory.

To illustrate: the Crime Commission recommends that drunkenness should be regarded as a criminal offense only when it is accompanied by disorderly conduct. Today, one-third of all arrests are for drunkenness. Two million arrests for drunkenness burden the police, clog the lower courts and crowd places of detention. If, instead of treating drunkenness as an ordinary crime, local authorities chose to create a civil de-toxification program, the consequences of that choice would be felt throughout the law enforcement and corrections system.

Almost any reform of this nature will have significant secondary effects. Treating each reform as an isolated matter will create conflicts and loss of effectiveness throughout the system. Thus, the grants under this provision will require that comprehensive plans be developed that take into account the interrelationship among all aspects of law enforcement, courts and corrections, as well as closely related social programs.

I recommend federal grants of up to 60 percent to support approved programs in action.

These grants would encourage innovative efforts against street crime, juvenile delinquency, and organized crime.

To be eligible, the state or local governing body -- or bodies -- must show an increase in its own expenditures by an annual increment of 5 percent. The 60 percent grant would be applied against the cost of the program in excess of that increment. It must also show that it has adopted a comprehensive plan, containing clear priorities and balancing the needs of all parts of the criminal justice system.

Some of the local and regional programs that might qualify for grants would provide:

-- Better training for criminal justice personnel.

-- Various innovative techniques, such as tactical squads, special street lighting, new public alarm systems.

-- More effective alarm systems.

-- Two-way radio and multiple-channel police networks.

-- Coordinated information systems for all law and corrections officials.

-- New rehabilitation techniques and the personnel to employ them.

-- Salaries for criminal justice personnel where associated with special training or innovative programs. With respect to other criminal justice personnel not engaged in such programs, up to, but not more than -- one-third of the federal grant may be used for salaries.

To be approved, a plan must meet a number of qualifying tests. Among them, the plan must:

-- Apply to a jurisdiction, or combination of jurisdictions, with a population of at least 50,000 persons.

-- Deal with all law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in the area covered by the plan, unless the Attorney General determines that it is not practicable to do so.

-- Set forth priorities for the improvement of all aspects of law enforcement and criminal justice affected by the plan, based upon the identification of needs and problems.

-- Incorporate innovations and advanced techniques.

-- Demonstrate the willingness of state or local bodies to assume the costs of improved law enforcement and criminal justice systems after a reasonable period of federal assistance.

I recommend federal grants of up to 50 percent for the construction of significant new types of physical facilities, on a regional or metropolitan basis, such as:

-- crime laboratories,

-- community correction centers,

-- police academy-type centers.

Research and Special Projects

Under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, we have conducted a program to improve the techniques of law enforcement through research and pilot projects. This program has proved its value. Research, along with pilot projects, must be vigorously supported if we are to improve the criminal justice system.

As part of a broader crime control program, I propose superseding the Law Enforcement Assistance Act with a broader program of research, development and special pilot project grants.

I recommend that the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act authorize the Attorney General to make research grants or contracts of up to 100 percent, with public agencies, institutions of higher education, or other organizations.

These grants could be used to:

-- Support research and education projects of regional or national importance.

-- Establish national or regional institutes for research and education in law enforcement and criminal justice.

Federal, State and Local Cooperation

State and local governments have already shown their willingness to meet their responsibilities in the criminal justice area. They have also demonstrated their desire to cooperate with the national government. During 1966, for example, the Department of Justice and the National Crime Commission have urged all 50 governors to establish state planning committees on law enforcement and criminal justice. Many of these committees are already in existence. Additional states are setting up committees each month.

To continue this cooperation, I am directing the Acting Attorney General to convene at the Justice Department a *conference* of state, city and private authorities in law enforcement and criminal justice. Its purpose will be to review the findings of the National Crime Commission and to share judgments on how best the Federal Government may contribute to the essentially state and local task of law enforcement.

A Program for Young Americans

The proposals I have outlined above will give new strength to the instruments of law enforcement: our police, courts, and correctional agencies. Yet we know that America's crime problem demands far broader efforts to reach young people trapped in poverty -- without skills, without purpose, without hope.

Not all crime is attributable to poverty. The rise of crimes committed by youth in affluent suburban areas testifies to that. But crime rates do increase markedly in an atmosphere that breeds hostility and frustration. They increase as the channels of opportunity are limited and social mobility is foreclosed.

Understanding this, we have embarked on a broad range of programs giving disadvantaged young people the chance to break free of the waste and boredom that would otherwise characterize their lives. In my message to the Congress on America's Children and Youth, which I intend to submit shortly, I will outline a program for young Americans. The purpose of that program will be not only to reduce delinquency, but to increase the chances for young people to lead more useful and productive lives.

Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs

I urge the Congress should also give prompt attention to a number of other aspects of America's crime problem. Among these is narcotics addiction.

Narcotics addiction, the abuse of dangerous drugs and illicit traffic in both continue to challenge the best efforts of federal, state and local governments to stamp them out. Their cost in wasted lives is incalculable. The crime that is associated with them is a serious threat to communities across America.

In the past three years, we have begun new federal and state programs. These programs can lead to a marked improve-

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

ment in the drug abuse problem. But if their promise is to be sustained, we must make a sufficient commitment of resources and competent administration.

Every level of government, federal to local, must intensify its attack on the narcotics and drug problem.

For our own part, we shall take these additional measures to combat drug addiction and traffic in drugs:

1. Rehabilitation

To carry out the purposes of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966, I am instructing the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury, to coordinate the rehabilitation efforts of all the federal agencies concerned, and to work through local and state facilities to the greatest possible extent. Federal rehabilitation efforts will be closely related to local programs that may qualify for federal support under the grant provisions of the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967.

2. Enforcement Training

I recommend that the Congress provide funds to enable the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and the Food and Drug Administration to enlarge their existing enforcement training programs, so that they can reach a far greater number of local and state enforcement officers.

Under these programs, enforcement officers and experts of the Federal Government are sent to local communities with severe drug addiction problems, to train local enforcement personnel in the most modern techniques of detecting and apprehending drug pushers and addicts and the most advanced methods of treating drug addiction.

3. Public Information and Education

It is essential that the public be better informed about narcotics and dangerous drugs: what they are, what their effects are on the body and mind, how widely they are misused, the laws which govern them, and the medical treatment that offers the best chance of cure. This information should be made available to local governments, school systems, parents, young people, college campuses and medical groups.

To this end, I am directing the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to create an Information and Education Center on Narcotic and Dangerous Drugs.

4. International Control

If we are to succeed in controlling narcotics and dangerous drugs, we must work in concert with other nations. Most illicit narcotics -- particularly heroin -- come from and through other nations to our shores. Drugs, like epidemic diseases, must be controlled effectively everywhere.

I shall shortly submit to the Senate, for its advice and consent, the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. Fifty-four nations have acceded to that Convention, and we believe that other nations may follow. With the coming establishment of the International Narcotics Control Board as the only supervisory international agency, our accession to the Convention will allow us to have a proper voice in securing fulfillment by other countries of their treaty obligations.

5. State Drug Laws

There are large disparities in state laws dealing with dangerous drugs. Some states do not even have such laws. Controlling traffic in dangerous drugs requires a careful synthesis of state and federal regulation. If our greatest strength is to be brought to bear on drug control, the states should act as soon as possible on the type of drug abuse control act now being circulated in model form by the Food and Drug Administration. I urge the states to enact this law as soon as possible.

Firearms Control

Any effective crime control program requires the enactment of firearms legislation.

The National Crime Commission has underscored the emphatic need for the legislation I propose again this year. I urge the 90th Congress to place it high on its agenda in this session.

The legislation I am submitting is closely comparable in substance to that which was under consideration in the last Congress. I strongly recommend that the Congress enact legislation to:

-- Prohibit certain mail order sales and shipments of firearms, except between federal licensees;

-- Prohibit over-the-counter sales of firearms, *other than rifles and shotguns*, to any person who does not reside in the state in which the federal licensee does business;

-- Prohibit federal licensees from selling handguns to any person under 21, and from selling rifles and shotguns to any person under 18;

-- Curb imports into the United States of surplus military firearms and other firearms not suitable for sporting purposes or antiques.

This legislation is no panacea for the danger of human irrationality and violence in our society. But it will help to keep lethal weapons out of the wrong hands.

This legislation will not curtail ownership of firearms used either for sport or self-protection. But it will place a valuable restraint on random trade in handguns -- the use of which has more and more characterized burglaries and other crimes. It will gain added strength as states pass firearms legislation and licensing laws similar to the Sullivan Law in New York.

To pass strict firearms control laws at every level of government is an act of simple prudence and a measure of a civilized society. Further delay is unconscionable.

Unified Federal Correctional System

I renew my request for legislation to establish a unified federal correctional system within the Department of Justice.

Today, correctional treatment in the national system is fragmented and often impedes continuity of treatment. The proposed unified system would provide coherent organization, and a systematic flow of all postsentencing responsibilities -- probation, institutional management, and parole supervision.

A unified system becomes especially important as we gain experience with community treatment and work-release methods. It would permit the better use of staff and fiscal resources, improve training for all federal correctional employees, and simplify the creation of computerized data banks. The Federal Government should lead in all organizational reforms which permit more effective diagnosis and treatment of individual offenders -- especially since the repeated offender is so prominent and disturbing a feature of crime in America.

A Federal Judicial Center

I recommend legislation to establish a Federal Judicial Center in the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Despite the increase in the number of federal district judgeships -- from 197 in 1941 to 341 in 1966 -- the delay and docket congestion in our federal courts is the worst in our history.

The mere addition of judges to the courts will not bring about the efficient administration of justice that simple justice demands. Better judicial administration requires better research, better training and continuing education programs.

The Judicial Conference has long recognized this. It has either recommended, or established on an ad hoc basis, some twenty different programs of research and education. Yet none of these programs has been adequately staffed or supported. None has been able to solve the administrative problems of the judiciary.

If we are to reduce the backlog of cases pending in the courts and meet the urgent law enforcement problems we face, these programs must be given permanence and sufficient means to accomplish their tasks. They should be open to the scrutiny of the Congress, the entire judiciary, and the public.

A Federal Judicial Center, established in the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, will enable the courts to begin the kind of self-analysis, research and planning necessary for a more effective judicial system -- and for better justice in America.

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

Organized Crime

We have accomplished much in exposing the citadels of crime and corruption. I am determined, however, to extend our efforts to root out this poisonous element from our society.

The Department of Justice will be the focal point for bringing increased federal resources to bear on this problem of organized crime. We will increase the number of personnel previously assigned to this task.

Federal efforts can best be extended by the allocation of additional resources. However, obtaining witnesses is a major difficulty in dealing with organized crime.

I recommend that the Congress enact legislation to:

-- Make it a federal crime to coerce or threaten a person who is willing to give vital information to our federal investigators, thus extending additional protection to potential witnesses at the beginning of an organized crime investigation before a grand jury has been convened.

-- Extend federal immunity provisions to certain crimes associated with racketeering, in order to assist in gathering competent evidence.

Criminal syndicates do not recognize state boundaries. Their impact is frequently nation-wide. The Federal Government's responsibility in combatting organized crime is clear and unequivocal.

This meassage, however, deals principally with federal assistance to state and local law enforcement. With a few notable exceptions, state and local jurisdictions have little experience in operating an effective organized crime program. I am directing the Acting Attorney General to: Establish a special program to offer state and city officials assistance in setting up effective plans to combat organized crime.

The Right of Privacy

Justice Brandeis called the right of privacy the "right most valued by civilized men." It is the first right denied by any totalitarian system. It is associated in the minds of most Americans with the right to be free of unlawful searches and forced self-incrimination. It is a hallmark of a free society.

I believe we should protect that right against invasion by wiretapping and electronic devices.

We would indeed be indifferent to the command of our heritage if we failed to take effective action to preserve the dignity and privacy of each among us. A new federal law banning wiretapping and electronic bugging and snooping is essential.

Present laws are clearly inadequate. They create serious uncertainties in their application and leave large loopholes in their coverage. In short, they invite abuse.

I recommend that the Congress enact the Right of Privacy Act of 1967.

Within the full reach of the constitutional powers possessed by the Federal Government this law would:

-- Outlaw all wiretapping, public and private, wherever and whenever it occurs, as well as all willful invasions of privacy by electronic devices such as radio transmitters and concealed microphones. The only exceptions would cover those instances where the security of the Nation itself is at stake -- and then only under the *strictest safeguards*.

-- Prohibit the advertisement, manufacture or distribution in interstate commerce of wiretapping and eavesdropping devices.

To Insure The Public Safety

The program I have called for in this message will not, of itself, bring about a sudden decline in the reported crime rate.

As crime reporting improves, as citizens increasingly demand the protection to which they are entitled and report crimes they formerly bore in silence, as larger numbers of young people enter the age of greatest susceptibility to crime, as the problems of the ghetto are compounded -- as these events continue to occur, the reported crime rate will continue to rise.

Nevertheless, there are important steps we can take now to affect the incidence of crime and its contamination of our democracy. I have tried to describe several in this message.

Certain of these steps could, if resolutely undertaken by local and national officials, be in effect a year from today.

Other steps, put into effect now, could reduce the costs of crime over the next several years. These involve more than the condemnation of crime, more than spasmodic responses to sensational disclosures. They involve hard work and an unswerving commitment by all levels of government to an intensified, long-term program of action.

Yet even they will fail unless they are accompanied by the greater involvement of private citizens.

It is the citizen who will finally determine whether the agencies of law enforcement and criminal justice are staffed and nourished by first-rate skills and modern equipment. It is the citizen who maintains and enlarges respect for law and order. It is the interaction of the citizen and the community -- their common dedication to public order -- which is the most powerful deterrent of crime.

Thus, it is the citizen who will determine whether streets will be safe to walk, whether homes will be secure, whether property rights will be respected, whether integrity and honest dealing will govern relationships between men.

We can control crime if we will. We must act boldly, now, to treat ancient evils and to insure the public safety.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NEWS CONFERENCE

Following is a complete transcript of President Johnson's Feb. 2 news conference, his 85th, held 16 days after his 84th: (For text of the 84th conference, see Weekly Report p. 155; for stories on the 85th conference, see p. 202, 206.)

THE PRESIDENT: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.

Consular Treaty

I have been asked to give a statement about the Consular Convention that is pending before the United States Senate.

I should like to say very briefly that I hope the Senate will give its advice and consent to the proposed convention with the U.S.S.R. I feel very strongly that the ratification of this treaty is very much in our national interest. I feel this way for two principal reasons:

First, we need this treaty to protect the 18,000 American citizens who each year travel from this country to the Soviet Union. The convention requires immediate notification to us whenever an American citizen is arrested in the Soviet Union. It insures our right to visit that citizen within four days, and as often thereafter as is desirable.

We need these rights to help to protect American citizens. These are rights which the Soviet citizens already have who travel in this country, because they are guaranteed by our Constitution.

Second, the convention does not require the opening of consulates in this country or in the Soviet Union. It does provide that should any such consulate be opened, the officials would have diplomatic immunity.

The Secretary of State informs me that no negotiations for consulates are underway and that the most that he can envision in the foreseeable future is the opening of one consulate in each country, to be manned by from 10 to 15 people.

There are presently 452 Soviet officials in the United States who have diplomatic immunity. If an additional consulate were opened, and if another 10 were added to the 452, Mr. Hoover has assured me that this small increment would raise no problems which the FBI cannot effectively and efficiently deal with.

In short, I think we very much need this convention to protect American interests, and to protect American citizens abroad. In my judgment, it raises no problem with respect to our national security. Therefore, I hope very much that the Senate, in its wisdom, after full debate, will see fit to ratify it.

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

I will be glad to have any questions.

Mr. Cormier?

Peace Efforts

Q. We are reading and writing a good deal lately about diplomacy aimed at a Viet Nam settlement. I wonder if you could give us your assessment of the peace front at this time.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Cormier states a question that I know is on the minds of all the people here today and all the people of this country.

As you know, I have underlined over and over again the very deep interest of the United States in a prompt and peaceful settlement of all the problems in Southeast Asia. I have said many times that we are ready to go more than halfway in achieving this result.

I would remind all of you that we would welcome a conference in Southeast Asia. This might be a Geneva conference. It could be an all-Asian conference, or any other generally acceptable forum.

We would be glad to see the unconditional discussions to which I referred in my statement of April 1965 at Johns Hopkins. We would participate in preliminary discussions which might open the way for formal negotiations. We are prepared today to talk about mutual steps of de-escalation.

We would be prepared to talk about such subjects as the exchange of prisoners, the demilitarization or the demilitarized zone, or any other aspect which might take even a small step in the direction of peace. We would be prepared to discuss any points which the other side wishes to bring up, along with points which we and our allies very much want to raise ourselves. Or there could be preliminary discussions to see whether there could be an agreed set of points which could be the basis for negotiation.

It is against this background that we study very carefully all of the public statements made which appear from time to time and which bear upon Southeast Asia, and all the views which we receive from or through other governments.

It would not be helpful to me -- and I do not intend to do so -- to comment on any particular channel or communications at this point. You may be sure that we are diligent in our search for the possibility of peaceful settlement.

In all candor, I must say that I am not aware of any serious effort that the other side has made, in my judgment, to bring the fighting to a stop and to stop the war.

Mr. Smith?

Q. Mr. President, you have been so eloquent in the past about expressing your desire for peaceful negotiations. I would like to ask you whether or not, if you thought it would speed this war down the road to peace, you would be willing personally to participate in negotiations with some of your opposite numbers, such as the leadership in Hanoi?

THE PRESIDENT: We have made clear that if the other side desires to discuss peace at any time, we will be very happy to have appropriate arrangements made to see that that is carried out.

Where we would talk, who would talk, what we would talk about are all matters that could be worked out between the two governments involved.

We have made clear to them, and to the world, the principles that we believe must govern a peace meeting of this kind, and a settlement that we would hope would come out of it: The honoring of the Geneva Accords of 1954 and 1962, the right of self-determination for the people of South Viet Nam, to insure that they are freed from the threat or use of force.

I must say as of today we have no indication that the other side is prepared in any way to settle on these limited and decent terms. We hope very much that we can have some signals in that direction, but I in candor must say that as of now we do not have.

Mr. Horner?

Q. Mr. President, does your expressed willingness to negotiate a peaceful settlement imply any willingness to compromise on any of our stated objectives in that part of the world?

THE PRESIDENT: Any peace agreement will involve understandings by both parties and certain concessions by both parties. I don't think we can determine those before we come together, or through any press conference techniques.

I can only repeat what I said in the State of the Union Message: that I wish the conflict in Viet Nam were over.

I can only repeat what I have said so many times: I will do anything I can on the part of this Government to go more than halfway to bring it to an end.

I must say that we face great costs. We face agony. We do plan to carry out our efforts out there. We are going to support our troops in the field. We are going to work with our Vietnamese allies toward pacification and constitutional government.

While we are doing that, every hour of every day the spokesmen for this Government are under instructions to explore every possibility for peace.

I do not want to disillusion any of you. I do not want any of you to be caught by speculation. As of this moment, I cannot report that there are any serious indications that the other side is ready to stop the war.

Mr. Lawrence?

'Signs' of Peace

Q. You have three times now used that phrase "no serious efforts by the other side to bring the war to a close."

How would you characterize what has been going on in the last couple of weeks? Do you recognize any signs of maneuverability or fluidity in their position?

THE PRESIDENT: I see almost every day some speculation by some individual or some hope or desire expressed by some government. I assume that different individuals get different impressions. Certainly they have different hopes. I can only speak for myself, Bill.

With the information that I have, with the knowledge that is brought to me, I must say that I do not interpret any action that I have observed as being a serious effort to either go to a conference table or to bring the war to an end.

Communist China

Q. Mr. President, could you give us your assessment of how recent events in China may be affecting the chances for peace in Viet Nam?

First of all, could you give us your assessment of what is happening in China and then how you think that may affect the chance of a peace?

THE PRESIDENT: There is little I can add to what the general public knows about the events in China. We all know that they are having very serious problems.

I would not think that would add anything to the strength of our adversaries in that area. We can see from some of the problems that we have ourselves from time to time that unity is very important in connection with our operations.

I do not see that the differences in China are going to contribute anything to the strength of the North Vietnamese.

On the other hand, I do not want to hold out any hopes to you that I do not have myself. I cannot say at this moment that the events in China are going to contribute immediately to the end of the war in Viet Nam.

Mr. Kilpatrick?

Infiltration

Q. Mr. President, would you discuss the reports that there has been a decline in the infiltration rate to the South, to say whether you think the bombing has had any effect on this?

THE PRESIDENT: I stated in my Baltimore speech in early 1965 what we expected to come from the bombing.

We felt that it would improve the morale of the people in South Viet Nam who felt that they had almost lost the war. We felt that it would make the North Vietnamese pay a much heavier price for what they were doing. We felt that it would make the infiltration more difficult. We think it has achieved all of those expressed purposes.

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

We cannot speak with cold assurance on the infiltration and the numbers each day, each week, or each month. In some quarters of the year our indications are that they increase. In other periods of the year, the next quarter, they may go down some. I have nothing that I can conclude as highly significant from the guesses and the estimates that we have made.

'Steps' To End Bombing

Q. Mr. President, we have said in the past that we would be willing to suspend the bombing of North Viet Nam in exchange for some suitable step by the other side. Are you prepared at all to tell us what kind of other steps the other side should take for this suspension of bombings?

THE PRESIDENT: Just almost any step.

As far as we can see, they have not taken any yet. We would be glad to explore any reciprocal action that they or any of their spokesmen would care to suggest.

We have made one proposal after the other. We would like to have a cease fire. We would be very glad to stop our bombing, as we have on two previous occasions, if we could have any indication of reciprocal action.

As of now they have given none. I assume they are willing to give none until I hear further.

Views on Presidency, Press

Q. Mr. President, last fall your image was described in some very harsh terms. Some saw it as arrogant and not to be believed. But lately these terms have switched to something much more sympathetic and you have been seen lately by many as an underdog.

You have been President for more than three years. How do you feel about the job, and, if you can bear to tell us, how do you feel about us in the press?

THE PRESIDENT: I have not given a lot of thought to you in the press. We have our problems with the press twice a day at our regular briefings. I try to meet with them at least twice a month in some manner. Almost every day I see a collection of them on one subject or the other about something that interests them.

I think our system requires that. I always try to reciprocate their understanding.

As for being President, I can only add to what I said the first day I was in this office: I am going to do the very best I can. I need all the help that I can get. I think the country, the Congress, and the other nations of the world have been very willing to be reasonable in their relations with me.

I think all in all we have succeeded in obtaining some of our objectives. I go to bed every night feeling that I failed that day because I could not end the conflict in Viet Nam. I do have disappointments and moments of distress, as I think every President has had. I am not complaining. If you can endure it in the press, I will try to endure it in the Presidency.

Mr. Scherer?

Congress

Q. Have you been able to take a reading of the new Congress? Is it perceptively more difficult than the last would be?

THE PRESIDENT: I think it is quite a different Congress. I think it is going to be a more partisan Congress. I think it is going to be more difficult to obtain favorable action on administration measures.

I said after the first Congress after the election in 1964, that the President's mandate rarely lasted longer than six months, and I hoped we could get most of the pledges we made in our platform enacted as soon as possible.

I have never tabulated it, but I believe Senator Mansfield made the statement that the Congress has enacted about 85 percent of our platform.

We still have some other things to pass. We will win some and we will lose some. We will try to work out an area of agreement where we can take some modified language in certain legislation that we have to pass.

I don't want to anticipate more difficulty than I need to.

I am going to do with the Congress like I am trying to do with our adversaries in other places in the world: I am going to say to the minority party, which I do think appears to be able to find fault with almost our every act, that I want to meet them halfway, I want their cooperation, I want their help.

I don't believe it is good for the country to have partisan political infighting all the time. We ought to reserve a few weeks before the election for that. Then all of us work for America the rest of the time.

I hope and believe that most Members of the Congress will feel that way.

Mr. Davis?

Czechoslovakian Sentence

Q. Mr. President, for some time you have been talking about building bridges to the countries of Eastern Europe. Despite the appeals of this Government, the Czechoslovakian government has sentenced an American citizen to what we believe to be a rather harsh punishment.

How does this affect your thinking on building these bridges to the Communist Eastern European countries?

THE PRESIDENT: There are many obstacles which come in the way of an attempt to reach all of our objectives. I regret very much the incident to which you refer. I am very hopeful that the government concerned will take appropriate, just and fair action.

I am still determined that, notwithstanding some difficulties that may arise from time to time, this is in the over-all best interest of this country. I am going to try to work toward that goal.

Mr. Ferguson?

Halt in Bombing

Q. Mr. President, the foreign minister in North Viet Nam has said that if the United States stopped bombing the North, then peace talks could be arranged.

Would you consider a mere willingness to talk peace to be enough of a step on their part to halt bombing or would some military move be necessary?

THE PRESIDENT: I have seen nothing that any of them have said which indicates any seriousness on their part. I am awaiting any offer they might care to make.

They know that we are in contact with them. I cannot speak for them. I am very anxious for them to make any proposal. We will give it very prompt and serious consideration.

Miss Dickerson?

Communist Threat

Q. Recently experts have testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the whole threat of Communism has changed a great deal since World War II and it is quite a different picture now. Do you agree that this Communist threat is sufficiently different?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. We still have our problems, but they change from time to time. There have been material changes in the thinking of various countries and their approach to their relations with other nations since World War II.

I am very hopeful that we can continue to try to evolve a satisfactory formula for getting along in this world. I am encouraged in that hope every day. I see more encouraging signs than I do discouraging ones along that line.

Mr. Thompson?

Democratic Committee

Q. Since the election of last November, a number of Governors and other people have criticized the efforts or lack of efforts of the Democratic Party and the National Committee.

When Mr. Staebler left the White House the other day he said important things are happening within the National Committee. Can you tell us what is happening within the Democratic Party?

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

THE PRESIDENT: I did not see Mr. Staebler. I do not know what he refers to. I think that he would be a better person to make that reply than I am.

The Democratic National Committee has a very competent chairman, vice chairman, chairman of the finance committee, and the deputy chairman. All of those people were in the Committee when I came into the Presidency. While they have had only one national campaign since that time, it was very satisfactory so far as I am concerned.

I think some people have been using the Committee as a kind of whipping boy. Some of them really do not understand the functions of the Committee. I have worked on both the National Committee, as an officer, and the Congressional Committee, as an officer, for many years.

It has never been the function of the National Committee to take over the Congressional elections. We support them. We work with them. We aid them in every way we can in the National Committee.

There are not many Congressmen who want the Democratic national chairman to manage their campaigns in their local districts. For that reason, we have a Congressional Committee. We have a Senatorial Committee.

It is my judgment that those committees are well run and well operated. They did a good job last year. I know the Democratic National Committee gave them more support and more assistance and more effort than we have given in any period in our history.

I do not know exactly what they are referring to. I think if they had a knowledge of the situation, they would not feel as badly as they do about the present membership.

THE PRESS: Thank you, Mr. President.

FOOD AID TO INDIA

Following is the complete text of President Johnson's Feb. 2 message to Congress on food aid to India: *(For story, see p. 201.)*

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I.

Last February I proposed that all mankind join in a war against man's oldest enemy: hunger.

Last March I proposed that the United States take part in an urgent international effort to help the Government of India stave off the threat of famine.

I address you today to report progress in organizing the war against hunger and to seek your counsel on steps still to be taken. For again this year, drought in India -- as in other nations -- underlines the cruel mathematics of hunger and calls for action.

The problem is immense. It cannot be solved unless each country reaches a considered judgment on the course to be pursued. The greatest power on earth is the will of free peoples, expressed through the deliberative processes of their national assemblies. I ask you today to take the lead in a vital act of democratic affirmation.

India is not alone in facing the specter of near famine. One-half of the world's people confront this same problem.

India's plight reminds us that our generation can no longer evade the growing imbalance between food production and population growth. India's experience teaches that something more must be done about it.

From our own experience and that of other countries, we know that something can be done. We know that an agricultural revolution is within the capacity of modern science.

We know that land can be made to produce much more food -- enough food for the world's population, if reasonable population policies are pursued. Without some type of voluntary population program, however, the nations of the world -- no matter how generous -- will not be able to keep up with the food problem.

We know, too, that failure to act -- and to act now -- will multiply the human suffering and political unrest, not only in our generation but in that of our children and their children.

The aim of the war against hunger is to help developing nations meet this challenge. It is the indispensable first step on the road to progress.

If we are to succeed, all nations -- rich and poor alike -- must join together and press the agricultural revolution with the same spirit, the same energy, and the same sense of urgency that they apply to their own national defense. Nothing less is consistent with the human values at stake.

Last year, many responded to India's emergency. Canada was particularly generous in sending food aid. Each member of the India Aid Consortium made a special effort to meet India's need. Non-members, Australia among others, also helped. The private contributions of the Italian and Dutch people were especially heart-warming. But the bleak facts require a sustained international effort on a greater scale. Today I propose that all nations make the new Indian emergency the occasion to start a continuing world-wide campaign against hunger.

II.

The first obligation of the community of man is to provide food for all of its members. This obligation overrides political differences and differences in social systems.

No single nation or people can fulfill this common obligation. No nation should be expected to do so. Every country must participate to insure the future of all. Every country that makes a determined effort to achieve sufficiency in food will find our government, our technical experts and our people its enthusiastic partners. The United States is prepared to do its share.

In pursuing the War on Hunger, the world must face up to stark new facts about food in our times.

-- Food is scarce. Nowhere is there a real surplus. Food aid must be allocated according to the same priorities that govern other development assistance.

-- Per capita food production in many parts of the less-developed world is not increasing. In some cases, it is even declining. This grim fact reflects both a rising curve of population and a lagging curve of agricultural production.

-- There is no substitute for self-help. The first responsibility of each nation is to supply the food its people needs. The war against hunger can only be won by the efforts of the developing nations themselves.

-- Food aid is a stop-gap, not a permanent cure. It must be viewed as part of a nation's effort to achieve sufficiency in food, not as a substitute for it.

-- Agriculture must receive a much higher priority in development plans and programs. The developing nations can no longer take food supplies for granted, while they concentrate on industrial development alone, or spend vitally needed resources on unnecessary military equipment.

-- Agricultural development must be planned as part of a nation's over-all economic and social program. Achieving a balance between population and resources is as important as achieving a balance between industrial and agricultural growth.

-- Fertilizer, seed, and pesticides must be provided in much greater quantities than ever before. Their use increases food production and permanently changes the productive capability of farmers. A ton of fertilizer properly used this year can mean several tons of grain next year.

-- All advanced nations -- including those which import food -- must share the burden of feeding the hungry and building their capacity to feed themselves.

-- The War on Hunger is too big for governments alone. Victory cannot come unless businessmen, universities, foundations, voluntary agencies and cooperatives join the battle.

-- Developing nations with food deficits must put more of their resources into voluntary family planning programs.

These are the facts your Government has been stressing throughout the world. Many of them are unpleasant. But our lives are pledged to the conviction that free people meet their responsibilities when they face the truth.

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

These facts draw into bold relief the two main thrusts in the offensive against hunger:

First, the hungry nations of the world must be helped to achieve the capacity to grow the food their people need or to buy what they cannot grow.

Second, until they can achieve this goal, the developed nations must help meet their needs by food shipments on generous terms.

The level of food aid will decline as self-help measures take hold. Until that point is reached, food aid is an inescapable duty of the world community.

III.

During the past year the advanced nations have made progress in preparing the ground for the international War on Hunger.

First, the pattern of international cooperation has steadily improved.

Last July we were pleased to act as host to a high-level meeting of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development which focused primarily on the world food problem.

We encouraged greater contributions to the World Food Program by increasing our pledge to that program and by offering to match with commodities contributions in both cash and commodities from other countries.

We co-sponsored a resolution in the United Nations that launched a UN-Food and Agriculture Organization study of whether and how to organize a multilateral food aid program of vastly larger proportions.

In the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations, we have advanced a proposal to make available from all sources ten million tons of food grains annually for food aid, to be supported by grain exporters and importers alike. This proposal is now being discussed in Geneva as part of an International Cereals Arrangement.

We are now participating in a study initiated by the Food and Agriculture Organization -- in cooperation with the World Bank, the UN and the OECD -- to examine how multilateral action might increase the availability and effective use of fertilizers and other materials needed to speed up agricultural production.

At the OECD Ministerial Meeting this fall, we advanced a proposal to develop an Agricultural Food Fund to encourage private investment in the basic agricultural industries of the developing countries.

Second, the United States encouraged a multilateral response to last year's emergency in India.

The worst drought of the century threatened millions with starvation and countless more with disease born of malnutrition. As a result, I recommended, and you in the Congress, approved a program to send over 8 million tons of food grain to India. In an unprecedented display of common concern, governments, private organizations and individuals in 42 other nations joined in providing $180 million in food and other commodities to meet the needs of that country. Over-all, India imported almost 11 million tons of grain and used several million tons from its own emergency food reserves.

The fact that India did not experience famine ranks among the proudest chapters in the history of international cooperation. But last year's effort -- heartening as it was -- was hasty and improvised. The world must organize its response to famine -- both today and for the years ahead.

Third, this year's economic aid program makes agricultural development a primary objective.

The AID program which I will shortly send to the Congress, includes funds to finance imports of fertilizer, irrigation pumps, and other American equipment and know-how necessary to improve agriculture in the developing countries.

Fourth, I proposed and the Congress enacted far-reaching legislation which provides the strong foundation for the new Food for Freedom program.

The central theme of the program is self-help. The legislation authorized concessional sales of food to countries which prove their determination to expand their own food production.

IV.

All of us know where the real battle is fought. Whatever the efforts in world capitals, the real tale is told on the land. It is the man behind the mule -- or the bullock -- or the water buffalo -- who must be reached. Only his own government and his own people can reach him.

Thus, the most important progress of the past year has occurred in the developing countries themselves. And there is progress to report.

India -- the largest consumer of food aid -- perhaps provides the best example.

This has been a year of innovation in Indian agriculture. Agricultural development now has top priority in India's economic plan. Much remains to be done. But the evidence is unmistakable. India has started on the right path. India has:

-- Imposed a food rationing system to make efficient use of existing supplies.

-- Streamlined its transportation system to improve distribution.

-- Increased prices paid to the farmer, thus providing new incentives to use fertilizer, improved seeds and other modern materials.

-- Begun large-scale operations with new varieties of rice introduced from Taiwan and with large quantities of high-yielding wheat seed imported from Mexico.

-- Approved plans to increase public investment in agriculture by more than 100% during the new Five Year Plan.

-- Started to expand rural credit, improve water supply and accelerate the distribution of fertilizer to remote areas.

-- Stepped up family planning.

-- Negotiated an agreement for the first of several externally financed fertilizer plants to expand India's supply of home-produced fertilizers.

India is off to a good start. But it is only a start. As Indian officials have warned, hard work remains in reaching targets they have set and in improving cooperation among state governments. India's economic problems are enormous. But they can be solved.

What India has begun to do represents the growing realization in the developing world that long-term economic growth is dependent on growth in agriculture. Not every country has made an effort as great as India's. But in some countries, production has improved more rapidly.

Everywhere there is an air of change. No longer does industrial development alone attract the best minds and talents. Agriculture is now attracting the young and more enterprising economists, administrators and entrepreneurs in the developing world.

This is the best measure of progress in the War on Hunger and the best assurance of success.

V.

India's food problem requires a major commitment of our resources and those of other advanced countries. India's population is equal to that of 66 members of the United Nations.

Broad authority exists under our legislation for national action by Executive decision alone. But the issues presented here are of such moment, and on such a scale, as to make it important that we act together, as we do on other great issues, on the firm foundation of a Joint Resolution of Congress.

I ask you to support the broad approach we have proposed to the international community as a basic strategy for the War on Hunger. That strategy rests on three essential principles:

1. Self-help. The War on Hunger can be won only by the determined efforts of the developing nations themselves. International aid can help them. But it can only help if they pursue well-conceived and well-executed long-range plans of their own.

2. Multilateral participation. The assistance of the international community must be organized in a coalition of the advanced and the developing nations.

3. Comprehensive planning. The international community must develop a comprehensive plan to assist India to fulfill its

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

program of achieving food sufficiency, not only during this year, but for the next few years as well.

Most of you are familiar with the events of the past year. Drought limited India's food grain production to 72 million tons in the 1965-66 crop year, compared with a record 88 million tons the previous year. A massive international emergency program met the immediate crisis. But India has to use precious food reserves -- that are thus not available to meet the shortages created by a second successive bad crop.

The weather since then has brought little relief. The general outlook is slightly improved, and over-all production may reach 79 million tons this year. But late last summer a severe drought hit heavily-populated areas in north-central India. Unless Indian production is supplemented by substantial imports -- perhaps 10 million tons by present estimates for calendar 1967 -- more than 70 million people will experience near famine.

The Government of India has already taken internal measures to move grain from its more fortunate areas to the drought areas. Imports of 2.3 million tons of grain are now in the pipeline to meet India's needs for the first two or three months of 1967. India has purchased some 200,000 tons of this grain with her own scarce foreign exchange. Canada with 185,000 tons, Australia with 150,000 tons and the Soviet Union with 200,000 tons have already joined the United States with its 1.6 million tons, in an impressive multilateral effort to help.

India's immediate problem -- and the world's problem -- is to fill the remaining gap for the balance of this year.

Because these facts bear heavily on the extent of U.S. food shipments, I have requested and received careful verification from our Ambassador in New Delhi, from the Secretary of Agriculture and from members of Congress, who have recently been in India, including Senator McGee and Senator Moss.

I am particularly grateful to Representative Poage and Representative Dole and Senator Miller, who at my request made a special trip to India in December to assess the situation on the ground. Their careful and thorough analysis of the situation in India and their recommendations to me have been of great value.

During the last two weeks, the Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs and the Under Secretary of Agriculture have consulted in New Delhi and with most members of the World Bank's India Consortium.

The work of all these men and the diplomatic efforts of the Government of India have laid the foundation for the steps we must now take.

The United States cannot -- and should not -- approach this problem alone or on an improvised basis. We must support the Indian Government's efforts to enlist the aid of other nations in developing a systematic and international approach to the problems of Indian agriculture. Our long term objective is to help India achieve its goal of virtual self-sufficiency in grain by the early 1970s. Meanwhile, as part of that effort, we must help India meet its immediate food needs.

VI.

In line with policies established by the Congress, and after promising consultations with the Government of India and other governments involved, I recommend the following steps to achieve these objectives:

First: Our basic policy is to approach the problem of Indian food through the India Aid Consortium organized under the chairmanship of the World Bank. That Consortium has already developed a multilateral approach to economic assistance for India. Now, we propose to make food aid a part of that multilateral assistance program. We seek effective multilateral arrangements to integrate Indian food aid with broader programs of economic assistance and with capital and technical assistance for agricultural development.

In a preliminary way, we have consulted with the Government of India and with other members of the Consortium. There is substantial agreement among Consortium members on the major points of our proposal:

-- Meeting food needs of India during this emergency should be accepted as an international responsibility in which each nation should share;

-- Emergency food and food-related aid should be coordinated through the World Bank Consortium;

-- This aid should not diminish the flow of resources for other development programs. It should be in addition to the targets for each country suggested by the World Bank.

Adding food aid to the responsibilities of the Consortium is sound economics and fair burden-sharing. The Consortium provides a proper channel for the food and food-related aid of donors who have not previously been involved in the food field. It will make clear that food provided from outside is as much a real contribution to Indian development as capital for specific projects or foreign exchange assistance for import programs.

Second: Should this program be established, we will support the Indian Consortium as it:

-- Undertakes a detailed projection of Indian food production and food aid requirements;

-- Prepares a program for non-food imports required to meet food production targets, as the basis for determining the equitable share of each donor;

-- Reviews India's self-help efforts, reports regularly on progress and identifies areas for future concentration of energies.

Third: We must take prompt action to help India meet its emergency food needs. Our best present estimate is that India needs deliveries of 10 million tons of food grains this year or roughly $725 million worth of food. 2.3 million tons, worth roughly $185 million, are already in the pipeline from a number of countries, including our own. To keep food in the pipeline, I am making an immediate allocation of 2 million tons, worth nearly $150 million to tide India over while the Congress acts.

I recommend that Congress approve a commitment to share fully in the international effort to meet India's remaining food grain deficit of 5.7 million tons -- worth about $400 million. To that end, I recommend a U.S. allocation of an additional amount of food grain, not to exceed 3 million tons, provided it is appropriately matched by other countries. I recommend that approximately $190 million available to the Commodity Credit Corporation in calendar 1967 be used for this purpose. These funds, if allotted, will have to be replenished by appropriation in Fiscal 1968.

Fourth: I recommend your approval of an allocation of $25 million in food commodities for distribution by CARE and other American voluntary agencies, to assist the Government of India in an emergency feeding program in the drought areas of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

Fifth: We hope other donors will accelerate their exports of fertilizers to India.

Unless the application of chemical fertilizers rises sharply in India, she will not be able to meet her food grain targets. Those fertilizer targets are ambitious, yet they must be met and if possible, exceeded. Marshalling more fertilizer imports is as important to meeting India's emergency as gathering additional grain. India herself must take prompt steps to increase her fertilizer investment and production and improve its distribution.

Sixth: I propose for the longer run to continue encouraging U.S. private investors to participate in India's program to expand production of chemical fertilizers. We will urge other governments to encourage their own producers.

Seventh: We intend to pursue other initiatives in the broader context of world agricultural development:

-- We shall continue to press for multilateral efforts in every international forum in which we participate, including the current negotiations to establish a food aid program as part of an International Cereals Arrangement.

-- We shall continue our policy of encouraging private capital and technology to join the War on Hunger.

-- We shall press for the creation of an investment guarantee fund by the OECD to encourage private investment in the agricultural industries of developing countries.

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

-- We shall make available to food deficit nations the technology our scientists have now developed for producing fish protein concentrate.

-- We shall look to the study by the President's Science Advisory Committee on the problems of food production to supply further and more definitive guidelines for near-term action and for long-range planning.

None of these steps can be as important as Indian resolve and Indian performance. The Indian Government is committed to a bold program of agricultural modernization. That program is the foundation for the entire international effort to help India. We believe that a self-reinforcing process of improvement is under way in India, affecting both agricultural techniques and government administration. On the basis of that conviction, we can move forward to do our share under the Food for Freedom Program of 1966.

VII.

I believe these proposals are in our national interest. I believe that they reflect the deepest purposes of our national spirit.

I am asking the Congress, and the American people, to join with me in this effort and in an appeal to all the nations of the world that can help. I am asking the Congress to consider thoroughly my recommendations and to render its judgment. The Executive Branch, this Nation and other nations will give full attention to the contributions that Congressional debate may produce.

There are many legitimate claims on our resources. Some may question why we devote a substantial portion to a distant country.

The history of this century is ample reply. We have never stood idly by while famine or pestilence raged among any part of the human family. America would cease to be America if we walked by on the other side when confronted by such catastrophe.

The great lesson of our time is the interdependence of man. My predecessors and I have recognized this fact. All that we and other nations have sought to accomplish in behalf of world peace and economic growth would be for naught if the advanced countries failed to help feed the hungry in their day of need.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

TREATY ON OUTER SPACE

Following is the complete text of President Johnson's Feb. 7 message to the Senate on the Outer Space Treaty: *(For story see p. 200.)*

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

I.

I am today transmitting to the Senate, for your advice and consent, the first Treaty on Outer Space.

The provisions of this Treaty reflect the will and desire of the signatory states, already numbering more than half the nations of the world, that the realms of space should forever remain realms of peace.

The privilege of transmitting this milestone agreement to you before the end of the first decade of space exploration is especially gratifying for me.

Only 10 years ago, as a Senator, I chaired the first Congressional hearings called to determine what response our national policy should make to the challenges of the exploration of outer space. The hearings and the events of those times seem now a world away for us all. Yet I remember -- and I know you do -- the climate of great awe and greater anxiety in which Senators addressed themselves to their responsibilities. At that time:

-- No American satellite had yet been orbited.

-- The readiness of our rockets was much in question.

-- There was no NASA, no vast complex at what is now Cape Kennedy, no Manned Spaceflight Center at Houston. The very word, "astronaut," was not in our vocabulary.

-- Men questioned the capacity of our educational system to yield up the incalculably valuable resource of minds trained for the great tasks of the space age.

-- The stature of our advanced technology and our ability to participate as leaders in the explorations of the universe was far from being established with certainty.

In that uncertain climate, our concerns about space were quite different from now. We were rightly concerned for the safety of our nation and for the survival of humankind. We directed our concern to the organization of our society and to the priority of our values as free men.

In November 1958, President Dwight D. Eisenhower asked me to appear before the United Nations to present the U.S. resolution urging that the exploration of outer space be undertaken for peaceful purposes, as an enterprise of international cooperation among all member nations.

On that occasion, speaking for the United States, I said:

> "Today, outer space is free. It is unscarred by conflict. No nation holds a concession there. It must remain this way. We of the United States do not acknowledge that there are landlords of outer space who can presume to bargain with the nations of the Earth on the price of access to this domain. We must not -- and we need not -- corrupt this great opportunity by bringing to it the very antagonisms which we may, by courage, overcome and leave behind forever if we proceed with this joint adventure into this new realm.
>
> "We know the gains of cooperation. We know the losses of the failure to cooperate. If we fail now to apply the lessons we have learned, or even if we delay their application, we know that the advances into space may only mean adding a new dimension to warfare. If, however, we proceed along the orderly course of full cooperation we shall, by the very fact of cooperation, make the most substantial contribution toward perfecting peace.
>
> "Men who have worked together to reach the stars are not likely to descend together into the depths of war and desolation."

I believe those words remain valid today.

The "very fact of cooperation" in the evolution of this Treaty is to be taken as a "substantial contribution toward perfecting peace." As long ago as 1958, President Eisenhower initiated an exchange of letters with the leadership of the Soviet Union, seeking agreements binding the uses of outer space to peaceful purposes. President Kennedy repeatedly reaffirmed our willingness to cooperate toward these ends.

In October 1963, the General Assembly of the United Nations called on nations of the world not to station nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction in outer space. Two months later the Assembly adopted a Declaration of Legal Principles to govern activities in space. On May 7, last year, I repeated, and Ambassador Goldberg reiterated many times thereafter, our view of the urgency of doing all that we could to assure that exploration of outer space would take place in peace, for peaceful ends.

Negotiations

In July 1966, negotiations on the Treaty were formally begun at Geneva in the 28-member United Nations Outer Space Committee. Accord was subsequently reached at renewed negotiations in New York. The Treaty was unanimously endorsed by the 21st Session of the General Assembly just over a month ago.

On Jan. 27, the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies was opened for signature in Washington, London and Moscow. The United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union were among the sixty-two countries signing the Treaty in Washington. Other nations are expected to add their signatures in the near future.

The climate in which such accord has been reached is clearly an encouraging omen for continuing in other realms our constant quest for understandings that will strengthen the chances for peace.

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

II.

In the diplomacy of space, as in the technology of space, it is essential always that interim achievements not be mistaken for final success. This Treaty I transmit to the Senate today is such an interim achievement -- a significant, but not a final step forward.

It carries forward the thrust of the past decade to enlarge the perimeters of peace by shrinking the arenas of potential conflict. This is a thrust to which the Senate has given its support by ratifying the four Geneva Conventions on the Law of the Sea in 1958, the Antarctic Treaty of 1959 and the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963.

As we have dealt with the sea, the atmosphere and the vast unpopulated continent of Antarctica, now in this Treaty we extend reason to the activities of nations in the endless realm of outer space.

Fundamental Principles

The Treaty lays down fundamental principles:

-- No nation can claim sovereignty to outer space, to the moon or to other celestial bodies.

-- All nations have the right to conduct space activities.

-- No one may use outer space or celestial bodies to begin a war. The rules of the United Nations Charter apply to space activities.

-- No country may station in space or orbit around the Earth nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction.

-- No country may install such weapons on a celestial body.

-- No nation may establish military bases, installations or fortifications, on a celestial body. Nor may any weapons be tested or military maneuvers be conducted there. The right to visit another country's installations and space vehicles on a celestial body is guaranteed.

-- Astronauts are "envoys of mankind." If an astronaut lands on another country's soil, he must be returned safely, promptly and unconditionally.

-- Space activities and their results are to be reported for the benefit of all.

-- Each country is to avoid harmfully contaminating outer space and adversely changing the environment of the Earth by introducing extra-terrestrial matter.

These and other provisions of the Treaty are described in detail in the accompanying report of the Secretary of State.

III.

Space exploration has become an intimate part of our lives. The exploits of men and machines in outer space excite and thrill us all. The valiant young men who have become symbolic of our national effort as astronauts are close to every American family. The deaths in line of duty of Lt. Col. Virgil Grissom, Lt. Col. Edward White and Lt. Cmdr. Roger Chaffee touched every American home and heart.

Primitive Years

Yet, we must remember that these are only primitive years in the epoch of space exploration and utilization -- an epoch that will run to the end of time. In the next decade and in all the decades to come, the capabilities of nations in space will multiply far beyond our comprehension today. If we should flag or falter in our support of this great extension of human knowledge, the concern and anxiety we felt so keenly a decade ago would be known again to other Americans in future times.

When we ask what this nation or any nation expects to find from exploration in space, the answer is one word: knowledge -- knowledge we shall need to maintain Earth as a habitable environment for man.

The resources of this planet are already taxed to support human existence. Now and even more each day, as the family of man increases so rapidly, fertile soil, clear water, clean air and a safe atmosphere all become more precious to men and nations than the metals and jewels of ages past.

The quest for gold and silver, and diamonds and rubies, once led men to explore the earth seeking enrichment for themselves and their nations. So now the realities of this and future ages require that nations pursue together the exploration of space within this galaxy, seeking new knowledge and new capabilities to enrich the life of all mankind.

Peace on Earth

The future leaves no option. Responsible men must push forward in the exploration of space, near and far. Their voyages must be made in peace for purposes of peace on earth. This Treaty is a step -- a first step, but a long step -- toward assuring the peace essential for the longer journey.

I strongly recommend -- in appropriate commemoration of the Senate's own role in charting the course that the world now seems willing to follow -- that the Senate act promptly in giving consent to the ratification of this Treaty. I hope that I may be able to affirm as President of the United States, what I said as a Senator to the United Nations in 1958:

> "On the goal of dedicating outer space to peaceful purposes for the benefit of all mankind, there are no differences within our government, between our parties or among our people."

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Following is the complete text of President Johnson's Feb. 8 message on children and youth: *(For story, see p. 200.)*

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In 1905, this nation hummed with industrial growth -- and Jane Addams discovered a boy of five working for a living by night in a cotton mill.

Thirteen percent of the laborers then in the cotton trade were child laborers. All across the nation, in glass factories, in mines, in canneries and on the streets, more than two million children under 16 worked -- full time.

Slowly, what Theodore Roosevelt called "public sentiment, with its corrective power" stirred and raised a cry for action.

"The interests of this nation," President Roosevelt declared to Congress in 1909, "are involved in the welfare of children no less than in our great national affairs."

By 1912, the Federal Children's Bureau was established. The long battle to end child labor moved toward victory. Congress had pledged its power to the care and protection of America's young people.

Upon that pledge, the Congress, the Executive Branch and the states have built public policy -- and public programs -- ever since.

In the past three years, I have recommended and you in the Congress have enacted legislation that has done more for our young people than in any other period in history:

-- Head Start and other preschool programs are providing learning and health care to more than two million children.

-- The Elementary and Secondary Education Act is improving the education of more than seven million poor children.

-- Our Higher Education Programs support more than one million students in college -- students who might otherwise not have been able to go.

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

-- The Neighborhood Youth Corps, the Job Corps and an expanded Manpower Development and Training Program are bringing skills to almost one million young Americans who only a few years ago would have been condemned to the ranks of the unemployed.

-- The "Medicaid" program is now extending better medical service to millions of poor children.

In fiscal 1960, the Federal Government invested about $3.5 billion in America's children and youth. In fiscal 1965 that investment rose to $7.3 billion. In fiscal 1968 it will increase to over $11.5 billion -- more than three times the amount the government was spending 8 years ago.

We are a young Nation. Nearly half our people are 25 or under -- and much of the courage and vitality that bless this land are the gift of young citizens.

The Peace Corps volunteer in Bolivia, the Teacher Corps volunteer in a Chicago slum, the young Marine offering up his courage -- and his life -- in Viet Nam: these are the Boy Scouts, the 4-H Club members, the high school athletes of only a few years ago. What they are able to offer the world as citizens depends on what their Nation offered them as youngsters.

Knowing this, we seek to strengthen American families. We also seek to strengthen our alliance with state and local governments. The future of many of our children depends on the work of local public health services, school boards, the local child welfare agencies and local community action agencies.

Recent studies confirm what we have long suspected. In education, in health, in all of human development, the early years are the critical years. Ignorance, ill health, personality disorder -- these are disabilities often contracted in childhood: afflictions which linger to cripple the man and damage the next generation.

Our nation must rid itself of this bitter inheritance. Our goal must be clear -- to give every child the chance to fulfill his promise.

Much remains to be done to move toward this goal. Today, no less than in the early years of this century, America has an urgent job to do for its young.

Even during these years of unparalleled prosperity:

-- 5.5 million children under six, and 9 million more under 17, live in families too poor to feed and house them adequately.

-- This year one million babies, one in every four, will be born to mothers who receive little or no obstetric care.

-- More than four million children will suffer physical handicaps and another two million will fall victim to preventable accidents or disease.

-- One million young Americans, most of them from poor families, will drop out of school this year -- many to join the unhappy legion of the unemployed.

-- One in every six young men under 18 will be taken to juvenile court for at least one offense this year.

Our nation can help to cure these social ills if once again, as in the past, we pledge our continuing stewardship of our greatest wealth -- our young people.

I recommend a 12-point program for the children and youth of America. With the help of the Congress, we can:

1. Preserve the hope and opportunity of Head Start by a "Follow-Through" program in the early grades.
2. Strengthen Head Start by extending its reach to younger children.
3. Begin a pilot lunch program to reach preschool children who now lack proper nourishment.
4. Create child and parent centers in areas of acute poverty to provide modern and comprehensive family and child development services.
5. Help the states train specialists -- now in critically short supply -- to deal with problems of children and youth.
6. Strengthen and modernize programs providing aid for children in poor families.
7. Increase Social Security payments for 3 million children, whose support has been cut off by the death, disability or retirement of their parents.
8. Expand our programs for early diagnosis and treatment of children with handicaps.
9. Carry forward our attack on mental retardation, which afflicts more than 125,000 children each year.
10. Launch a new pilot program of dental care for children.
11. Help states and communities across the nation plan and operate programs to prevent juvenile delinquents from becoming adult delinquents.
12. Enrich the summer months for needy boys and girls.

Strengthening Head Start

Head Start -- a preschool program for poor children -- has passed its first trials with flying colors. Tested in practice the past two years, it has proven worthy of its promise.

Through this program, hope has entered the lives of hundreds of thousands of children and their parents who need it the most.

The child whose only horizons were the crowded rooms of a tenement discovered new worlds of curiosity, of companionship, of creative effort. Volunteer workers gave thousands of hours to help launch poor children on the path toward self-discovery, stimulating them to enjoy books for the first time, watching them sense the excitement of learning.

Today Head Start reaches into three out of every four counties where poverty is heavily concentrated and into every one of the fifty states.

It is bringing more than education to children. Over half the youngsters are receiving needed dental and medical treatment. Hearing defects, poor vision, anemia, and damaged hearts are being discovered and treated.

In short, for poor children and their parents, Head Start has replaced the conviction of failure with the hope of success.

The achievements of Head Start must not be allowed to fade. For we have learned another truth which should have been self-evident -- that poverty's handicaps cannot be easily erased or ignored when the door of first grade opens to the Head Start child.

Head Start occupies only part of a child's day and ends all too soon. He often returns home to conditions which breed despair. If these forces are not to engulf the child and wipe out the benefits of Head Start, more is required. Follow-Through is essential.

To fulfill the rights of America's children to equal educational opportunity the benefits of Head Start must be carried through to the early grades.

We must make special efforts to overcome the handicap of poverty by more individual attention, by creative courses, by more teachers trained in child development. This will not be easy. It will require careful planning and the full support of our communities, our schools and our teachers.

I am requesting appropriations to launch a "Follow-Through" program during the first school grades for children in areas of acute poverty.

The present achievements of Head Start serve as a measure of the distance we must still go:

-- Three out of four Head Start children participate only in a summer program. The summer months are far too brief to close the gap separating the disadvantaged child from his more fortunate classmate.

-- Only a small number of three-year-olds are now being reached. The impact of Head Start will be far more beneficial if it is extended to the earlier years.

-- Head Start has dramatically exposed the nutritional needs of poverty's children. More than 1.5 million preschoolers are not getting the nourishing food vital to strong and healthy bodies.

To build on the experience already gained through Head Start:

-- I am requesting funds from the Congress and I am directing the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity to:

1. Strengthen the full year Head Start program.
2. Enlarge the number of three-year-olds who participate in Head Start.
3. Explore, through pilot programs, the effectiveness of this program on even younger children.

-- I am recommending legislation to authorize a pilot program to provide school lunch benefits to needy preschoolers through Head Start and similar programs.

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

Child and Parent Centers

There is increasing evidence that a child's potential is shaped in infancy -- and even during the prenatal period. Early in life, a child may acquire the scars that will damage his later years at great cost to himself and to society. No serious effort in child development can ignore this critical period.

In every community, we must attack the conditions that dim life's promise. Today, the Federal Government and the states support a wide range of services for needy children and their parents.

But we have fallen short. Many of these services are fragmented. Many do not provide imaginative and inventive programs to develop a child's full potential. Others fail to enlist the adults of the community in enriching the lives of children and thereby enriching their own lives as well.

The task is to marshal these services -- to develop within our comprehensive neighborhood centers a single open door through which child and parent can enter to obtain the help they need.

I am instructing the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity to begin a pilot program of child and parent centers through its community action program in areas of acute poverty.

I am also instructing the Secretaries of Health, Education and Welfare and Housing and Urban Development to support these centers with resources from related programs.

These child and parent centers would provide a wide range of benefits -- as wide as the needs of the children and parents they must serve:

-- health and welfare services.

-- nutritious meals for needy preschoolers.

-- counseling for parents in prenatal and infant care and instruction in household management, accident prevention and nutrition.

-- day care for children under three years old.

-- a training base for specialists in child development.

A typical center might serve a slum neighborhood or a large housing project. Where possible, the centers would be affiliated with universities to provide greater research and experimentation in the fields of child development and education.

To Work with Children

A wealthy and abundant America lags behind other modern nations in training qualified persons to work with children.

These workers are badly needed -- not only for poor children but for all children. We need experts and new professionals in child care. We need more preschool teachers, social workers, librarians, and nurses.

New training efforts must be supported -- for day care counselors, parent-advisors and health-visitors. We must train workers capable of helping children in neighborhood centers, in health clinics, in playgrounds and in child welfare agencies. Others must be prepared to support the teacher in the school and the mother in the home.

These jobs promise excellent opportunities for high school and grad school graduates, and for citizens who are retired. They can provide meaningful employment for persons who are themselves economically deprived. In helping needy young children achieve their potential, they can also help to develop themselves.

Two OEO programs, Foster Grandparents and Home Health Aides, have already proved the value of such services.

To help provide the trained workers needed for America's children, I recommend legislation to increase to 75 percent the federal matching funds for state child welfare personnel, including training programs.

I am also directing the Secretaries of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare, and the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, to emphasize through adult education, vocational rehabilitation and other programs, training for "new careers" in child care.

Social Security Increases for Children

Two weeks ago, I proposed legislation to bring the greatest improvement in living standards for those covered under Social Security since that historic Act was passed in 1935.

While this Program extends primarily to the older Americans, it also covers a child if the family breadwinner, who is under Social Security, dies, retires, or becomes disabled.

Today, more than 3 million children receive Social Security payments. Their average benefit is only $52 a month.

To provide more adequate payments to these children, I recommend legislation to enlarge their benefits -- with an average increase of at least 15 percent.

Improving Child Assistance

Enacted during the 1930s, the "Aid to Families with Dependent Children" (AFDC) program is a major source of help for the poor child. Under AFDC, Federal financial aid is provided to states to help needy families with children under 21.

There are serious shortcomings in this program:

-- Only 3.2 million children received benefits last year.

-- 12 million children in families below the poverty line received no benefits.

-- 33 states do not even meet their own minimum standards for subsistence.

-- Seven states offer a mother and three children $120 a month or less.

Only 21 states have taken advantage of a 1962 law, expiring this year, allowing children with unemployed parents to receive financial assistance. Only 12 states have community work and training programs for unemployed parents to give them the skills needed to protect their family and earn a decent living. A number of states discourage parents from working by arbitrarily reducing welfare payments when they earn their first dollar.

To remedy these deficiencies and give the poorest children of America a fair chance, I recommend legislation to:

-- Require each state to raise cash payments to the level the state itself sets as the minimum for subsistence, to bring these minimum standards up-to-date annually, and to maintain welfare standards at not less than two-thirds the level set for medical assistance.

-- Provide special federal financial assistance to help poorer states meet these new requirements.

-- Make permanent the program for unemployed parents, which expires this year.

-- Require each state receiving assistance to cooperate in making community work and training available.

-- Require states to permit parents to earn $50 each month, with a maximum of $150 per family, without reduction in assistance payments.

Even well-established state welfare programs lack adequate services to protect children where there is physical abuse or neglect. There should be protection for the child, as well as help for the parent. Other state child welfare programs should expand day-care and homemaker services. New services must be tested, particularly for the mentally retarded, for the child requiring emergency shelter and for the child in the urban slum.

I recommend legislation to authorize a program of project grants to encourage states and local communities to develop new forms of child services.

Child Health

Last year, nearly 400,000 needy mothers received care through maternal and child health nursing services. About three million children received public health nursing services, including almost 20% of all infants under one year of age.

But our public health record for children gives us little cause for complacency:

-- At least ten other nations have lower infant mortality rates than the United States. Nearly 40,000 babies in America die each

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

year who would be saved if our infant mortality rate were as low as Sweden's.

-- Nearly one million pregnant women receive little or no prenatal care.

-- More than 3.5 million poor children under 5 who need medical help do not receive it under public medical care programs.

Our whole society pays a toll for the unhealthy and crippled children who go without medical care: a toll of incalculable human suffering, unemployment rising rates of disabling disease, and expenditures for special education and institutions for the handicapped.

We have made hopeful beginnings toward reducing that toll.

Under the Medicaid program enacted in 1965, the 25 states now in partnership with the Federal Government will help pay hospital costs and doctors' bills for more than 3.5 million poor children this year. By next year, we expect 23 more states to join Medicaid.

I am requesting increased funds for the "Medicaid" program, including $221 million for medical care for needy children -- an increase of some $100 million over last year.

We must also move in another direction. Nearly 500,000 youngsters now receive treatment under the Crippled Children's Program. But more than twice that number need help.

The problem is to discover as early as possible the ills that handicap our children. There must be a continuing follow-up and treatment so that handicaps do not go neglected.

We must enlarge our efforts to give proper eye care to a needy child. We must provide help to straighten a poor youngster's crippled limb before he becomes permanently disabled. We must stop tuberculosis in its first stages, before it causes serious harm.

I recommend legislation to expand the timely examination and treatment of an additional 500,000 poor children in Fiscal 1968.

In 1965 I proposed and the Congress enacted a special program to provide comprehensive health care for the poor child. Today, through the work of the Children's Bureau and local public health agencies, thousands of preschool and school children in more than 20 communities across America are being examined and treated. The early success of this program justifies its further expansion.

I am requesting the full authorization of $40 million for the comprehensive health service program for preschool and school children.

There are only 12,000 trained pediatricians and 13,000 obstetricians in the United States today -- far too few to provide adequate medical care for all our children and mothers.

Our health goals for children cannot be met unless we develop new patterns of health care. This will require the great energy and skill of the American medical profession. New types of health workers must be trained to help our doctors do more. We must use more effectively the health manpower we have. Above all, the health profession should be encouraged to invent and innovate to give every child the medical care he needs.

I recommend legislation to authorize 10 pilot centers this year to provide research and development in child health care, to train health workers, to test new methods and to provide care for 180,000 needy children and 10,000 mothers.

These new centers will be associated, wherever possible, with medical universities or neighborhood health centers. They will:

-- Train new types of health workers to assist the pediatrician and obstetrician.

-- Design and develop more efficient methods and techniques of health care delivery.

-- Provide needed maternal and child health care.

In addition, I am directing the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to allocate increased funds to help train more pediatricians, obstetricians and family doctors.

Mental Retardation

Each year more than 125,000 infants are born mentally retarded.

This dread disability strikes rich families and poor. The tragedy of mental retardation affects the child, the parents and the entire community.

In 1958, the late Congressman from Rhode Island, John E. Fogarty, introduced legislation which launched our attack on mental retardation.

For the past 3 years we have intensified that attack on all fronts -- in prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, employment, recreation services.

But today, America still lacks trained workers and community facilities to carry on the fight.

I recommend legislation to:

-- Provide, for the first time, federal support to assist the staffing of community mental retardation centers.

-- Extend federal support for the construction of university and community centers for the mentally retarded.

Dental Needs

Nearly two out of three disadvantaged children between the ages of 5 and 14 have never visited a dentist. They have five times more decayed teeth than their more fortunate classmates.

To begin meeting the dental needs of poor children, I recommend legislation to:

-- Authorize a pilot program of dental care for 100,000 children in areas of acute poverty.

-- Provide training for dental assistants to help bring care to schools and other community agencies.

-- Explore better methods of furnishing care.

The Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act of 1967

Youth can mean high spirits, great ambitions, wide intellectual interests, constructive group activities and the exciting tests of physical and mental power.

But too often it means failure in school, drop-outs, the emptiness of unplanned days, joblessness, flights from a broken home, and trouble with the police.

The rapid urbanization of our nation and the sharply growing numbers of young people can mean new vigor and opportunity for our society -- or new crime problems and more wasted lives.

This Nation has already committed itself to enrich the lives of our young people and to free the disadvantaged from the waste and boredom that would otherwise characterize their lives:

-- The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and the Higher Education Act of 1965 are greatly expanding educational opportunities.

-- The Upward Bound Program is preparing disadvantaged boys and girls for entry into college.

-- Work-study programs, grants, loans and scholarships are helping to provide an education for young people unable to afford it.

-- The Manpower Training and Development Act, the Job Corps and the Neighborhood Youth Corps are providing needed job skills.

Despite these achievements, much remains to be done to fulfill our commitment to young Americans. In later Messages, I will propose additional measures that will assist young Americans -- in education, in health, and in special employment programs.

But today, I propose to deal with the young American who is delinquent or potentially delinquent. Too many schools and agencies close their doors and minds to a young person with serious behavioral problems, and then pass him on to sterner but frequently less effective authorities. Most youth who commit delinquent acts ultimately grow into responsible adults. But if a youth behaves badly enough or is unlucky enough to enter the courts and correctional institutions, he is more likely to continue in criminal activity as an adult.

The past five years of experience under the Juvenile Delinquency Act and the report of the National Crime Commission have shown the need for new approaches for dealing with delinquent and potentially delinquent youth:

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

-- Special community-based diagnostic and treatment services for youth in trouble.

-- The strengthening of ties between the community and the correction and probation system.

-- The construction of modern correctional facilities employing the most advanced methods of rehabilitation.

We must pursue a course designed not merely to reduce the number of delinquents. We must increase the chances for such young people to lead productive lives.

For these delinquent and potentially delinquent youth, we must offer a New Start. We must insure that the special resources and skills essential for their treatment and rehabilitation are available. Because many of these young men and women live in broken families, burdened with financial and psychological problems, a successful rehabilitation program must include family counseling, vocational guidance, education and health services. It must strengthen the family and the schools. It must offer courts an alternative to placing young delinquents in penal institutions.

I recommend the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act of 1967.

This Act would be administered by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. It would provide:

-- 90% federal matching grants to assist states and local communities to develop plans to improve their juvenile courts and correction systems.

-- 50% federal matching grants for the construction of short-term detention and treatment facilities for youthful offenders in or near their communities.

-- Flexible federal matching grants to assist local communities to operate special diagnostic and treatment programs for juvenile delinquents and potential delinquents.

-- Federal support for research and experimental projects in juvenile delinquency.

The problems of troubled youth do not yield to easy solution. They must be pursued on a broad front. Thus, states and communities must be encouraged to develop comprehensive strategies for coping with these problems.

The facilities they build should be modern and innovative, like the "half-way" houses already proven successful in practice. These facilities should provide a wide range of community-based treatment and rehabilitation services for youthful offenders.

New methods of rehabilitation -- establishing new ties between the correctional institution, the job market, and the supporting services a delinquent youth needs when he returns to the community -- should be tested.

Local agencies, public and private, should be assisted in providing special diagnostic and treatment services for youth with serious behavioral problems. Other federal programs for medical care, education, and manpower training should be supplemented to provide the intensive services needed to assist delinquent and potentially delinquent youth to become productive citizens. These efforts must first be concentrated in poor neighborhoods where the risk of delinquency is highest.

These steps must be taken now. But at the same time we must continue and expand our research effort. We must learn why so many young people get into trouble and how best to help them avoid it. To do this, we will look to universities and individuals, state and local agencies, and other institutions capable of adding to our knowledge and improving our methods and practices in this vital area.

Summer Programs For Young Americans

Last year, summer took on a new and brighter meaning for millions of needy young citizens:

-- Head Start served 570,000 preschoolers.

-- The Elementary and Secondary Education Act provided funds to bring remedial courses and day camps to two and a half million children.

-- Upward Bound enabled 25,000 high school students to live on college campuses and gain new learning experiences.

-- The Youth Opportunity Campaign found more than a million jobs for 16-to-21-year olds.

-- The Neighborhood Youth Corps offered summer work to 210,000 young people.

-- Community Action and other OEO programs, such as Operation Camp, offered recreation to nearly one million children.

This summer we can do more.

We can enable additional schools and playgrounds to remain open when vacation comes.

We can, with the help of public-spirited local organizations, bring fresh air and cool streams to the slum child who has known only a sweltering tenement and who must sleep on a crowded fire escape to get relief from the heat.

We can enlist the volunteer help of many citizens who want to give needy children a happy summer.

To further these purposes, I will:

-- Establish a Cabinet-level Council headed by the Vice President to promote Summer Youth Opportunities.

-- Direct this Council to make public facilities available to provide camping opportunities for additional needy children this summer.

-- Request the Council to call on public and private groups to sponsor and operate these camps and to enlist college students and others to work in them.

-- Request the Council to call a national "Share Your Summer" conference to encourage more fortunate families to open their vacation homes to disadvantaged children for part of the summer.

In addition, I recommend legislation to provide funds for the construction of summer camp facilities for at least 100,000 children in 1968. These camps would be built only where there is an agreement with a private institution or local government agency to operate and finance them.

I am directing every federal agency to strengthen its programs which provide summer employment, education, recreation and health services. These summer programs must become a permanent feature in the year-round effort to develop our children and teenagers for responsible citizenship.

I call upon every city and local community to help make summers happy and productive for the youth of America. It should not take an Act of Congress to turn on a fire hydrant sprinkler, to keep a swimming pool open a little longer, or provide lights and supervision for a summer playground.

A New Priority

No ventures hold more promise than these: curing a sick child, helping a poor child through Head Start, giving a slum child a summer of sunlight and pleasure, encouraging a teenager to seek higher learning.

I believe that the Congress recognizes the urgency -- and the great potential -- of programs which open new opportunity to our children and young people.

But beyond these beginnings, there is much to do.

We look toward the day when every child, no matter what his color or his family's means, get the medical care he needs, starts school on an equal footing with his classmates, seeks as much education as he can absorb -- in short, goes as far as his talents will take him.

We make this commitment to our youth not merely at the bidding of our conscience. It is practical wisdom. It is good economics. But most important, as Franklin D. Roosevelt said thirty years ago, because "the destiny of American youth is the destiny of America."

We can shape that destiny if we act now, and if we bring to this task the energy and the vision it demands.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 15, 16, 19, 20.)

Senate Refuses To Send Reorganization Bill Back to Committee; Defeats Restriction on Outside Work of Employees, Officials

8. S 355. Legislative Reorganization Act of 1967. Monroney (D Okla.) motion to table Clark (D Pa.) amendment restricting outside employment of Senate officers and employees. Adopted 49-28: R 25-4; D 24-24 (ND 11-20; SD 13-4), Feb. 2, 1967. The President did not take a position on the motion. *(See story p. 195.)*

9. S 355. Monroney (D Okla.) motion to table Prouty (R Vt.) amendment to expand the jurisdiction of the Senate Select Small Business Committee to include authority to report bills and resolutions. Adopted 58-27: R 16-17; D 42-10 (ND 27-10; SD 15-0), Feb. 6, 1967. The President did not take a position on the motion.

10. S 355. Long (D La.) motion to recommit the bill to the Senate Special Committee on the Organization of the Congress for additional study with instructions to report the bill back within 30 days. Rejected 18-70: R 8-26; D 10-44 (ND 5-32; SD 5-12), Feb. 7, 1967. The President did not take a position on the motion.

11. S 355. Long (D La.) amendment to continue present system of proxy voting in committees by permitting committees to set their own rules on voting to report bills, provided the absent Senator was advised of the matter and expressly requested that he be recorded (thus prohibiting general proxies). (As reported, S 355 prohibited all proxy voting in committees. On the floor Jan. 26, the Senate by voice vote dropped the total ban, but prohibited proxy voting on ordering a bill reported.) Adopted 48-38: R 15-19; D 33-19 (ND 23-12; SD 10-7), Feb. 7, 1967. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

	8	9	10	11
ALABAMA				
Hill	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	?	Y	N	N
ALASKA				
Bartlett	N	N	N	Y
Gruening	N	N	N	N
ARIZONA				
Hayden	Y	Y	N	N
Fannin	Y	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	N	?	?	?
McClellan	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Kuchel	N	N	N	N
Murphy	Y	N	N	Y
COLORADO				
Allott	Y	N	N	N
Dominick	‡	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	N	Y	N	Y
Ribicoff	N	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE				
Boggs	Y	Y	N	N
Williams	?	Y	N	N
FLORIDA				
Holland	Y	Y	N	N
Smathers	‡	?	?	?
GEORGIA				
Russell	Y	Y	Y	Y
Talmadge	Y	Y	?	?
HAWAII				
Inouye	N	?	-	?
Fong	N	N	N	N
IDAHO				
Church	?	N	-	‡
Jordan	Y	N	N	N
ILLINOIS				
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	Y
Percy	Y	Y	N	N
INDIANA				
Bayh	?	X	-	‡
Hartke	?	Y	Y	Y
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	N	Y
Miller	Y	N	N	N
KANSAS				
Carlson	‡	Y	N	Y
Pearson	Y	N	N	Y
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	Y	Y	N	N
Morton	Y	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	Y	Y	Y	N
Long	Y	X	Y	Y
MAINE				
Muskie	?	Y	N	Y
Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
Brewster	?	N	N	Y
Tydings	N	Y	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	N	‡	-	‡
Brooke	Y	✓	N	N
MICHIGAN				
Hart	N	Y	N	Y
Griffin	Y	Y	X	?
MINNESOTA				
McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mondale	N	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	‡	‡	?	?
Stennis	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI				
Long	N	?	?	?
Symington	N	Y	N	Y
MONTANA				
Mansfield	N	Y	N	X
Metcalf	‡	Y	N	N
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	Y	Y	N	Y
Hruska	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA				
Bible	Y	Y	N	Y
Cannon	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
McIntyre	?	✓	-	?
Cotton	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	?	X	Y	Y
Case	N	Y	N	N
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	Y	Y	N	✓
Montoya	‡	Y	N	N
NEW YORK				
Kennedy	?	Y	N	Y
Javits	N	?	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	Y	Y	N	N
Jordan	?	?	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	N	N	N	N
Young	Y	N	N	Y
OHIO				
Lausche	?	Y	Y	N
Young	N	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Harris	Y	Y	N	N
Monroney	Y	Y	N	N
OREGON				
Morse	N	N	Y	Y
Hatfield	‡	N	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	N	Y	N	N
Scott	‡	N	N	N
RHODE ISLAND				
Pastore	Y	Y	N	N
Pell	Y	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Hollings	Y	✓	N	Y
Thurmond	‡	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA				
McGovern	?	N	N	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	N	N
TENNESSEE				
Gore	N	Y	N	N
Baker	Y	N	Y	N
TEXAS				
Yarborough	N	Y	N	Y
Tower	‡	‡	✓	‡
UTAH				
Moss	N	Y	N	N
Bennett	Y	Y	Y	N
VERMONT				
Aiken	Y	N	Y	Y
Prouty	Y	N	N	N
VIRGINIA				
Byrd, Jr.	Y	Y	N	Y
Spong	N	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	Y	Y	N	Y
Magnuson	N	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	Y	Y	N	Y
Randolph	Y	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN				
Nelson	N	N	N	Y
Proxmire	N	Y	N	N
WYOMING				
McGee	Y	Y	N	N
Hansen	Y	N	Y	N

Y Record vote for (yea).
✓ Paired for.
‡ Announced for or CQ poll for.
N Record vote against (nay).
X Paired against.
- Announced against or CQ poll against.
? Absent, general pair, "present" or did not announce or answer poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

Senate Rejects Proposed Financial Disclosure Requirements; Defeats Limit on Gifts; Widens Committee Meeting Authority

12. S 355. Long (D La.) amendment authorizing committees to meet for any purpose, rather than only for hearings, while the Senate was in session, with the consent of the Majority and Minority Leaders. Adopted 57-25: R 19-14; D 38-11 (ND 28-6; SD 10-5), Feb. 7, 1967. The President did not take a position on the amendment. *(See story p. 195.)*

13. S 355. Morse (D Ore.) amendment deleting provision authorizing committees to meet while the Senate was in session with the consent of the Majority and Minority Leaders. Rejected 33-47: R 21-10; D 12-37 (ND 9-27; SD 3-10), Feb. 7, 1967. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

14. S 355. Monroney (D Okla.) motion to table Williams (R Del.) substitute for Clark (D Pa.) amendment on financial disclosure. *(See below.)* The Williams substitute required Senators and Senate employees to file financial statements and copies of income tax returns with the Comptroller General and to make the statements available to the Senate Select Committee on Standards and Conduct. Adopted 57-18: R 18-10; D 39-8 (ND 26-6; SD 13-2), Feb. 8, 1967. The President did not take a position on the motion.

15. S 355. Monroney (D Okla.) motion to table Clark (D Pa.) amendment requiring Senators and Senate employees to file annual financial statements with the Secretary of the Senate. Adopted 45-30: R 20-8; D 25-22 (ND 13-19; SD 12-3), Feb. 8, 1967. The President did not take a position on the motion.

16. S 355. Monroney (D Okla.) motion to table Clark (D Pa.) amendment prohibiting joint ventures by Senators and lobbyists and prohibiting receipt by Senators of lobbyists' gifts in excess of $100. Adopted 37-22: R 19-4; D 18-18 (ND 9-14; SD 9-4), Feb. 9, 1967. The President did not take a position on the motion.

	12	13	14	15	16
ALABAMA					
Hill	?	?	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	Y	N	?	?	?
ALASKA					
Bartlett	N	Y	Y	Y	‡
Gruening	Y	Y	?	?	?
ARIZONA					
Hayden	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Fannin	N	Y	‡	‡	‡
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	?	?	?	?	?
McClellan	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Kuchel	N	?	Y	N	Y
Murphy	Y	Y	N	Y	‡
COLORADO					
Allott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dominick	N	Y	N	Y	‡
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	Y	N	N	N	*
Ribicoff	Y	N	N	N	N
DELAWARE					
Boggs	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Williams	N	Y	N	N	Y
FLORIDA					
Holland	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	?	?	✓	✓	Y
GEORGIA					
Russell	?	?	?	?	✓
Talmadge	?	?	Y	Y	N
HAWAII					
Inouye	?	?	Y	Y	?
Fong	Y	N	Y	N	?
IDAHO					
Church	?	N	?	?	?
Jordan	Y	?	?	?	?
ILLINOIS					
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
Percy	?	?	X	?	?

	12	13	14	15	16
INDIANA					
Bayh	?	?	?	?	?
Hartke	N	Y	?	?	?
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Miller	Y	N	N	Y	Y
KANSAS					
Carlson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Pearson	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Morton	N	Y	✓	X	‡
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Long	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MAINE					
Muskie	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Smith	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND					
Brewster	Y	N	✓	-	?
Tydings	Y	N	N	N	?
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	‡	-	Y	N	N
Brooke	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN					
Hart	Y	N	Y	N	N
Griffin	?	?	N	N	N
MINNESOTA					
McCarthy	?	N	Y	Y	Y
Mondale	Y	N	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	?	?	?	?	✓
Stennis	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI					
Long	?	?	Y	Y	?
Symington	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MONTANA					
Mansfield	N	Y	?	?	?
Metcalf	Y	N	Y	Y	✓

	12	13	14	15	16
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Hruska	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA					
Bible	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
McIntyre	?	?	?	?	?
Cotton	Y	Y	?	?	?
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Case	Y	N	Y	N	N
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	?	?	Y	Y	‡
Montoya	Y	N	?	?	?
NEW YORK					
Kennedy	Y	N	Y	N	N
Javits	N	Y	?	?	N
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	N	Y	Y	Y	?
Jordan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Burdick	Y	N	N	N	N
Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO					
Lausche	‡	-	N	N	N
Young	N	Y	Y	N	N
OKLAHOMA					
Harris	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
Monroney	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
OREGON					
Morse	N	Y	X	X	X
Hatfield	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	Y	N	Y	N	N
Scott	Y	N	Y	N	N
RHODE ISLAND					
Pastore	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Pell	Y	Y	N	Y	N

Y Record vote for (yea).
✓ Paired for.
‡ Announced for or CQ poll for.
N Record vote against (nay).
X Paired against.
- Announced against or CQ poll against.
? Absent, general pair, "present" or did not announce or answer poll.

	12	13	14	15	16
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Hollings	N	N	X	-	X
Thurmond	Y	Y	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
McGovern	Y	N	Y	N	?
Mundt	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
Gore	Y	N	Y	N	N
Baker	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS					
Yarborough	Y	N	Y	N	N
Tower	-	‡	‡	✓	‡
UTAH					
Moss	Y	N	?	?	?
Bennett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT					
Aiken	N	Y	?	?	?
Prouty	N	Y	N	Y	?
VIRGINIA					
Byrd, Jr.	N	Y	N	Y	X
Spong	N	N	N	N	N
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	Y	N	Y	N	N
Magnuson	Y	N	Y	N	-
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
Nelson	Y	N	?	-	X
Proxmire	Y	N	Y	N	N
WYOMING					
McGee	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Hansen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

* *Sen. Dodd was excused from voting by unanimous consent.*

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 11, 12, 13.)

House Votes $6 Billion Increase in Temporary Debt Limit; Rejects Move To Bring Participation Sales under Ceiling

6. HR 4573. Adoption of H Res 226, a closed rule (limiting debate to four hours and prohibiting amendments) for floor consideration of HR 4573 to increase the temporary national debt limit *(see below)*. Delaney (D N.Y.) motion to consider the previous question, ending debate on the rule and bringing it to a vote. Adopted 223-183: R 0-176; D 223-7 (ND 143-2; SD 80-5), Feb. 8, 1967. (The rule subsequently was adopted by voice vote.) A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. *(See story p. 194.)*

7. HR 4573. Byrnes (R Wis.) motion to recommit the bill to the Ways and Means Committee with instructions to amend it to raise the debt limit to $339 million through June 30, 1967; to include as part of the debt subject to statutory limit participation certificates sold under authority of the Participation Sales Act of 1966 (PL 89-429); and to permit the Administration to issue $6 billion in long-term bonds at interest rates above the existing limit of 4.25 percent. Rejected 155-261: R 153-23; D 2-238 (ND 1-152; SD 1-86), Feb. 8, 1967. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

8. HR 4573. Passage of the bill to increase the temporary national debt limit from $330 to $336 billion through June 30, 1967. Passed 215-199: R 2-173; D 213-26 (ND 149-3; SD 64-23), Feb. 8, 1967. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	6	7	8
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews	Y	N	N
7 Bevill	Y	N	Y
8 Jones	Y	N	Y
4 Nichols	Y	N	N
5 Selden	Y	N	N
6 Buchanan	N	N	N
2 Dickinson	N	N	?
1 Edwards	N	N	N
ALASKA			
AL Pollock	N	Y	N
ARIZONA			
2 Udall	Y	N	Y
1 Rhodes	N	Y	N
3 Steiger	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS			
1 Gathings	Y	N	N
2 Mills	Y	N	Y
4 Pryor	Y	N	Y
3 Hammerschmidt	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA			
5 Burton	Y	N	Y
7 Cohelan	Y	N	Y
9 Edwards	Y	N	Y
34 Hanna	Y	N	Y
2 Johnson	Y	N	Y
4 Leggett	Y	N	Y
15 McFall	Y	N	Y
8 Miller	Y	N	Y
3 Moss	Y	N	Y
16 Sisk	Y	N	Y
38 Tunney	Y	N	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	N	Y
14 Waldie	Y	N	Y
1 Clausen	N	Y	N
10 Gubser	N	Y	N
6 Mailliard	?	?	?
18 Mathias	N	Y	N
33 Pettis	N	Y	N
12 Talcott	N	Y	N
13 Teague	N	Y	N
35 Utt	N	Y	N
36 Wilson	X	?	?
11 Younger	N	?	?
Los Angeles Co.			
29 Brown	N	Y	N
22 Corman	Y	N	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	N	Y
19 Holifield	Y	N	Y
17 King	Y	N	Y
26 Rees	Y	N	Y
30 Roybal	Y	N	Y
31 Wilson	✓	N	Y
28 Bell	N	Y	N
23 Clawson	N	Y	N
32 Hosmer	N	Y	N
24 Lipscomb	N	Y	N
27 Reinecke	N	Y	N
20 Smith	X	?	?
25 Wiggins	N	Y	N
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall	Y	N	Y
3 Evans	Y	N	Y
1 Rogers	Y	N	Y
2 Brotzman	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT			
1 Daddario	Y	N	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	N	Y
4 Irwin	✓	N	Y
5 Monagan	Y	N	Y
2 St. Onge	Y	N	Y
6 Meskill	N	Y	N
DELAWARE			
AL Roth	N	Y	N
FLORIDA			
3 Bennett	Y	N	Y
12 Fascell	Y	N	Y
2 Fuqua	Y	N	Y
6 Gibbons	Y	N	Y
7 Haley	Y	N	N
4 Herlong	Y	N	Y
11 Pepper	Y	N	Y
9 Rogers	Y	N	N
1 Sikes	Y	N	Y
10 Burke	N	Y	N
8 Cramer	N	Y	N
5 Gurney	N	Y	N
GEORGIA			
3 Brinkley	Y	N	N
7 Davis	Y	N	Y
6 Flynt	Y	N	Y
1 Hagan	Y	N	N
9 Landrum	Y	N	Y
2 O'Neal	?	?	?
10 Stephens	Y	N	Y
8 Stuckey	Y	N	Y
4 Blackburn	N	Y	N
5 Thompson	N	Y	N
HAWAII			
AL Matsunaga	Y	N	Y
AL Mink	Y	N	Y
IDAHO			
2 Hansen	N	Y	N
1 McClure	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS			
21 Gray	✓	N	Y
24 Price	Y	N	Y
23 Shipley	Y	N	Y
16 Anderson	N	Y	N
17 Arends	N	Y	N
14 Erlenborn	N	Y	N
20 Findley	N	Y	N
12 McClory	N	Y	N
18 Michel	N	Y	N
19 Railsback	N	Y	N
15 Reid	N	N	N
22 Springer	N	Y	N
Chicago-Cook Co.			
7 Annunzio	Y	N	Y
1 Dawson	Y	N	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	N	Y
3 Murphy	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	N	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	N	Y
6 Ronan	Y	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	N	Y
9 Yates	Y	N	Y
10 Collier	N	Y	N
4 Derwinski	N	Y	N
13 Rumsfeld	N	Y	N
INDIANA			
3 Brademas	Y	N	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	N	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	N	Y
1 Madden	Y	N	Y
5 Roush	Y	N	Y
4 Adair	N	Y	N
6 Bray	N	Y	N
2 Halleck	N	Y	N
7 Myers	N	Y	N
10 Roudebush	N	✓	X
8 Zion	N	Y	N
IOWA			
2 Culver	Y	N	Y
5 Smith	Y	N	Y
3 Gross	N	N	N
4 Kyl	N	N	N
6 Mayne	N	Y	N
7 Scherle	N	N	N
1 Schwengel	N	Y	N
KANSAS			
1 Dole	N	Y	N
2 Mize	N	N	N
4 Shriver	N	Y	N
5 Skubitz	N	Y	N
3 Winn	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY			
2 Natcher	Y	N	Y
7 Perkins	Y	N	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	N	Y

- KEY -

- Y Record vote for (yea).
- ✓ Paired for.
- ‡ Announced for or CQ poll for.
- N Record vote against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- – Announced against or CQ poll against.
- ? Absent, general pair, "present" or did not announce or answer poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

CQ House Votes 6 through 8

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 11, 12, 13.)

	6	7	8
6 Watts	?	?	?
5 Carter	N	Y	N
3 Cowger	N	Y	N
4 Snyder	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs	Y	N	Y
7 Edwards	Y	N	Y
1 Hebert	Y	N	Y
8 Long	Y	N	N
5 Passman	?	?	?
6 Rarick	N	N	N
4 Waggonner	Y	N	Y
3 Willis	Y	N	Y
MAINE			
2 Hathaway	Y	N	Y
1 Kyros	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND			
4 Fallon	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	N	Y
2 Long	Y	N	Y
5 Machen	Y	N	Y
8 Gude	N	Y	N
6 Mathias	N	Y	N
1 Morton	N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS			
2 Boland	Y	N	Y
11 Burke	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue	Y	N	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	N	Y
9 McCormack			
8 O'Neill	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin	Y	N	Y
6 Bates	N	Y	N
1 Conte	N	Y	N
10 Heckler	X	?	?
12 Keith	N	Y	N
5 Morse	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN			
12 O'Hara	Y	N	Y
18 Broomfield	N	Y	N
3 Brown	N	Y	N
10 Cederberg	N	Y	N
6 Chamberlain	N	Y	N
2 Esch	N	Y	N
5 Ford	N	Y	N
8 Harvey	N	Y	N
4 Hutchinson	N	Y	N
19 McDonald	N	Y	N
7 Riegle	N	Y	N
11 Ruppe	N	Y	N
9 Vander Jagt	N	Y	N
Detroit-Wayne Co.			
1 Conyers	✓	N	Y
3 Diggs	Y	N	Y
16 Dingell	Y	N	Y
15 Ford	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	N	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA			
8 Blatnik	Y	N	Y
5 Fraser	Y	N	Y
4 Karth	Y	N	Y
7 Langen	N	N	N
3 MacGregor	N	Y	N
2 Nelsen	N	Y	N
1 Quie	N	Y	N
6 Zwach	N	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy	N	N	N
5 Colmer	N	N	N
4 Montgomery	Y	N	N
2 Whitten	Y	N	N
3 Williams	N	N	N
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling	?	N	Y
6 Hull	Y	N	Y
9 Hungate	Y	N	Y
8 Ichord	Y	N	Y
10 Jones	Y	N	N
1 Karsten	Y	N	Y
4 Randall	Y	N	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis	N	Y	N
7 Hall	N	N	N
MONTANA			
1 Olsen	Y	N	Y
2 Battin	N	Y	N
NEBRASKA			
2 Cunningham	N	N	N
1 Denney	N	Y	N
3 Martin	X	?	?
NEVADA			
AL Baring	Y	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
2 Cleveland	N	Y	N
1 Wyman	N	Y	N
NEW JERSEY			
14 Daniels	Y	N	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	N	Y
9 Helstoski	✓	N	Y
3 Howard	Y	N	Y
8 Joelson	Y	N	Y
11 Minish	Y	N	Y
15 Patten	Y	N	Y
10 Rodino	Y	N	Y
4 Thompson	Y	N	Y
6 Cahill	N	Y	N
12 Dwyer	N	N	N
5 Frelinghuysen	N	Y	N
1 Hunt	N	Y	N
2 Sandman	N	Y	N
7 Widnall	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO			
AL Morris	Y	N	Y
AL Walker	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK			
27 Dow	Y	N	Y
41 Dulski	Y	N	Y
34 Hanley	Y	N	Y
39 McCarthy	Y	N	Y
25 Ottinger	N	N	Y
1 Pike	Y	N	Y
28 Resnick	Y	N	Y
35 Stratton	Y	N	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	N	Y
3 Wolff	Y	N	Y
29 Button	N	Y	N
37 Conable	N	Y	N
38 Goodell	N	Y	N
2 Grover	N	Y	N
36 Horton	N	Y	N
30 King	N	N	N
31 McEwen	N	Y	N
32 Pirnie	N	Y	N
26 Reid	N	Y	N
33 Robison	N	Y	N
40 Smith	N	Y	N
4 Wydler	N	Y	N
New York City			
7 Addabbo	Y	N	Y
23 Bingham	Y	N	Y
11 Brasco	Y	N	Y
15 Carey	Y	N	Y
10 Celler	✓	N	Y
9 Delaney	Y	N	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	N	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	N	Y
12 Kelly	Y	N	Y
13 Multer	Y	N	Y
16 Murphy	Y	N	Y
18 Powell*			
14 Rooney	Y	N	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	N	Y
20 Ryan	Y	N	Y
21 Scheuer	Y	N	Y
24 Fino	N	Y	N
6 Halpern	N	Y	N
17 Kupferman	?	?	?
NORTH CAROLINA			
2 Fountain	Y	N	Y
5 Galifianakis	Y	N	Y
3 Henderson	Y	N	Y
1 Jones	✓	N	Y
6 Kornegay	Y	N	Y
7 Lennon	N	N	N
11 Taylor	Y	N	Y
10 Whitener	Y	N	N
9 Broyhill	N	N	N
4 Gardner	X	N	N
8 Jonas	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA			
1 Andrews	X	?	?
2 Kleppe	N	Y	N
OHIO			
9 Ashley	Y	N	Y
20 Feighan	Y	N	Y
18 Hays	Y	N	Y
19 Kirwan	Y	N	Y
21 Vanik	Y	N	Y
17 Ashbrook	N	Y	N
14 Ayres	N	Y	N
8 Betts	N	Y	N
22 Bolton	N	Y	N
16 Bow	X	?	?
7 Brown	N	Y	N
2 Clancy	N	N	N
12 Devine	N	N	N
6 Harsha	N	Y	N
5 Latta	N	Y	N
24 Lukens	N	Y	N
4 McCulloch	N	Y	N
10 Miller	N	Y	N
23 Minshall	N	N	N
13 Mosher	N	Y	N
11 Stanton	N	Y	N
1 Taft	N	Y	N
3 Whalen	N	Y	Y
15 Wylie	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert	Y	N	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	N	Y
5 Jarman	Y	N	N
4 Steed	Y	N	Y
1 Belcher	N	N	N
6 Smith	N	N	N
OREGON			
3 Green	Y	N	Y
2 Ullman	Y	N	Y
4 Dellenback	N	Y	N
1 Wyatt	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA			
25 Clark	Y	N	Y
21 Dent	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	?	?	?
20 Holland	Y	N	Y
14 Moorhead	Y	N	Y
26 Morgan	Y	N	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	N	Y
15 Rooney	Y	N	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	N	Y
8 Biester	N	Y	N
18 Corbett	N	Y	Y
16 Eshleman	N	Y	N
27 Fulton	N	Y	N
19 Goodling	N	Y	N
23 Johnson	N	Y	N
10 McDade	N	Y	N
22 Saylor	N	Y	N
17 Schneebeli	N	Y	N
13 Schweiker	N	Y	N
9 Watkins	N	Y	N
12 Whalley	N	Y	N
7 Williams	N	Y	N
Philadelphia City			
1 Barrett	Y	N	Y
3 Byrne	Y	N	Y
4 Eilberg	Y	N	Y
5 Green	Y	N	Y
2 Nix	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Vacancy			
1 St. Germain	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore	Y	N	N
3 Dorn	Y	N	Y
5 Gettys	Y	N	Y
6 McMillan	Y	N	Y
1 Rivers	Y	N	Y
2 Watson	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA			
2 Berry	N	Y	N
1 Reifel	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE			
6 Anderson	✓	N	Y
7 Blanton	Y	N	Y
8 Everett	Y	N	Y
4 Evins	Y	N	Y
5 Fulton	Y	N	Y
3 Brock	N	Y	N
2 Duncan	N	Y	N
9 Kuykendall	N	Y	N
1 Quillen	N	Y	N
TEXAS			
9 Brooks	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson	Y	N	Y
5 Cabell	Y	N	Y
22 Casey	?	N	Y
15 de la Garza	Y	N	Y
2 Dowdy	Y	N	N
8 Eckhardt	Y	N	Y
21 Fisher	Y	N	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	N	Y
23 Kazen	Y	N	Y
19 Mahon	Y	N	Y
1 Patman	Y	N	Y
10 Pickle	Y	N	Y
11 Poage	Y	N	Y
3 Pool	Y	N	Y
13 Purcell	Y	N	Y
4 Roberts	Y	N	Y
6 Teague	Y	X	✓
16 White	Y	N	Y
12 Wright	Y	N	Y
14 Young	Y	N	Y
7 Bush	N	Y	N
18 Price	N	Y	N
UTAH			
1 Burton	N	Y	N
2 Lloyd	N	Y	N
VERMONT			
AL Stafford	N	Y	N
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt	Y	N	N
1 Downing	Y	N	Y
2 Hardy	Y	N	Y
7 Marsh	Y	Y	Y
3 Satterfield	Y	N	N
5 Tuck	Y	N	N
10 Broyhill	N	Y	N
6 Poff	N	Y	N
8 Scott	N	Y	N
9 Wampler	N	Y	N
WASHINGTON			
7 Adams	Y	N	Y
5 Foley	✓	N	Y
3 Hansen	Y	N	Y
6 Hicks	Y	N	?
2 Meeds	Y	N	Y
4 May	N	Y	N
1 Pelly	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA			
4 Hechler	Y	N	Y
5 Kee	Y	N	Y
3 Slack	Y	N	Y
2 Staggers	Y	N	Y
1 Moore	N	Y	N
WISCONSIN			
2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	Y
5 Reuss	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	N	Y
8 Byrnes	N	Y	N
9 Davis	N	Y	N
7 Laird	X	Y	N
10 O'Konski	X	?	?
1 Schadeberg	N	Y	N
6 Steiger	N	Y	N
3 Thomson	N	Y	N
WYOMING			
AL Harrison	N	Y	N

*Powell Jan. 10 was excluded from taking his seat pending an investigation.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

COPYRIGHT 1967 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.
Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part except by editorial clients

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY
Weekly Report

In This Report

Floor Action

Congressional Reorganization 195
Debt Limit 194
Desalting Plant 193
Roll-Call Votes 234-237
Veterans Benefits 195
Water Commission 194

Committee

Creative Federalism 197
Economic Hearings 196
Foreign Policy 198
Powell Investigation 196

Presidential Messages

Children, Youth 200
Crime, Wiretapping 199
Food Aid for India 201
Space Treaty 200

Capitol

Auto Safety Standards 203
Colorado River Project 202
Fish Flour 201
OEO Participants 201
Oil Shale 202
Viet Nam 202

Fact Sheets

Consular Treaty 205
Elections of 1967 207
Federal Role 211

Pressures

Draft 204
Viet Nam 204

Politics

National Democratic Committee 204

Presidential Text

Children, Youth 229
Crime, Wiretapping 218
Food Aid for India 225
News Conference 222
Space Treaty 228

Presidential Messages

Crime. President Johnson sent Congress a message detailing the Administration's program to combat the rising crime rates. *(Page 199)*

Children and Youth. The President requested Congress to act on a comprehensive 12-point program to provide increased benefits for disadvantaged children and youth. *(Page 200)*

Food for India. Mr. Johnson asked Congress for approval to increase the U.S. contribution of emergency food grains to India. *(Page 201)*

Outer Space Treaty. The President sent the Senate a treaty on the peaceful uses of outer space and urged favorable action on it. *(Page 200)*

Floor. The House passed a bill to raise the temporary national debt limit to $336 billion.... The Senate continued debate on the Legislation Reorganization Act.... The Senate also passed a measure authorizing federal participation in a nuclear desalting project and a G.I. bill for Viet Nam veterans. *(Page 193)*

Committee. Rep.-Elect Powell arrived from Bimini to appear, along with eight lawyers, at the first open hearing of the subcommittee investigating his right to hold a seat in the House.... The economic policies of the Administration came under attack during Joint Economic Committee hearings. *(Page 196)*

Capitol. The Secretary of the Interior disclosed a new Administration plan for development of the Lower Colorado River and a program for developing shale oil resources in the West.... The National Traffic Safety Agency issued revised auto safety standards for 1968 models. *(Page 201-203)*

FACT SHEETS

Consular Treaty. The Administration is finding rough going in its attempts for Senate ratification of a Convention to authorize consulates in the United States and the Soviet Union. *(Page 205)*

Federal Role in 1966. As the bloom of the Johnson landslide wore off in Congress during 1966, support for a larger federal role showed signs of moderation. *(Page 211)*

Elections in 1967. The "off-year" elections scheduled for the fall of 1967 could give a clue to the mood of the nation as the Presidential election year approaches. *(Page 207)*

TO: Misdemeanant Ad Hoc Study Committee
of the Greater Atlanta Committee

FROM: Stewart Werner, Staff

RE: Addendum to Minutes of January 15th
Meeting

At our last meeting on February 23rd it was requested that the "definitions" as prepared by Robert Stubbs and approved for purposes of the study, be distributed for inclusion in minutes of January 15th.

DEFINITION

A misdemeanor shall consist in a violation of a public law of the State, in the commission of which there shall be a union or joint operation of act and intention, or criminal negligence, for which offense, the offender, on conviction, shall be liable to be punished by less than either death or imprisonment in the penitentiary, and concerning which the case has not been transferred to the juvenile court. Violations of by-laws, rules, and ordinances, reasonably necessary for the security, welfare, and convenience of a municipality, and for preserving peace, order, and good government within the same, enacted by a municipal authority pursuant to a grant of the State legislature are not treated as violations of public laws and are not within the purview of the term "misdemeanor" as here used. For the purpose of this study, the term "misdemeanor" as hereinbefore used will relate only to those violations which are tried in the superior court, a city or county court created by the constitution or by legislative enactment, or in the Atlanta Traffic Court.

COMMENT

The foregoing definition eliminates all violations of Federal law, whether specifically described in Title 18, assimilated by the Assimilative Crimes Act (18 U.S.C. 13), or within the scope of the uniform Code of Military Justice Act (10 U.S.C. 801 et seq.). Further, all offenses in violation of municipal law alone are exluded, since such violations have been held judicially not to be misdemeanors. E.g., Vason v. City of Augusta, 38 Ga. 542 (1868); Pearson v. Wimbish, 124 Ga. 701, 52 S.E. 751, 4 Ann. Cas. 501 (1906). Remaining, then, are violations of the State public law which are not punishable capitally or by imprisonment in the penitentiary. Code of Ga., 1933, //26-101, 26-201; Hill v. State, 164 Ga. 298, 138 S.E. 229 (1927). Violations involving offenders within the scope of the Juvenile Court Act of 1951, and amendments thereto (Ga. L. 1951, pp.291-311 (Ga. Code Ann. // 24-2401 et seq.)) are specifically excluded where the offenseis disposed of in juvenile court. Also,

excluded are trials or dispositions of misdemeanors in courts of ordinary, and various municipal courts (such as mayor's or recorder's or police courts of limited geographical jurisdiction)

In summary, any State offense which is not a felony and which is triable in the superior courts, or in the city or county criminal courts, or in the Atlanta Traffic Court is embraced within the definition.

SW/em

File

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FRANKFORT

DIVISION OF INSTITUTIONS

March 17, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

We wish to thank you for your letter of March 13 informing us of the possibilities of obtaining research, consultative and technical services by consultants associated with your project on Crime, Delinquency and Penal Administration. There are many interesting possibilities that come to mind wherein our Department might work in a cooperative arrangement with the project and can use the services of the consultants.

You have indicated there is a possibility of your arranging a visit with us in Frankfort which we would appreciate very much. We would like to explore with you the possibility of obtaining consultant services in several areas and we will look forward to a visit on a mutually convenient date.

It would be appreciated if you would suggest possible dates that you might be able to visit with us in Frankfort.

Sincerely,

Harold E. Black

Harold E. Black
Deputy Commissioner

HEB:lf

cc: Commissioner Westerberg

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FRANKFORT

DIVISION OF INSTITUTIONS

March 22, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

In my letter to you of March 17 we indicated a desire to discuss further with you the possibility of obtaining consultant services from your project staff members by the Department of Corrections. We expressed the hope that you would be in a position to visit with us as soon as conveniently possible for further discussion of your project.

I am writing you again at this time to see whether or not it would be possible to arrange for consultant services of an architect of the Federal Bureau of Prisons with reference to the construction of the new hospital clinic building at the Penitentiary and more particularly with reference to long-range planning for the replacement of old structures with new facilities. Preliminary programming has already been completed on the clinic by the architect and before approving this project for final plans, we would very much like to receive consultant services from the Federal Bureau of Prisons if at all possible.

We would appreciate knowing whether or not Mr. Alexander could provide these services through the Bureau, what expense for such services would be involved and when the consultant could be made available, or if you suggest we could write directly to Mr. Alexander with reference to this matter. We shall appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Harold E. Black

Harold E. Black
Deputy Commissioner

cc: Mr. Westerberg, Mr. Wingo

File cc
Boone

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

April 4, 1967

Mr. Harold D. Black
Deputy Commissioner
Dentucky Department of Corrections
State Office Building
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Dear Mr. Black:

I was recently able to meet with Mr. Myrl E. Alexander in Washington concerning your request for consultant services in reference to the construction of your new hospital clinic building, and long-range planning for the replacement of old structures with new facilities. Naturally, he appreciates the importance of your request and extends an invitation for you to contact him directly concerning an appropriate date for a consultation conference.

Mr. Alexander advised me that consultations of this nature are usually held in the Bureau of Prisons and that the services would be provided at no cost to you. If you do not have funds immediately available for a staff member connected with your building project, and a program staff member, (assuming that program plans are being developed in coordination with building programs), to travel to Washington, we will defray the expenses.

We are planning for the Director of our Urban Development Program, Mr. Moreland G. Smith, FAIA, to participate in your consultation session. His considerable experience in the building and renovation of hospital facilities would be especially helpful. His credentials are attached. It is expected that this will enable SRC eventually to offer direct services to departments of corrections in the Southern Region concerning their building plans. Such an supplementation of the already generous services of the Federal Bureau of Prisons are particularly appropriate, since such services will be in greater demand in the future because of the current state of ferment in the correctional field.

After your Washington conference, Mr. Smith and I will be pleased to visit you, at no cost, and offer on-the-spot counsel concerning both program and building plans.

Let us know when you have arranged to go to Washington so that we may take any necessary steps to facilitate your trip.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/vmb

cc: Mr. Myrl E. Alexander
Federal Bureau of Prisons
Washington, D. C.

Enclosure: 2 pages

February 1, 1968

Mr. Gerard G. Gilmore
1430 Olive Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63103

Dear Mr. Gilmore:

This will acknowledge your letter of December 15, 1967. Regret that we inadvertently failed to comply until the present time.

We are seriously considering developing a project that would be designed to encourage law enforcement for correctional managers to consider building more flexible facilities in view of the fact that corrections are in such a great state of flux and change. As the correctional institutions move closer and closer to communities, it is our opinion that managers should reexamine their master plans to conform to community-related penal programs.

Most probably, your organization has already adopted this concept. Should we go further with this idea, your counsel will be appreciated and we will get in touch with you.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

cc: Mr. Richard Chappell

File
American Correctional Association

February 1, 1968

Dr. E. Preston Sharp
Executive Director
American Correctional Association
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ted:

We are about to start a very strong push to have the Southern Governor's Conference pass a resolution supporting the development of a Southern Interstate Compact on Corrections. We want to carefully pave the way toward achieving this objective and therefore, solicit your wise counsel and support.

As you know, we have the Council on State Governments, (The Secretariat of the Southern Governors), working with us on this. After we redevelop the proposal we will approach each governor and correctional manager individually.

I remember your concern during the first Advisory Committee meeting relative to the amount of our funding which, as you learned, is minimal.. SRC's approach is to do as much as possible with its limited resources. I appreciate your sensitivity and assume that your offer to help us study New England's Compact was prompted by your appreciation of the limits of our funds. As we approach the end of the project. Additionally, I hope that it means you will co-sponsor this endeavor, enhancing its chance of success.

In short, we would appreciate your financial support of a trip to study New England's compact for one or two days. This would amount to travel and board expenses during the trip. On addition to our limited funds, it is stipulated that our studies be focused on development of the Southern Region. Although this technicality is not rigidly binding your support, would enable us to overcome this obstacle.

Because time is of essence now, appreciate your reactions as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/vmb

February 1, 1968

Mr. Metchen Milner
2732 Reagan
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Milner:

For some unknown reason your letter, which you sent with reference to the freedom of prisoners, was misplaced until the present time. Most probably it is too late to be of any assistance to you, but we are willing.

Should you get any information or some other kind of more concrete assistance, let me know.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/vmb

Dear Mr.Boone;

Vernon Jordan gave me your name a few months ago when he was in Dallas...head of commission on crime and punishment, or something like that, do I have it right? I am writing you as a graas root in need of aid, but I am mad enough and unemployed enough to ask you if I could assist YOU with any researches involving my area.

I noted in your brochure that the SRC was a research rather than an action organization, so perhaps advice and sympathy is all I am ~~right~~ writing you for. The ACLU lawyer said he couldn't help me and there is no Human Relations Commission around here, and anyway, my case is too personal and not "broad" enough to elicit help from a big organization in pressuring for our rights. And as you know, inside prison is the last place where one is considered to have any rights of appeal or freedom of thought.

From Seagoville Fed. Pen.

In brief, I have a very close friend who is finishing up a long term for possession of drugs. I was denied visiting and correspondence privileges Jan.11,1967 on the pretext that he had gotten me on his list by unofficial channels to begin with. The parole officer told me "You can write your Senator, but he will inquire, the warden will send him a nice letter, and that will be the end." Sure enough, it was. In a personal interview, this man gave me six or seven "reasons" I could never communicate with my friend, LaFayette Locke; which led me to believe no single one was the real reason. He let slip enough for me to suspect that our being inter-racial intellectuals was enough for him. And two other prisons have since resisted my appeals to visit.

For LaFayette was taken back to Texarkana and then back to Leavenworth for his activities in organizing prisoners to demand redress of abuses inside the prisons. Telegrams to Merle Alexander have been unanswered. All sorts of wierd harrassments are involved, although from Kansas

we ARE able to write. So far. Censored of course. I have received back letters from Seagoville with Mail Room stamped on every page.

Have you all made any research on the preservation of rights of prisoners? Or methods of appeal from whimsical decisions. I want to ask you if anyone is working on "informing the public" of what REALLY goes on in prisons. Incredibly, the Seagoville Asst Warden gave a speech to a bunch of Unitarians who took it all in about the marvelous modern humane penal system we now had. About how prisoners needed to develop a sense of individual responsibility...and when I asked him my one question allowed, about how could this happen when they were trained that things would go well for them to the degree they kissed ass (I cleaned up my language)...he caught on, all right, but turned me off with another phoney answer, and the good Unitarians proceeded to hear the answer "no" in response to was there physical brutality in prisons on the part of the guards, plus one witness in the audience who said: "I just want to say that I am one of the prisoners at Seagoville, a millionairre in for income tax evasion, but everyone in there is treated just like everyone else, fairly and kindly and respectfully." It was sickening.

Anyway, I keep wondering how I could get together a panel of ex-prisoners, to testify to the Unitarians how it really is, the psychological sadism, the inculcation of bitterness to INSURE recidivism it seems!, the phoney "rehabilitaion", Federal "Correctional" institution. LaFayette was not allowed to attend college classes with the group, for example, although of obvious superior gifts, because he was a second time offender. So much for prisoner-centered programming. And then my Congressman wrote me he "didn't want to interfere with their plans for Mr.Locke's rehabilitation." Italics mine.

Isn't there a national group of Friends of Inmates or something? Like I say, I'd be interested in contributing to my or anyone else's freedom across the walls of the Dept. of Injustice's Penal Colonies.

Thanx for listening, Gretchen Milner
2732 Reagan
Dallas Texas

Kirkwood Elementary School
138 KIRKWOOD ROAD, N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
PHONE: 377-3821

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

February 14, 1968

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

We appreciate the copy of Back to Youth in a Southern Metropolis, and would like very much to have six additional copies to use in faculty meetings as "In Service Training."

Sincerely,

Kate W. Heaton

Mrs. Kate W. Heaton, Principal
Kirkwood Elementary School

KWH:AB

Sent 2-21-68
50
6
3.00

February 21, 1968

Mrs.Martin L. Harvey
415 N. Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi (39202)

Dear Mrs. Harvey:

Thank you very much for lending us the enclosed material. It was most helpful in giving us some insight into the penal process in Mississippi.

We were happy to learn of the Jackson Council's resolution calling for an investigation of Parchman and we will be happy to help in any way we can.

Sincerely yours,

William Farmar, Assistant Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

WF/vmb

Enclosures:

February 26, 1968

Mrs. Patricia Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
First Federal Savings Building
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rogue, Louisiana 708807

Dear Pat:

Thank you for bringing to my attention PAR's conference on Crime. Please fix it so that I will attend.

More important than the conference, will be an opportunity to meet the Director of Louisiana's Prisons, Lt. General Wade, and a conference with the Governor. Mrs. Leo Mervis will arrange for a conference with the Corrections Director. I will write a letter to the Governor requesting a conference at his convenience on or before the 8th of March.

Can you help on this? Will telephone you later this week.

Sincerely,

John

JB/vmb

JB

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
300 BROADWAY
LITTLE ROCK 72201

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

February 26, 1968

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I would like to take this opportunity to inform you that the Graduate School of Social Work of the University of Arkansas officially began operations on September 1, 1967 with the appointment of the school's first director. After many years of planning and hard work by professional social workers in the state, by University officials, and by other dedicated citizens, the school was authorized by a legislative act in 1965 and then activated through appropriations approved by the 1967 General Assembly. The school has been established in Little Rock where the University of Arkansas already has professional schools in law, medicine, nursing and pharmacy, as well as graduate programs in the physical and health sciences.

The first students will be admitted to the Graduate School of Social Work in January, 1969, at the beginning of the Spring Semester. It is anticipated that approximately 35 students will be enrolled in the first class. Interest in the school by potential applicants is high and support by the University and the community very strong.

The Graduate School of Social Work is a member of the Council on Social Work Education and is included on its roster of schools working toward accreditation. The program is being developed with the help of periodic consultation from the Council and it is anticipated that formal accreditation will be achieved by the time the first class of students is graduated in June of 1970.

I would be grateful if you could bring this information on the opening of our school to the attention of your constituency.

Sincerely,

Fred A. Morrow

Fred A. Morrow, Ph.D.
Director

FAM:ew

March 11, 1968

Mr. John A. Gavin, Commissioner
Department of Corrections
State Office Building Government Center
100 Cambridge Street
Boston Massachusetts 02202

Dear Mr. Gavin:

You may recall our recent conversation at the Atlanta ACA meeting with reference to the possibility of promoting an Interstate Compact on Corrections in the South. You were kind enough to offer to provide us with some information about the workings of the New England Compact.

Any information you can send us concerning the structure, workings, advantages and pitfalls of such a multi-system arrangement would be most helpful.

Since we hope our efforts will culminate in the passing of a resolution by the Southern Governors Conference, to be held in June, your prompt response will be most appreciated.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/vmb

March 21, 1968

Mr. Howard Hess, Director
Menonite House
540 Houston Street, N. E.
Atlanta, G orgia

Dear Mr. Hess:

I have sent some material to you for the research paper on integration of Atlanta's schools that is to be prepared by a student that contacted your agency. One set of materials were incomplete and corrected copies are enclosed in this letter.

Please telephone me if we can do more.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosures:

Same letter to
Senator Joe Bernal

March 22, 1968

Dr. George Sanchez
University of Texas
Austin, Texas

Dear Dr. Sanchez:

The attached report was recently published by the Southern Regional Council. It has been suggested that a similar study might be done on Mexican-American youth in San Antonio. We are most enthusiastic about undertaking such an endeavor. We are unable to budget a great deal of money for a research project of this type, but we feel that, with a judicious use of consultants in Texas and with some institutional cooperation in the area of data processing, we can produce a creditable and highly useful report which will make a significant contribution to the focusing of national attention on the plight of Mexican-Americans in the United States.

While our final decision on this project awaits our assessment of the full extent of potential local cooperation, we are anxious to have your views on the feasibility and desirability of an effort of this nature. Any observations or suggestions you may care to communicate to us would be most helpful.

Father Henry Casso, who first suggested the possibility of conducting this study, has indicated his willingness to cooperate. No doubt, he will soon be in contact with you.

Sincerely yours,

William Farmar, Assistant Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

BW/vmb

March 22, 1968

E. Preston Sharp, Ph.D.
General Secretary
American Correctional Association
Shoreham Building
15th & "H" Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Ted:

Thank you for your letter concerning our special report on the Delta Prisons.

Nothing at all in the report should imply that General Wade is not committed to a program of improving Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola. Neither do we imply that the Governor is uncommitted to the General's program. We made it clear in the foreword that most correctional managers in the South have endeavored to do a good job with their meager resources, and this included General Wade.

What we stated in the report was simply, that a self-supporting prison system cannot support a rehabilitation program. This is certainly implicit in General Wade's request for $11,500,000 for additional staff, (which would enable him to move toward getting rid of the trusty system) and improved facilities.

Rehabilitation programs call for staff, equipment, and facilities. Doesn't it follow that the deficit that the

self-support Louisiana system experienced this year indicates that such a system cannot support a minimum of rehabilitative services for its prisoners? In short, the plantation did not produce enough for operations, much less than a rehabilitation operation.

It is supportive of General Wade's program for an objective source to point out that efforts at reform in the state have come and gone, come and gone, come and gone. That the self-supporting system is a self-defeating system.

I refer to the Standard Act for State Correctional Services which ACA helped to prepare. It suggests that what is needed in Louisiana is a Department of Corrections, headed by a policy-making board which also chooses a Director who is appointed for merit and has tenure. A set-up like this would enable Louisiana to retain men of good will like General Wade, and others who have preceded him. You would be the first to acknowledge that a system whereby the chief administrator serves at the pleasure of the Governor has proven to be no safe-guard against political interference, a major cause of failure to improve penal administration. Governor McKeithen will not serve forever -- one wonders what will happen when his administration changes.

We believe the report to be helpful to any individual or office who would pursue prison reform. We trust that the many audiances that it opens to General Wade will be approached by him in a positive manner and result in a better understanding of the problems that confront his office.

We will take advantage of an opportunity to visit him in the near future. Bill Farmar will write to you about the underlying meaning of our report.

Incidentally, we received both positive and negative responses to the report, as usual, after one of our critical evaluations. Attached is one that is more positive.

Thanks again for your concern.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

March 25, 1968

Mr. John Haley
720 West Third
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Dear Mr. Haley:

I wish to take this opportunity to express my personal appreciation for your abiding concern for the welfare of prisoners of your state and to assure you that we have the desire for all of our programs to be as positively related to prison reform as possible.

Rev. Eugene Efird and, I believe, Mr. Jim Youngdahl, who is a board member of our Council, revealed that you might be concerned that the advances that have been made in Arkansas prison system was not given appropriate focus in our report. It is acknowledged that newspaper accounts of reports of this nature sometimes don't give the kind of comprehensive coverage that would seem fair to all interested groups.

Enclosed is a copy of the report. You will observe that beginning at the bottom of page 17, we endeavored to givenan accurate account of the current situation, including the reforms.

I shall be very pleased to meet you some day and express my gratitude for your on-going sensitivity to the problems the men face in prison.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION
SUTTON HALL 221
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Dr. William E. Drake, *Chairman*
Dr. Clark C. Gill
Dr. Clyde Inez Martin
Dr. Franklin Parker
Dr. George I. Sánchez
Dr. James G. Umstattd

March 27, 1968

Director: Dr. George I. Sánchez
Sutton Hall 221
GR 1-5242

William Farmar, Assistant Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Farmar:

By all means, a study of Mexican-American youth in San Antonio is much in order. It is entirely feasible, and there are much data already available. Father Casso's help will assure informed sources. I will be glad to co-operate.

Sincerely,

George I. Sánchez

George I. Sánchez
Professor of Latin American Education

GS:tw

March 28, 1968

Mr. John H. Haley, Chairman
State Board of Correction
720 West Third Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Dear Mr. Haley:

Thank you very much for writing to Mr. Fred T. Wilkinson and for sending me a copy of your letter to him.

Since I talked with you, there has been a minor change in plans about which I feel you should be informed. At the first meeting of the concerned citizens who wished to try to bring Mr. Wilkinson here for an educational address, Rev. A. Eugene Efird, Director of the Arkansas Release Guidance Foundation, and two of his aides expressed a keen interest in sponsoring Mr. Wilkinson's talk. We moved forward under the assumption that they would do so; but to Mr. Efird's disappointment, his board this week voted against this proposal. I gather the reasoning behind this was a hesitance to spread Mr. Efird's duties too thin at the time of the Foundation's all-important financial drive, which is understandable.

Rev. James A. Mitchell, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, 20 and Arch Streets, who had generously offered their hall for the meeting, stepped forward with the desire to be the sponsor, and I am assured this is approved by his session. It is hoped that there will be several other supporting organizations. The Arkansas Council of Churches has already voted its support. Also a number of citizens in Little Rock and over the State have expressed eager interest in being involved.

As soon as Mr. Wilkinson gives us a definite commitment and a date is set (we hope for some evening the week of April 22) I'll see that you are advised.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Joe M. Brewer

cc: Rev. James A. Mitchell

April 4, 1968

505-523-0609

Mr. Thomas O. Murton
1655 South Espina
Las Cruces, Mexico 88001

Dear Tom:

Sorry to take so long to answer your letter, but I have been in Texas for the last 10 days, and just returned to the office.

I showed your letter to Chuch Morgan and he told me to assure you that he would be in touch with you shortly to explore the possibility of bringing suit.

You asked about Vernon Fox's study. The draft we received from Fox struck me as being an irretrevable disaster. The data were skimpy. Those who should know expressed the opinion that his understanding of Southern history was faulty, at best. In other words, the whole thing seemed best forgotten.

The enclosed report received mixed reviews in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. Some of the editorials were good. Haley said that we were talking about pre-Rockefeller conditions. General Wade, in Louisiana, had a mild stroke. The Chairman of the Mississippi House Penitentiary Committee said we were Communists and asked us to testify before his committee.

Checking around the country for someone to go into Arkansas as a consultant revealed that no one wants to touch the situation with a 10 foot pole. While the report is by no means a landmark, it at least focuses some attention on the proposition that the violence and the brutality and the degradation which exist are inherent in the farm system and not particularly a product of special conditions in Arkansas. I would have liked to have said that the basic faults are inherent in the very concept of imprisonment, but I didn't have the nerve.

John Boone suggests that you contact Ed Baker in New Mexico. If you do, use Boone's name and not mine, for reasons I will explain to your sometime.

You probably know that George Randall is out in Oregon. Think that might be a possibility for you?

Please keep us informed about your situation and location.

Sincerely yours,

March 25, 1968
Las Cruces, N. Mexico

Dear Bill:

Just a quick note to let you know where I am and to further the inquiry about the ACLU attorney. I did not receive another call on that before I left.

Tom Murton
1655 S. Espina
Las Cruces, New Mexico

phone: 505-523-0609

Whatever happened to the study of corrections in the south by Vernon Fox?

Will you send me three copies of your report you mentioned being released on Delta prisons?

Know a prison system that needs a staff?

Please keep in contact.

adios

Tom

Tom Murton

CS
MS
JB
Ret MMJ

April 4, 1968

Mr. J. A. Gannon
401 Karter Street
Huntsville, Alabama

Dear Joe:

When you inquire, you inquire! At least I know one person has read the report. I did not know of the Community Relations Conference in California but will share this information with Ed Stanfield.

We don't, at this time, plan a booklet on Alabama Government, though at a later date we may very well do so.

Vernon Jordan
Why not?
Cliff Dorr

The two publications you requested are being sent separately. I am very sorry you did not get these routinely.

I am also sharing your letter with Moreland Smith who may be corresponding with you further about your interest in his area.

I shall also mention your interest in the police-community relations program to John Boone, director of our project in Crime and Corrections. He, too, will be in touch with you.

April 4, 1968

Mr. J. A. Gannon
401 Karter Street
Huntsville, Alabama

Dear Joe:

When you inquire, you inquire! At least I know one person has read the report. I did not know of the Community Relations Conference in California but will share this information with Ed Stanfield.

We don't, at this time, plan a booklet on Alabama Government, though at a later date we may very well do so.

Vernon Jordan
Why not?
Cliff Dixon

The two publications you requested are being sent separately. I am very sorry you did not get these routinely.

I am also sharing your letter with Moreland Smith who may be corresponding with you further about your interest in his area.

I shall also mention your interest in the police-community relations program to John Boone, director of our project in Crime and Corrections. He, too, will be in touch with you.

5265596

APR 1968

Telephone 874-1948

EMORY NEIGHBORHOOD LAW OFFICE

a legal aid agency of Emory University School of Law

447 Parkway Drive, N.E.

Atlanta, Georgia 30306

April 18, 1968

Mr. John Boone
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Boone:

Enclosed are some pictures which I took at the L.S.C.R.R.C. conference last month. I thought you might enjoy having these for posterity.

The conference was a very meaningful experience for those who attended; I would like to extend my personal thanks to you for participating on the panel discussion.

Sincerely,

Bill

WILLIAM R. GIGNILLIAT, III
Staff Associate

WRG/omr

Natnl. Dir. [redacted]
Leroy A. Haith [redacted]

PAROLEE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY, Inc.
Mailing Address 118 E. Leigh St.
Richmond, Va. 23219
NATIONAL OFFICE

Natnl. Pres. [redacted]
Albert Jones [redacted]

NOTED 5/2/68

John O. Boone, ACSW
Dir., Project on the
Administration of Justice
5 Forsythe St.
Atlanta, Georgia
30303

Dear Mr. Boon,

I had a feeling of honor when I heard about you and what you stood for, and what you are doing. I'm elated to have the opportunity to write to you.

This letter is intended to serve as some kind of bridge between us, if one ever existed. And I would like to meet with you there, whereby we discuss ways, perhaps, to become allies. We would be more than anxious to send a representative of our Parolee Assistance Society, Inc. to confer with your office, in the person of its Director, namely you.

If it is convenient for you, May 20th 1968 would be a good day for our National President, Albert Jones to come to you and explain our functions, and in turn, hear of the possible aid or/and assistance that you may offer, if any, and whatever kind. If you would please send an air plane ticket for our representative, he will be on flight (#) 583 leaving here at 8:AM and arriving at the airport there at 10:AM, May 20th. Eastern Airlines

If you will accomodate us in this manner we would be eternally grateful to you. Then, it will do all us good to talk to you concerning our Society, and in turn, learn about what you are doing, and maybe we can benefit from your experiences and know-how.

The Brevity of this letter is due to its nature.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation, I shall remain always,

Yours in a just society,

National President,
Albert Jones
Signed Albert Jones

National Exec, Director,
Leroy A. Haith
Signed Leroy A. Haith

PAROLEE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY, Inc.
118 E. Leigh St.
Richmond, Va.
23219

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director of the Project
To; on the Administration of Justice
5 Forsythe St. Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Boone,

This letter is inform you of our main functions and secondary ones. We are a nonprofit organization. Our job is to rehabilitate, and aid in the process of readjustment of all released and paroled prisoners. We are independantly chartered but are working in full cooperation with State and Federal agencies that have similar purposes.

We find homes and jobs for men and women of State and Federal penal institutions, white and colored.

We sign out of various mental institutions all persons who have been cured that have no one to get them out and observe them.

We want to pay for the classes and spare-time courses that some of them want to take in order to better themselves.

We will secure buildings that will house any number of Welfare cases, adults and children.

We have twenty workers (20), and since only two of us aren't waiting for funds to come in before we start to work, it is quite difficult and unbearable, so we had to call on the public, and since that failed to bring the needed support we have to try something else. And we make contact to explore possible aid from other organisations, and individuals who may help the Parolee Assistance Society, Inc.

Our needs are great as we strive to advance and spread to the States that we have not been to so far, and set up a branch of this Society.

We attach no fee for our services. But we plan to, with aid of the concerned people, to actually hire some [redacted] people on a full time basis.

In the event we have to let our office go, we have the above mailing address.

We need funds for houses (one for the men and one for the women);
Transportation.
Money for salaries for four(4) persons needed for full time work;

1. A Secretary-Treasurer
2. An Interviewer-Councellor
3. One housekeeper-janitor (possibly for both homes).
4. Executive Director-Coordinator

Others will provide services in kind and equipment.

* Our main function and most dire needs have been cited above.

Yours in a just Society,
Parolee Assistance Society, Inc.
NATIONAL FOUNDER-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
LEROY ALPHONSO HAITH Signed Leroy A. Haith

National President, Albert Jones
Signed Albert Jones

May 7, 1968

Mr. George McMillan
5 Baltimore Place, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Dear Mr. McMillan:

Aththe request of Mr. John O. Boone, I am forwarding the Rosecrans social history material that you mentioned to him in a previous conversation.

He would appreicate if if you would return it when you have finished.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Virginia M. Brown
Secretary to Mr. J. O. Boone

vmb

Virginia
Send attached
to him & as K has
to approve it.

GEORGE McMILLAN
5 BALTIMORE PLACE, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30308
PHONE 404-874-0375

May 2, 1968

Dear Mr. Bonne:

This is just a note to thank you for the time you gave me yesterday. You were very helpful. I very much look forward to seeing the Rosecrans social history which you are getting from Terre Haute. Will you let me know at the above address when it arrives.

Thank you again,

GMcM

Mr. John Boone
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St
Atlanta

SOUTHWEST CENTER FOR
HUMAN RELATIONS STUDIES

THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

NORMAN, OKLAHOMA 73069

June 4, 1968

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on Administration of
Criminal Justice
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

Thanks for the opportunity to visit with you this morning over the telephone. I am pleased to have your cooperation in our "Crises in the Nation: Implications of the Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders" conference. I am alerting our honorary chairman of the conference, Senator Fred R. Harris, of your acceptance by carbon of this letter.

As I mentioned to you over the telephone, it will probably be best for you to arrive the evening of July 8 since your presentation will be at 8:30 a.m. Tuesday, June 9. We would like for you to address yourself to the topic of "The New Approach to Police-Community Relations: A Review of Chapter 11 of the Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders." You may, if you wish, speak from your experiences relating to the statement which I read to you over the telephone. A copy of the statement, written by Dr. Kenneth Clark, is attached.

Once again, thank you for your interest and cooperation. We look forward to having you as our guest at the University of Oklahoma and will, of course, reimburse you for your travel expenses.

Yours sincerely,

Jack

Jack D. Middleton
Coordinator
Intergroup Relations Unit

JDM/pcm
Attachment
cc: Senator Fred R. Harris

Tuesday, July 9, 1968

"The Police and the Community"

This society knows . . . that if human beings are confined in ghetto compounds of our cities and are subjected to criminally inferior education, pervasive economic and job discrimination, committed to houses unfit for human habitation, subjected to unspeakable conditions of municipal services, such as sanitation, that such human beings are not likely to be responsive to appeals to be lawful, to be respectful, to be concerned with property of others --

Kenneth B. Clark

8:30 a.m. Presentation: "The New Approach -- Police-Community Relations: A review of Chapter 11 of the Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders." What did the Commission mean when it called for the "elimination of abrassive practices in the ghetto?" "The need for policy guidelines to assist police in areas where police conduct can create tension?"

CITY OF ATLANTA

June 20, 1968

OFFICE OF MODEL CITIES PROGRAM
565 Hill St. SE
Atlanta, Ga. 30312
404-524-8876

Ivan Allen Jr., Mayor
J. C. Johnson, Director

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Delinquency
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

I would like to invite you to participate with us in a Crime and Delinquency Prevention planning session on Wednesday, July 3, at 10:00 A.M. The session will be held at the Model Cities Office in the Hoke Smith Technical facility, 565 Hill Street, S.E.

At that time we would like to bring you up-to-date on our planning problems and progress.

We still have been unable to gain the full-time services of someone to carry out the planning in the Crime and Delinquency component. I would like to hear from you on any suggestions that you might have.

I look forward to seeing you on July 3.

Sincerely yours,

James R. Shimkus

James R. Shimkus
Social Planning Coordinator

JRS:mar

FRED R. HARRIS
OKLAHOMA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

File

July 23, 1968

Mr. John O. Boone
Director
Project on Administration
of Criminal Justice
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Boone:

I very much appreciate your contribution to the Conference on "Crisis in the Cities" held recently at Oklahoma University. I believe that the careful consideration given to the findings and recommendations of the President's Commission of Civil Disorders in conferences of this sort is one of the most important ways in which we can begin to meet our country's deep urban and racial crisis.

Sincerely yours,

FRED R. HARRIS
U. S. Senate

FRH:vfk

August 21, 1968

Mr. Lauren Selden
Executive Director
American Civil Liberties Union of Virginia
1205 West Main Street
Richmond, Virginia 23220

Dear Mr. Selden:

Enclosed is some material for your use in acquainting yourself with the field of corrections. Please return this material, however, keep it as long as necessary for your needs.

If the dates of your hearing are appropriate, I would be glad to appear before the Senate Committee, should ACLU or some similar agency request. Just send me a letter indicating date and circumstances.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director
Project on the Administration
of Justice

JOB/km

Enclosures

American Civil Liberties Union of Virginia

[redacted]

[redacted]

1205 West Main Street
Richmond, Virginia 23220

Tele: 703-355-3021

Chairman
ARTHUR SCHULMAN

Vice Chairmen
W. CULLEN MACDONALD
ROBERT E. SHEPERD, JR.
DAVID WEITZMAN

Secretary
EVELYN BRADSHAW

Treasurer
BERNARD DOBRANSKI

Legal Panel
PHILIP J. HIRSCHKOP

Executive Director
LAUREN SELDEN

Chapters
Northern Virginia
Central Virginia
Virginia Capitol Area
Peninsula
Hampton Roads

August 19, 1968

Mr. John O. Boone
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

I greatly appreciate your providing me with material on penal reform. This material has been given to Senator Howell, who is quite sympathetic to reform of the entire system. It now appears that the State Senate will investigate the entire system in the near future.

As one whose background has been American political history I find myself woefully ignorant in this area. But since I expect to testify before the Senate committee, and will be doing public speaking on this topic generally, I must educate myself.

Would you kindly furnish me with any relevant material you have on hand, and provide additional references.

Finally, would it be possible for you or someone from your staff to testify at the Senate hearing? A formal presentation by a member of the Council will certainly help us all educate the committee.

With every best wish,

Sincerely yours,

Lauren Selden

Lauren Selden,
Executive Director

LS:mzs

September 27, 1968

Mr. Ed. Noble
Lenox Square, Inc.
Lenox and Peachtree Road
3393 Peachtree Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30326

Dear Mr. Noble:

The Southern Regional Council extended considerable moral and financial support to the House of U.S.E. program when it was solely under the aegis of Walt Anderson, who had pulled together some program ideas designed to tackle one aspect of the social problem of crime and delinquency in a high delinquency area of Atlanta. Furthermore, I was privileged to serve as secretary of the Advisory Committee to the House of U.S.E. Therefore, I am sure you will understand my surprise and embarrassment when I heard the report of the Executive Committee to the Board of the Butler Street Y.M.C.A. last Tuesday concerning the new proposal. I was not prepared to react to the proposal at all because I had not met recently with the Advisory Committee. I reasoned that my heavy travel schedule had caused me to miss the serious and soul-searching meeting that must have lead to the decision to request the change, until other members advised me that as fareas they knew, no meetings have been held in recent months. If this is true, may I suggest that a meeting be called before any definitive steps be taken to transfer this project to another agency or commission.

As you suggested to the Executive Committee, the project can probably be funded if it is turned over to another agency. However, it can also be funded--and probably with less difficulty--

in my opinion, if it is hosted by the Y.M.C.A. or another community chest agency until it has been adequately tried and evaluated. The question of what agency will host the project administratively should be determined on the quality of the agencies administrative program and Butler Street is well known for its administrative policies and practices.

The Advisory Committee, though potentially a very strong organ, did not in my opinion take the necessary leadership relative to financing or programing, and a change to antoer agency will not correct this--unless board members for some reason had difficulty giving the type of direct support needed to a predominantly Negro agency. The problem of consensus for direct intervention in a black community will likewise have to be faced if there is such a change. I have some misgivings about predominantly white institutions-commissions or schools, using black people for any means, especially reasearch. This is all conjectural and I trust that my prejudice does not come through to sharply. Please call me if necessary.

I believe the House of U.S.E. can be good for Atlanta. I am hoping that you will nurture the idea. I am willing to do whatever I can to help.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Administration of Justice

JOB/mv

cc: Dr. Benjamin Mays
Mr. Franklin Thomas
Mr. John Cox

November 21, 1968

Mr. Ed Noble
President
Lenox Square, Inc.
3393 Peachtree Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ed:

I regret very much that an emergency requires me to go to Washington tomorrow morning. However, I am eager to dispel any undue criticism that my letter conveyed. Certainly, I appreciate your sincerity in this matter and feel that all concerned wants to do something to ease the plight of the residents of the ghetto. What I did not convey in very clear language was that none of us know exactly what to do in these areas; and that it would be a big mistake, in my opinion, for the Crime Commission, which is not well known in these neighborhoods. Although the inter-racial nature of the Commission is acknowledged. The Commission's direct involvement in the community would be contrary, in my opinion, to new concepts of "By Black people, for Black people" in social and economic development. This is not to be implying that an interracial Advisory Committee could not play a viable supportive role. This is the primary reason I requested that you call a meeting of the Advisory Committee; making use of the knowledgeable members of this body in deciding the best course for this project.

Guiding points in the future planning for this organization should be: (1) the wisdom of cutting off the concrete ties that was established with (over)

the United Fund. (2) Whether the House of USE really had a fair chance to develop an innovative program, considering its ties with ACEP. (3) Or whether a predominantly white oriented agency can be successfully in charge of an agency in the slums that would be worth anything. (4) How would any new sponsors handle the trend toward self-help.

To be very frank, I visualized support from such an Advisory Committee of funds, contacts with others for funds who are not directly involved, jobs, and the development of more sensitivity among members of the private sector concerning the true problems of the ghetto. Of course, the latter implicates data and its useful application in solving problems, much more than research for pigeon holes - which we are all guilty of.

To be extremely blunt, I see the role of such an Advisory Committee as providers of resources in order for Negroes to alleviate their own problems, realizing of course, that these problems threaten the health of the total community.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director
Project on Criminal Justice

JOB/mv

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES G. GOMILLION, VICE-PRESIDENT
LUCIUS H. PITTS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern R[illegible] Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W[illegible] 30303

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

December 18, 1968

Mr. John Boone
The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

Thank you so much for serving as a workshop consultant during our Statewide Conference of Black Elected Officials.

We received good feedback on the workshops, and believe they added immeasurably to the success of the conference. A copy of the conference proceedings will be forwarded to you as soon as we can arrange for its publication.

Sincerely,

Vernon

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Director
Voter Education Project

VEJ:nm

Ron Stirrup

TransCentury Corporation
1520 Seventh Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20001
TELEPHONE: A.C. 202 232-2140
CABLE: TRANSCENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WARREN W. WIGGINS, PRESIDENT

NEWSLETTER

Volume I, Issue 3 January 7, 1969

Dear TransCentury Associates:

I wish to take this opportunity to thank each of you for all of your efforts during the past year. We were able to successfully launch, manage, and complete many new and interesting projects. We look forward to this new year with optimism about the role of TransCentury in our country.

Best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year!

Sincerely,

Warren W. Wiggins
President

NEW EMPLOYEES

TransCentury welcomes to its Central Management staff:

Carolyn Long, Assistant to the Vice President for Recruitment

David North, Executive Director, New TransCentury Foundation

Marie Payne, Accounting Clerk

Louisa Rogoff, Administrative Assistant, Recruitment Division

Patricia Tyson, Administrative Assistant, Recruitment Division

NEW TRANSCENTURY FOUNDATION

New TransCentury Foundation, a non-profit organization, was incorporated within the District of Columbia on December 31, 1968.

Warren W. Wiggins will serve as Chairman of the Board, and David North will serve in the capacity of Executive Director of the Foundation.

New TransCentury Foundation hopes to be involved in innovative programs with the disadvantaged. Its first proposed program is a project of national scope with migrant farm workers. (See description below).

TRANSCENTURY'S RECRUITMENT SERVICE

Dick Irish, Vice President for Recruitment, is looking to fill the following positions with various social action corporations and agencies around the country. If you know of a candidate that meets the qualifications of the jobs described, do contact Dick with the information on the candidate. Or, have the candidate write Dick directly, including a resume.

We are looking to fill the following positions:

1. Personnel Director for a new, large, quasi-governmental institute in the field of Urban Affairs. Salary: $15,000 per annum. Should have extensive experience in the fields of personnel, personnel recruitment, and employee fringe benefit

plans. A permanent position in Washington, D.C. A background in urban affairs is desirable.

2. Camp Director for a large vocational education program in Mississippi. Salary: $15,000 to $20,000 per annum. Engineering and extensive administrative background necessary. Vocational education, industrial engineering, or industrial arts background desirable. Must manage large staff, and cash flow, supervise educational, counseling, and industrial components.

3. Contracts Monitor at the same place in Mississippi. Permanent position for a Certified Public Accountant or experienced contract negotiator. Salary: $12,000 to $15,000 per annum. Works closely with division chiefs in developing budgets for each program component.

4. Industrial Engineer. Full-time industrial/vocational education supervisor for the same client in Mississippi. Will manage technical components of the program, including light manufacturing and Vocational Ed responsibilities. Should have a logical and mechanistic mentality. Salary: $12,000 - $15,000 per annum.

5. Administrative Adviser. Salary: $10,000 per annum. Place: Chicago, Illinois. Client: Conservative Vice Lords, Inc. Will act as administrative counselor to our client and assist in the development of new business enterprises, placing on-going programs on a sound fiscal basis, and developing business/governmental/commercial contacts. MBA required. Outstanding CD opportunity working on the Westside of Chicago.

6. Training Counselor. To work as an adviser to the Conservative Vice Lords, Inc., developing curricula, assisting in the management training programs. Salary: $10,000 per annum. Black female preferred. Degrees in Psychology, Education, plus experience desirable.

7. Assistant Training Director. A large well-established family services organization (private) seeks a male, young, credentialed individual to assist in developing planned parenthood curricula, conducting seminars and administrating a nationwide training program for para-professionals. Salary: $9,000 - $14,000 per annum.

8. Sensitivity Training Supervisor. This same New York-based organization will employ an experienced and successful person in the field of sensitivity training. Should be thoroughly indocrinated in the principles and practices of group training and demonstrate exceptional skill interrelating with people. Graduate degree in the field of applied psychology desired. Salary is open.

9. TransCentury Central Staff seeks an Assistant Accountant. Permanent and full-time position. Salary: Up to $9,000 per annum. Some education and preferably at least two years experience in bookkeeping, payroll, reimbursements, and developing financial statements.

10. Two (2) Executive Secretaries are sought, one for a New York-based firm. Salary range: $7,500 to $10,500 per annum. Black female preferred. Work for a vital, young curriculum development firm, in flashy offices on the UN Plaza. Top-flight skills necessary.

Another Executive Secretary needed to work in the Finance Office of our client in Mississippi, Mary Holmes Junior College. Salary: $7,000 - $7,500 per annum. Will work with the Chief Business Manager of the College and in close association with five other TransCentury Associates.

11. TransCentury seeks to identify two top-flight Black educational executives to work as project managers in New York City, managing the introduction of new teaching machines and curriculums into public and private educational systems. Must have a college degree, experience in teaching and educational administration. Some selling experience desirable. Salary: $13,000 - $17,000 per annum. Permanent full-time job working with a new organization.

New Project--Barss, Reitzel and Associates

TransCentury signed an agreement with Barss, Reitzel and Associates to conduct interviews in 50 cities across the country under the Barss, Reitzel prime contract with the Office of Economic Opportunity for interviewing the poor and their leaders to determine attitudes toward community action programs.

Pending Project--New TransCentury Foundation Migrant Services Program

New TransCentury Foundation recently submitted to the Office of Economic Opportunity a proposal for the creation of a nationwide migrant services program during 1969 to:

--Stimulate better service of the migrant needs by working with local and national organizations as well as developing the capacity among the migrants themselves to relate to available services.

--Make individual referrals of migrants needing help to agencies that can and should be helpful to them.

--Conduct a national research project to collect basic demographic information and programmatic data about on-going programs, with the aim of improving these programs.

--Work with the Employment Service to find home-base employment and training opportunities for returning migrants.

--Prepare proposals and guidelines for future action programs to promote the welfare of migrants.

We propose to accomplish the above through the establishment of five mobile field teams that will travel with the migrants around the country, and through a central office in Washington, D.C.

Completed Project--OEO/YOU

On December 15, 1968, TransCentury completed its research project for the Office of Economic Opportunity, examining 100 Summer Youth Programs in nine cities across the United States.

Note: Elsie Simons welcomes contributions to the Newsletter from any employee or project office.

January 10, 1969

The Editor
The Miami Times
6740 N. W. 15th Street
Miami, Florida

Dear Sir:

We are sending you, under seperate cover, a copy of our Fall issue of New South. We are sure you will find the article "Violence in Miami! One More Warning" quite interesting and informative.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/mv

TELEPHONE 224-1269

FLORIDA DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS

STATE OFFICE BUILDING · 620 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32304

LOUIE L. WAINWRIGHT, DIRECTOR

October 20, 1965

RECEIVED
T 25 1965
CLASSIFICATION - PAROLE DEPARTMENT
UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Mr. John O. Boone, Chief
of Classification and Parole
United States Penitentiary
Terre Haute, Indiana 47808

Dear Mr. Boone:

Reference is made to your letter dated October 13, 1965, listing three questions to which you requested answers.

"The Florida Division of Corrections is a separate agency and is concerned with correctional area interest. The Florida Probation and Parole Commission is also a separate agency and concerns itself with parole and probation duties," and is located in the Doyle Carlton Building, Tallahassee, Florida.

"Very few, if any, of our classification departments are staffed by social workers. Prime emphasis in these areas is derived from training in the fields of psychology, criminology, and more exacting and specific training than is generally acquired via social work background. I might add that Florida State University has an excellent criminology program and the majority of our staff has been trained in this very outstanding university."

We do not use, at this time, an examination basis for employment in our classification departments. The Florida Division of Corrections in cooperation with Florida State University has an intern program that has been most helpful in recruitment of staff. Examinations are good, but we feel that an intern program gives us much better insight for potential staff in this area.

We encourage special or advanced training both on the institutional level and in formal university work. Many of our classification officers are working on advanced degrees. The Florida system also encourages a broad base of institution awareness in respect to the duties and functions of other departments within the various institutions.

I trust that these answers will be of some value to your research. If we might provide additional information, please call upon us.

Incidentally, if you are ever in Florida, we would certainly welcome a visit by you.

Sincerely yours,

FLORIDA DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS

L. L. Wainwright

LOUIE L. WAINWRIGHT
Director

LLW:pc

STATE OF OREGON
OREGON STATE PENITENTIARY
2605 STATE STREET
SALEM, OREGON 97310

August 1, 1966

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE WARDEN

Dr. Chester Chiles, Associate Professor
Department of Corrections and Criminology
Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Indiana 47801

Dear Doctor Chiles:

In compliance with the request of Mr. John O. Boone, Chief, Classification-Parole, United States Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Indiana, I am enclosing a copy of a mock Case History Summary such as would be compiled shortly after an inmate's commitment to this institution. In addition, you will find attached a mock Annual Progress Report, and a Return Parole Violator Report, on the pseudonym individual.

In addition to these formalized documents, the Central File records contain on-going reports as follows:

Interview Request: Inmates have these forms freely available to them in their living quarters. They direct them to whatever staff member they feel can assist them with their problem at hand. The staff member acting on the request notes the action taken and adds appropriate comment. These forms are then placed in the inmate's Central File.

Inmate Work Report: This report is completed by the inmate's Work Supervisor each month. The report is discussed with the inmate, and then sent to his Central File record.

Report Of Violation Of Institutional Rules: This form is self-explanatory; the form is sent to the Central File record in its completed state.

OSP Form No. 219 (Revised) White Copy and Yellow Copy: These forms are used by the Mail Censor to refer any questionable piece of mail to or from the inmate. Any significant attitude change, family change, problem area, etc., noted through inmate correspondence is made a permanent part of the Central File record by use of this form.

Copies of the above referred to forms are also enclosed. Inasmuch as all such documents become permanent parts of the inmate's record here, the information they contain is available for careful review by all committees and staff members concerned with programming for the inmate. In addition to these formalized reports, employees frequently submit special memorandums to an inmate's file, as such would be considered pertinent to long-range planning and understanding of the inmate. All employees are thoroughly schooled in the emphasis we place on a current, meaningful Central File record on each inmate. Our Central File records serve as a thorough, current, on-going accumulation of material reflecting the nature of the inmate's relationships and progress with the institution.

I hope the above and enclosed information will be of assistance to you in developing your case book for training purposes. If I can be of additional assistance to you in this undertaking, please let me know.

Very truly yours,

C. T. GLADDEN, Warden

Enclosures

O. S. P. No. 1

Oregon State Penitentiary

INTERVIEW REQUEST

STATE YOUR REQUEST IN DETAIL.

To: _____ Date: _____

I request _____

_____ _____ _____

Block Officer's Signature | Name and Number | Work Assignment | Cell No.

Action Taken: _____

Date: _____ _____

Staff Member

O. S. P. No. 5 (Revised)

INMATE WORK REPORT

Report for the Period of: _____

Name: _____ No.: _____ Work Detail _____

Kind of work performed: _____ Length of my supervision: _____

ELEMENTS	RATING	SYMBOLS	
Attitude	_____	Excellent	E
Application	_____	Very Good	VG
Initiative	_____	Good	G
Cooperation	_____	Fair	F
Quality of work	_____	Unsatisfactory	U
Quantity of work	_____		

Does this man exercise care in the use of equipment and tools? (Explain) _____

_____

Is he wasteful and careless with use of supplies? (Explain) _____

_____

Is he interested in his own self-improvement? (Explain) _____

_____

How does he get along with other inmates? _____

_____

Employees? _____

Do you consider him trustworthy? _____

Do you think he is suitable for further reduction in custody: _____

Give such comment here as you think will help us to better understand this man, his work and attitude:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____
Foreman or Supervisor

Notice

Care must be exercised in completing this form accurately and in detail for every inmate assigned to your detail. It must be turned in to your Supervisor on the last day of each month.

C. T. GLADDEN, Warden

THIS IS A

- ☐ Regular monthly report
- ☐ Recommendation for M. G. T.
- ☐ Recommendation for M. P.
- ☐ Recommendation for Raise in M. P.

O. S. P. No. 3

REPORT OF VIOLATION OF INSTITUTIONAL RULES

Oregon State Penitentiary

Date: _____

TO THE WARDEN

I, _____, hereby charge _____ _____

Institution Number _____, with violation of Institutional rules and regulations on or about _____, the circumstances are as follows:

(Time) *(Date)*

Respectfully submitted,

_____

Reporting Employee

Instructions Above Must Show Where, How, When and What Occurred. Give Details.

Action of Disciplinary Committee

Date: _____

INMATE PLEAD: _____ FOUND: _____ The Following Action Is Recommended:

APPROVED:

_____

Warden

(Original to Inmate's File)
(1st Copy to Employee's File)
(2nd Copy to Board of Parole)
(3rd Copy to Warden)

_____
Date

To: Deputy Warden (I.T.) Name _____ O. S. P. No. _____

Attached letter TO approved correspondent NO YES

_____
Name Address

is referred for the following reason: (page ____ para. ____ line) or the following _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____
Censor

_____

Disposition: Date: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____
Employee

O. S. P. No. 219 (Revised)

_____
Date

To: Deputy Warden (I. T.) Name _____ O. S. P. No. _____

Attached letter FROM approved correspondent YES NO

_____
Name Address

is referred for the following reason: (page ____ para. ____ line) or the following _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____
Censor

Disposition: Date: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

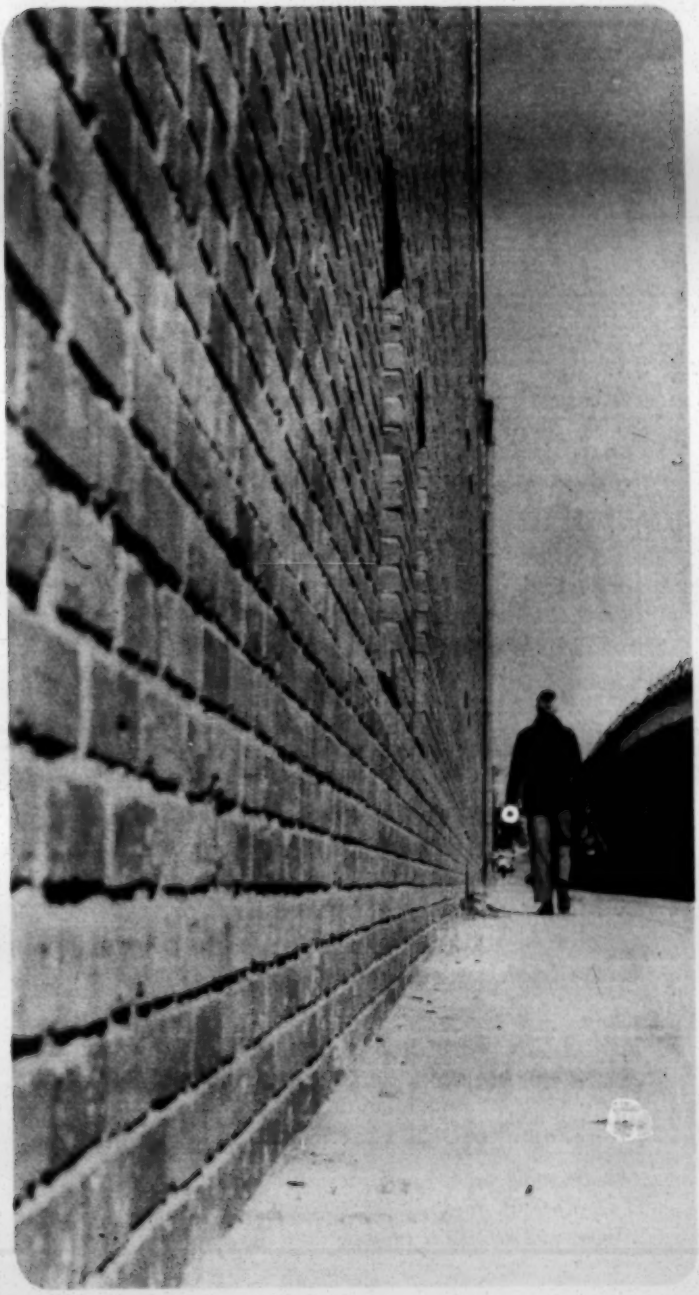
_____

_____

_____

_____
Employee

O. S. P. No. 219 (Revised)



For the ex-con, too often there is no home

So, you think we've got a modern society?

Listen.

In some ways, in some places, we're still in the shadow of the middle ages.

If you don't believe it, go down to the penitentiary and find some poor guy who's just paid his debt to society.

Follow him through the clanking gates to the fresh air and streaming light of his "freedom."

Keep tailing him. But don't be too disappointed if his path doesn't lead to home.

For ex-cons, too often there is no home.

Jobs, money, food and shelter are scarce.

Follow this man and you follow desperation.

For 65 per cent of those who are released from prison the walk is too long and too hard. It is a lonely walk that can lead back through the clanking gates.

Blame it on criminal inclination?

You might. But consider this:

How long could you live with a few bucks in your pocket, and no friend to turn to? How many doors slammed in your face could you endure before you revolted against the society to which you had "paid your debt."?

Listen again.

At a time when few cared, a Methodist clergyman named Alston Wilkes helped freed prisoners find acceptance and self-respect. He stood higher than a church steeple to outcasts and former inmates who could find little comfort or human warmth.

Today, there is an organization honoring him . . . the Alston Wilkes Society. It seeks to enlarge the work he began.

It works to . . .

. . . find jobs for ex-inmates;

. . . help them gain understanding and acceptance;

. . . help them rebuild their families;

. . . stimulate public support for the Department of Correction's programs of rehabilitation.

It is the only organization in South Carolina which carries the work of the Department of Corrections beyond the prison gates. However, it is no mere experiment. For years, many other states have had substantial programs of this kind.

A beginning has been made in our state, with the aid of a few church and civic groups. But for such a program to become big enough to do the job, far more support is essential.

The Alston Wilkes Society is *your* opportunity to walk with the man who has paid his debt to society. Your dollars and your concern with the problem can help return this man to productivity and good citizenship.

The Alston Wilkes Society
P. O. Box 867
Columbia, S. C. 29202

You are cordially invited to become a member of South Carolina's only Society to help in the understanding and aid of former prisoners —

Types of Membership

- ☐ $3.00 Individual
- ☐ $10.00 Institutional or Group
- ☐ $25.00 Business or Industrial
- ☐ $100.00 Sustaining
- ☐ $500.00 Patron

Contributions are tax deductible.

Name _____

Address _____

CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM QUESTIONNAIRE

1a. State_____ b. Institution_____ 3. Case No._____

2. Name of Offender_____ 4. FBI #_____

5. Address_____
State City State

6a. Date of Offense_____ c. Date of Release_____

b. Date of Arrest_____ d. Date of Conviction_____

7. Offense: On indictment_____

On verdict_____

On guilty plea_____

8. Aggravating/mitigating circumstances_____

9. Jurisdiction:_____
District/County

10. Name of Judge:_____

11. Attorney: Court appointed_____ 12. Property involved:

Hired by defendant_____ Nature_____

None_____ Value_____

13. Prior Criminal Record: Date_____Charge_____Disposition_____

14. Inmate:

a. Birthdate_____ b. Race_____ c. Sex_____

d. Marital Status_____ e. No. of Siblings_____

f. Church affiliation_____

Military service: g. Branch_____ h. Time served_____

i. Type of discharge_____

15. Skills: a. Unskilled_____ 16a. Grade completed_____

b. Skilled_____ b. EGS_____

c. Professional_____ c. IQ_____

16. Family: Father Living ___yes ___no Father's Occupation_____

Mother Living ___yes ___no Mother's Occupation_____

Father's education status_____
Mother's education status_____

17. Victim: Age_____ Sex_____ Race_____

Marital Status_____ Occupation_____

18. Inmate's Institutional Record: (Summarize disciplinary & training record)_____

_____

PAROLE SYSTEM QUESTIONNAIRE

1. State_____ 3. Case No._____

2. Name of Offender_____ 4. FBI #_____

5. Address_____
Street City State

6a. Date of Offens _____ c. Date of Release_____

b. Date of Arrest_____ d. Date of Conviction_____

e. Date Supervision terminates_____

7. Offense: On indictment_____

On verdict_____

On guilty plea_____

8. Aggravating/mitigating circumstances_____

9. Jurisdiction:_____

10. Name of Judge:_____

11. Attorney: Court appointed_____ 12. Property involved:

Hired by defendant_____ Nature_____

None_____ Value_____

13. Prior Criminal Record: Date_____ Charge_____ Disposition____

1 . Parolee:

a. Birthdate_____ b. Race_____ c. Sex_____

d. Marital Status_____ e. No. of Siblings_____

f. Church affiliation_____

Military service: g. Branch_____ h. Time served_____
i. Type of Discharge_____

15. Skills: a. Unskilled_____ 16a. Grade completed_____

b. Skilled_____ b. EGS_____

c. Professional_____ c. IQ_____

16. Family: Father Living___yes___no Father's Occupation_____

Mother Living___yes___no Mother's Occupation_____

Father's education status_____
Mother's education status_____

17. Victim: Age_____ Sex_____ Race_____

Marital Status_____ Occupation_____

18. Parolee's Institutional Record: (Summarize disciplinary & training record)_____

_____

February 1, 1968

Mr. Willie Edward Stephen
Reg. Number - 25555 - C Dormitory
C/O Warden
Federal Correctional Institution
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Will:

I talked to Gwen today and your situation is clearer to me. I have also talked to Betty.

Should the Detaining Authorities pick you up on the 14th, I believe you can get bond, pending the disposition of your Georgia case. If not, you will be released to the Guidance Center, I believe in March, which will be a very good deal.

Betty, Gwen and I will see a lawyer for you Monday.

Good luck.

John O. Boone

JOB/vmb

Week of April 21, 1969

J. B. L
return to BL

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADOPTS CODES
FOR DRUG ADDICTS, LAW OFFENDERS

WASHINGTON -- Persons with a history of drug addiction and law offenses are now officially recognized as "handicapped" and will be served as such in all manpower programs, Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz has announced.

Identification codes for the two groups have been added to a list of more than 50 different handicaps which make a worker eligible for special services through the Federal-State Public employment offices.

"Applicants in these categories need every possible assistance in their search for employment and in their efforts to make themselves employable," Secretary Shultz said.

Guidelines for use of the new codes are being furnished to the more than 2,000 local public employment offices which handle most of the Nation's manpower services.

The coding system recognizing certain handicaps of jobseekers so they may be dealt with more effectively dates back to the 1930's. The previous two additions were made in 1963 when mental retardates were given a separate coding, and in 1966 when alcoholics were recognized as handicapped.

Most of the earlier codes emphasize strictly physical disabilities, such as amputations, blindness, heart and respiratory ailments.

For those who meet the requirements of one of the handicap codes, the employment service undertakes specialized job development, often persuading employers to modify arbitrary hiring requirements or to adapt the work environment to the capabilities of particular individuals.

Physical and mental impairments limit the work activity of 16 million Americans 17 years of age and over, not counting those handicapped by alcoholism.

(MORE)

During 1968, 544,000 handicapped people registered for jobs with local public employment offices -- 12,000 more than in any previous year. Non-agricultural job placements of the handicapped, totaling 323,000, hit a post-World War II high.

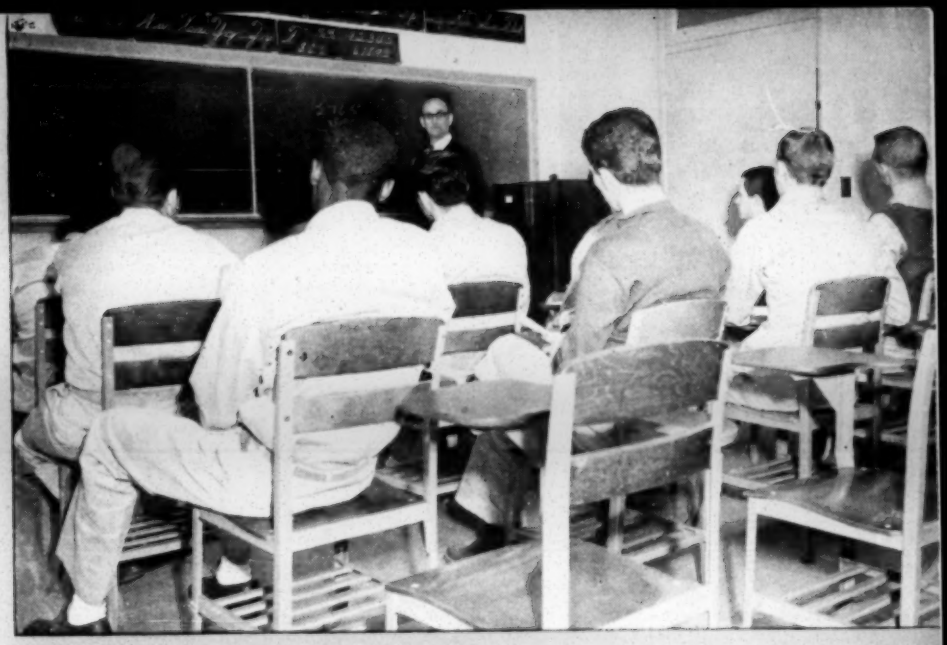
Referrals of rehabilitated persons from State vocational rehabilitation agencies to the employment service in 1968 rose to 34,800, three times the number of such referrals a decade ago.

The issuance of handicap codes for alcoholics, drug addicts and law offenders is part of the intensified effort to serve the disadvantaged hard-core unemployed under the impetus of the manpower programs.

Unemployed parolees and all other law offenders who can't get jobs because of their prison records will be given intensive special assistance under the new codings, as will drug addicts and alcoholics.

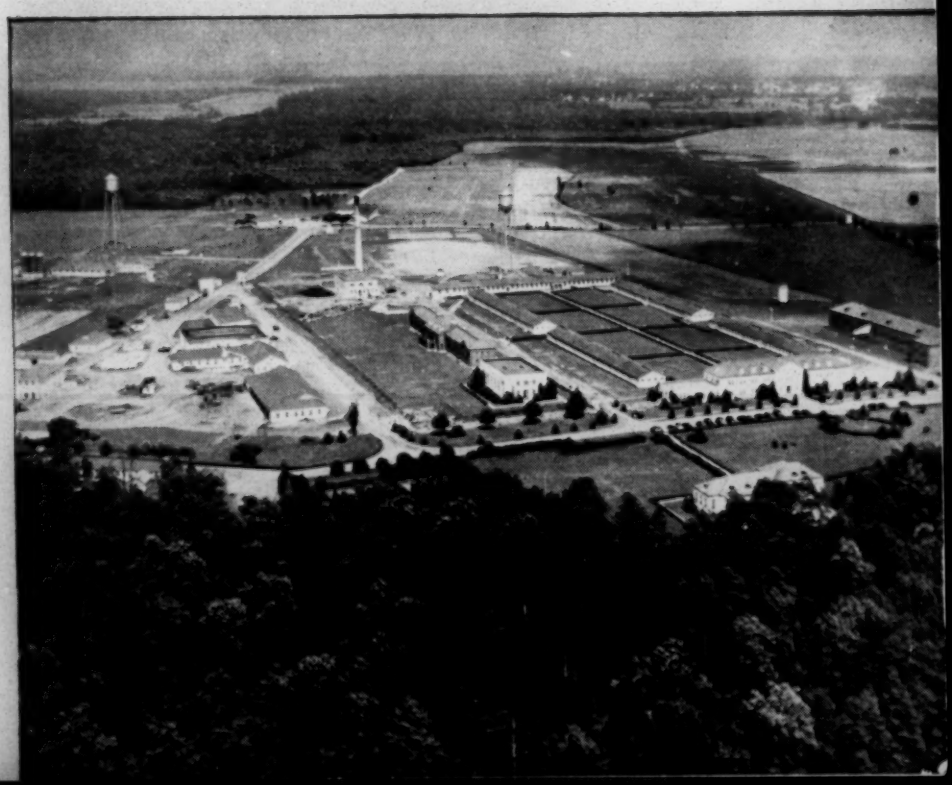
To meet the increasing needs of serving all categories of handicapped workers, the U.S. Training and Employment Service is developing new materials for use by State employment security agencies in training additional personnel to deal with this group.

# # #



PETERSBURG VIRGINIA

FEDERAL REFORMATORY



AMERICAN TEAMWORK WORKS

National Urban League, Inc.

Southern Regional Office
78 MARIETTA STREET, N.W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303 • AREA CODE 404 – 688-8778

CLARENCE D. COLEMAN, *Director*

President
LINDSLEY F. KIMBALL
Senior Vice-President
RAMON S. SCRUGGS
Vice-Presidents
JOHN H. JOHNSON
LOUIS E. MARTIN
MARTIN E. SEGAL
Secretary
ERSA H. POSTON
Treasurer
IVAN C. MCLEOD
Assistant Treasurer
LESLIE N. SHAW
Executive Director
WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.
Deputy Executive Director
MAHLON T. PURYEAR
Honorary Trustees
WILLIAM H. BALDWIN
ROBERT W. DOWLING
LLOYD K. GARRISON
THEODORE W. KHEEL
HENRY STEEGER
Board of Trustees
Morris B. Abram
Mrs. Max Ascoli
Joseph M. Baird
Mrs. Haley Bell
Eugene H. Buder
Walker Cisler
Kenneth W. Clement
John S. Hayes
Sophia Y. Jacobs
Martin D. Jenkins
John H. Johnson
Lindsley F. Kimball
Mrs. Arthur B. Krim
Robert Lazarus, Jr.
John G. Lewis, Jr.
Henry A. Loeb
Lawrence W. Lowman
Brian G. Manion
Louis E. Martin
Mrs. O. Clay Maxwell, Sr.
Ivan C. McLeod
Mrs. Leo M. Mervis
G. William Miller
Joseph J. Morrow
Edward C. Myers
James F. Oates, Jr.
Everett P. O'Neal
Peter Ottley
Henry G. Parks, Jr.
Ersa H. Poston
Samuel D. Proctor
Hobson R. Reynolds
Henry J. Richardson, Jr.
Ramon S. Scruggs
Martin E. Segal
Leslie N. Shaw
Louis Simon
Mrs. Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
William J. Trent, jr.
Leonard Woodcock
Frank H. Wyman
Clayton R. Yates
Dwight R. Zook

E. K. JONES VISTA TRAINING CENTER

May 10, 1967

Dear VISTA Volunteers:

In behalf of the National Urban League, Inc., and the E. K. Jones VISTA Training Center staff, I would like to congratulate each of you upon your graduation from the Atlanta VISTA Training Cycle IV.

It has been, through this past six weeks, a long hard road to achieve the title "VISTA Volunteer". I am sure that each one of you is aware of the tremendous responsibility that is now being placed upon you for the next year in serving your country with dedication and the skills which have been offered to you during your training. You have now placed yourselves, through work, learning and adjustment to hardship in the position of servant to a community in the southeastern region of the United States.

The entire staff feels that you will be successful not only because of your work performance in the training cycle, but also because of the interest and motivation you have displayed during this six-week period.

Again, in behalf of the entire staff, let me extend to you wishes for the best of success; and we look forward to hearing from you through the work accomplished in your community.

Sincerely,

David A. Dammann

David A. Dammann
Training Center Director

Affiliated with National Social Welfare Assembly, National Conference on Social Welfare
Contributions to the National Urban League are tax deductible

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

The National Urban League is a professional non-profit, non-partisan community services agency, founded in 1910, governed by an inter-racial Board of Trustees, that uses for the benefit of the entire community, the processes of education and community organization to improve working and living condition affecting the culturally and economically disadvantaged, to foster healthy race relations and increased understanding among people.

EUGENE KINCKLE JONES VISTA TRAINING CENTER

The VISTA Training Center in Atlanta was named in honor of a former National Urban League Executive Secretary, Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones, who contributed his time and talent toward helping the poor. E. K. Jones was teaching in a high school in Louisville, Kentucky when he was approached to work with the Committee on Urban conditions among Negroes in New York City. He took a year's leave of absence and reported for duty on April 10, 1911. He never went back. The National Urban League became his life work. Mr. Jones served as Executive Secretary from 1914 until 1941, during which time he directed the development and growth of the Urban League in its efforts to help the poor.

TRAINING CENTER SITE

The E. K. Jones VISTA Training Center site is located on the Old Gammon Seminary Campus in Southeast Atlanta. Gammon Theological Seminary was founded in 1883 for the purpose of providing trained Christian leadership for the great body of Negro people in America. Bishop Henry White Warren of the Methodist Episcopal Church was the first to undertake the task of organizing the Seminary. Mr. E. H. Gammon of Batavia, Illinois, a layman whose name the Seminary bears, gave the funds that made the Seminary a reality, and the Rev. Wilbur P. Thirkield, later a bishop, was the Seminary's first teacher and first president.

From the very beginning the Seminary has played a vital part in the life and progress of Negroes in America. It has provided leaders of highest caliber who have served in varied capacities.

VISTA WASHINGTON STAFF

Acting Director, VISTA . . . . . William Cook
Acting Regional Administrator . . . . . Glenn BlackBurn
Director of Training Division . . . . . Kenneth Harper
Training Officer, Field Evaluation & Placement Officer . . . . . Eugene Johns
Projects Officer . . . . . James Lay

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
EXECUTIVE OFFICES
55 East 52nd
New York, New York 10022

Lindsley F. Kimball . . . . . President

Whitney M. Young, Jr. . . . . Executive Director

Mahlon T. Puryear . . . . . Deputy Executive Director

Frank L. Stanley, Jr. . . . . Associate Director Education Department

Southern Regional Office
78 Marietta Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Clarence D. Coleman . . . . . Director

J. Harvey Kerns . . . . . Associate Director

Herman M. Sweatt . . . . . Associate Director

K. B. M. Crooks, Jr. . . . . Assistant Director

David A. Dammann . . . . . Assistant Director

Talmadge Fowler . . . . . Assistant Director

Barbara I. Whitaker . . . . . Assistant Director

Benjamin F. Lewis . . . . . Field Representative

John J. Mallett . . . . . Training Placement Officer

Peter N. Mayfield . . . . . Training Placement Officer

Margaret Hall . . . . . Field Work Coordinator

William T. Briscoe . . . . . Assistant Field Work Coordinator

Mittienell Wheeler . . . . . Administrative Assistant Office Manager

Reba T. Greenwood . . . . . Administrative Assistant

Myrtle T. Mickens . . . . . Administrative Assistant

Hector N. Black . . . . . Field Work Supervisor

Joan C. Browning . . . . . Field Work Supervisor

Cameron W. Jackson . . . . . Field Work Supervisor

Jewel John . . . . . Field Work Supervisor

Jeanne F. Clark . . . . . Secretary

Madolyn W. Faulkner . . . . . Secretary

Bridgett Ramsdell . . . . . Secretary

Ena L. Sanders . . . . . Secretary

Gloria Massey . . . . . Secretary

Annie L. Laidler . . . . . Secretary

Lucille Weaver . . . . . Head Resident

George Malone . . . . . Resident Assistant

Clinton Warner, M. D. . . . . Physician

E. K. JONES TRAINING CENTER, CYCLE IV

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ATLANTA, INC.
101 Marietta Street Building, Room 400
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Helen Kane
Jean Kennedy
Kathy Kennedy
Barbara Ingle
Greg Smith
Shelar Wilson

TOWN BOARD OF HOBSON CITY, ALABAMA
21 Park Avenue
Hobson City, Alabama 36201

Donna Martin
William Martin

CONCERN, INC.
U. S. O. Building
1729 Assembly Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Andy Dickinson
Greg Herbert
Betty Lundquist
Nancy Luschen

METROPOLITAN ACTION COMMITTEE
804 Stahlman Building
Nashville, Tennessee 37201

Joyce Hewitt
Edward Irwin
Linda Robinson
Tom Winne
Carol Wisniewski

GREENVILLE COUNTY COUNCIL FOR COMMUNITY ACTION, INC.
117 Cleveland Street
Greenville, South Carolina 29601

Chris Beach
Joe Doyle
Margaret Doyle
Rick Morris
Nelson Rios
John Turner

CARROLL SERVICE COUNCIL
People's Bank Building
401 Adamson Square
Carrollton, Georgia 30117

Hal Burns
Penny Nolan

GAINESVILLE HALL COUNTY ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ORGANIZATION, INC.
Office # 2, Federal Building
P. O. Box 458
Gainesville, Georgia 30501

Pat Costello
Joan Moyer
Lillie Snyder

SKILLS SPECIALISTS AND CONSULTANTS

Kenneth Harper
Training Officer
VISTA – Washington

David A. Dammann
Training Director

Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Project
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Dan Sweatt, Director
Office of Governmental Liasion
Mayor's Office, City of Atlanta

Charles David Hughes, Director
ACTION, Inc.
Athens, Georgia

Phyllis Maass, Director
Project FUTURE, Inc.
Athens, Georgia

Si Kahn, Assistant Director
Carroll County Service Council, Inc.
Carrollton, Georgia

William Briscoe
Atlanta Urban League

LIBERTY COUNTY

Clarence William, County Agent
Hon. Paul Caswell, Judge, Superior Court
Eunice Stafford, Public Health Nurse
Alfreta Adams, County Home Economist
Alonzo Austin, Coastal Area Planning and Development Commission

Charles Maxell
Liberty County Community
Action Program

Clarence Williams
Focus, Inc.

Levi Terrill, Director
Pittsburg Neighborhood Service Center

Sam Baxter, Director
Job Corps, EOA

Glenn Blackburn
Acting Regional Director
VISTA

Johnny Robinson
Community Development
Mayor's Office
City of Atlanta

Cleveland Sellers,
Program Director
SNCC

Clint Rodgers, Director
South Fulton Neighborhood Service Center

K. B. M. Crooks, Jr.
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Office
National Urban League

Barbara Whitaker
Assistant Director,
Health and Welfare
Southern Regional Office
National Urban League

Nina Jacobs, Assistant Head
Circulation Department
Georgia State College Library

Miss Andrea Wynn
Planned Parenthood, Inc.

Mrs. Elsie Carson
Home Management Technician
ACTION, Inc.

Morris McClure
Community Organization Specialist
ACTION, Inc.

Arthur W. Ash
Community Organization Specialist
ACTION, Inc.

Mrs. Gene Backey
Center Director
Jackson County, Georgia

Mrs. Margaret Anglin
Center Director
Morgan County, Georgia

Nancy Green
Public Health Nurse
Jackson County, Georgia

Beulah Tipton
Public Health Nurse
Morgan County, Georgia

John Gandy
Social Security Representative
Athens, Georgia

Mrs. Louella Catchings
Neighborhood Youth Corps Counsellor
ACTION, Inc.

Mr. Otis Victrum
Neighborhood Youth Corps Counsellor
ACTION, Inc.

Miss Mary Collier, Director
Family and Children's Service
Clarke County, Georgia

Mr. Christian Mulroy
Chaplain
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

FIELD ASSIGNMENTS

Trainees visited the following VISTA projects in the Metropolitan Atlanta Area:

ANDERSON PARK SCHOOL TUTORIAL PROJECT

Volunteers: David Blanton
Rex Bradley
Linda Huffman
Marcie Lorke
Marilyn Michaelson
Marguerite Miller

HILLCRESS HOMES COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION PROJECT

Volunteers: Charles Mosby
Alan Rollins
Ron Sievers

MARTEX HOMES PRE-SCHOOL PROJECT

Volunteers: Janice Rushin
Terri Johnson

PEOPLES TOWN INFORMATION CENTER

Volunteers: Mike Lowder
Stephen and Margaret Melsh
Chris Warden

CABBAGE TOWN TUTORIAL AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION PROJECT

Volunteers: Eleanor Ambrose
Tom Bolling
Ted Carpenter
Suellan Krabill

The following agencies cooperated as field placements:

The Atlanta Urban League, Inc.
239 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
Director: Harold N. Arnold

Bethlehem Community Center
9 McDonough Boulevard, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
Director: Robert E. Shrider

Butler Street YMCA
22 Butler Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Area Committee to Improve Opportunities Now, Inc.
590 North Milledge Street
Athens, Georgia
Director: Charles David Hughes, Jr.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ATLANTA, INC.

East Central Neighborhood Service Center
486 Decatur, Street, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
Director: George Dodd

Edgewood Neighborhood Service Center
1723 Boulevard Drive, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
Director: Samuel Russell, Jr.

Nash-Washington Neighborhood Service Center
247 Ashby Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia
Director: William Fowlkes

Northwest (Perry Homes) Neighborhood Service Center
1927 Hollywood Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia
Director: Charles Greenleaf

Pittsburg Neighboorhood Service Center
933½ McDaniel Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia
Director: Levi Terrill

Price Neighborhood Service Center
1127 Capitol Avenue, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
Director: Jeffery Heard

Sum-Mec Neighborhood Service Center
65 Georgia Avenue, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia
Acting Director: Miss Omie Dixon

Job Corps Screening and Recruitment Office
118 Marietta Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia
Director: Sam Baxter

Women in Community Service
136 Marietta Street, N. W.
Athens, Georgia
Director: Mrs. W. F. Weaver

YC 171

STATE OF ILLINOIS

YOUTH COMMISSION

INTER-OFFICE MEMO

DIVISION OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS
A. M. Monahan
Superintendent
SHERIDAN, ILLINOIS

TO: Illinois Youth Commission

DATE January 18, 1966

RE: [redacted]

This case is being presented with the request that parole planning be initiated and that Notice of Eligibility be sent. As we are also desirous of allowing [redacted] to start school at Ottawa Township High School on January 24, 1966, we are also requesting that an Authorized Absence Pending Parole be granted.

The possibility of [redacted] being reenrolled in high school has been discussed with Mr. Willey, Superintendent of Ottawa High School, and he has indicated a willingness to accept [redacted] pending the arrangement of a plan for [redacted] to work off his 24 detention hours.

This matter has also been discussed with Mr. Donald Zaun, Field Services Supervisor, and he has indicated no objections to [redacted] being placed on Authorized Absence Pending Parole.

Leonard H. Stidley
Supervisor of Social Services
1-18-66

LHS:bjc

REMARKS AND COMMENTS:

1. N.O.E. approved
2. AAPP approved with concurrence of [illegible] AAPP for purpose of enabling [illegible] to enroll in school as of 1-24-66

Walter S. Kempfe
P. B. Somerville
Richard Shore

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—YOUTH AND ADULT CORRECTIONS AGENCY

EDMUND G. BROWN, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY

SOUTHERN RECEPTION CENTER AND CLINIC

13200 SOUTH BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

NORWALK, CALIFORNIA

August 1, 1966

Dr. Chester Chiles, Associate Professor
Department of Corrections and Criminology
Indiana State University
TerreHaute, Indiana

Dear Dr. Chiles:

Attached are copies of our clinic studies completed at this reception center. We hope that this information will be of help to you in collecting case material. In that each boy is here only one month, we have no case material describing on-going relationships between boys and our staff.

Very truly yours,

Jack B. Clarke
Superintendent

Robert L. McKibben
Assistant Superintendent

RLM:vcr

Attachment: 3 Case Summaries
cc: John O. Boone, Chief of Classification-Parole
United States Penitentiary
Terre Haute, Indiana 47808

THE FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT OKEECHOBEE

WILLIAM M. SULT, Superintendent

P. O. Box 1207
OKEECHOBEE, FLORIDA
33472

RECEIVED
AUG 3 1966
CLASSIFICATION - PAROLE DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF PRISONS

AUGUST 1, 1966

MR. JOHN O. BOONE, CHIEF
CLASSIFICATION - PAROLE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF PRISONS
UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA 47808

DEAR MR. BOONE:

IT WOULD BE A PLEASURE TO PARTAKE IN THE RESEARCH PROJECT YOU OUTLINED IN YOUR LETTER DATED JUNE 30, 1966, AND PERHAPS BARRING UNFORESEEN EVENTS WE WILL EVENTUALLY BE ABLE TO COMPLY WITH YOUR REQUEST. HOWEVER, AT THIS TIME YOUR REQUEST FINDS US EXTREMELY SHORTHANDED, AND IN THE PROCESS OF INITIATING AND IMPLEMENTING A HIGHLY COMPLEX STATE-WIDE AFTERCARE PROGRAM WHICH HAS MULTIPLIED OUR ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES BEYOND ANYTHING WE COULD FORE-SEE AND AT THE SAME TIME LEFT US GROSSLY UNDERSTAFFED NOT TO MENTION THE FACT THAT VACATIONS ARE UPON US. THE RESULT BEING THAT I HAVEN'T THE HEART AT THIS TIME TO SADLE A MEMBER OF MY STAFF WITH ONE EXTRA DUTY NOT DIRECTLY INVOLVED WITH THE FUNCTION OF THIS INSTITU-TION. IT IS WITH REGRET THAT I MUST AT THIS TIME TABLE YOUR REQUEST. PERHAPS IN THE NEXT SIX MONTHS IT CAN BE CONSIDERED.

MR. JOHN O. BOONE, CHIEF AUGUST 1, 1966

WITH BEST WISHES FOR ALL SUCCESS IN YOUR FINE RESEARCH EFFORT, I REMAIN

SINCERELY,

W. M. SULT
SUPERINTENDENT

PAW/LG

STATE OF MISSOURI

Training School for Boys

Walter S. DeClue, Superintendent

BOONVILLE, MISSOURI

July 29, 1966

RECEIVED
AUG 2 1966
CLASSIFICATION - PAROLE DEPARTMENT
UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY

Mr. John O. Boone, Chief
Classification - Parole
United States Penitentiary
Terre Haute, Indiana 47808

Dear Mr. Boone:

This is to acknowledge your letter of June 30, 1966, to Mr. Walter S. DeClue, Superintendent, requesting materials.

In the second paragraph, you stated you would like for the information to reflect what had been done in the case, based on goals and objectives set for the individual student to accomplish in preparation for his return to the community.

There are tentative goals, or plans, set forth in the Admission Summary. However, other than in the: III. SOCIAL HISTORY, (B) Personal, (3) Tentative Placement Plan, the final goal and placement plan is set forth in the Progress Report by the boy two to three months prior to his release. We do not maintain a record of counseling sessions to give us a record of any changes in goals or plans, or new goals or new plans.

I am including a handbook given each new boy explaining our grading system and regulations, a copy of a boy's written request for a transfer from a Cottage or Work Force assignment, which is retained and placed in his official folder.

Due to the heavy case load, it has been, and continues to be impossible for the caseworkers to set up counseling sessions. They do counsel with each boy requesting such contacts.

Our case work per se, is very limited. They contain only the bare essentials for use as a concise, permanent record for the use of Placement Officers, and the official Training School Board, who are only lay people and do not want a long drawn out professional type case. They want a brief, concise, lay language type Admission Summary and Progress Report. This seems to work well in the areas where needed (although it

may be lacking in the recorded staff contacts, counseling data, etc.) and seems to serve our needs very well.

I hope the information is what you were asking for. Should you like other information in this matter, please feel free to write at any time.

Sincerely,

Marshall R. Rogers

Marshall R. Rogers
Casework Supervisor

MRR:ar

Enclosures

HAND BOOK FOR BOYS

Missouri Training School for Boys
Boonville, Missouri

HAND BOOK FOR BOYS

Missouri Training School for Boys
Boonville, Missouri

MARCH, 1965

The Training School for Boys was established in 1889 in Boonville, Missouri. The School consists of over 600 acres and offers to you a varied program of vocational, academic and recreational activities. The purpose of this handbook is to give you a quick glance at the total program so that it will be possible for you to feel at home during your stay here.

You were committed to this Institution by a juvenile division of one of the Circuit Courts of Missouri. This court loses all jurisdiction over you at the time of commitment. It will be explained to you in this handbook how you can earn your release, but first of all, let us consider why you were committed here. It was the opinion of the Court that if you continued that type of behavior in your community, you would get into very serious trouble. You were sent here to reconsider yourself and your life, to try to figure out what sort of person you really were, and what sort of person you want to be, and to make the necessary changes in your behavior, to make your life go in the direction which you want it. If you want to do the right thing, to go back home and make a good adjustment in community living, you will find that

the people working at this Institution will do everything possible to help you. If, however, you do not want to change, you will find that you will have a great deal of difficulty and as a result stay longer in the School. You can, of course, appear agreeable on the surface, and yet, underneath, make no real change. But in every case, it is up to you, we can't help you if you do not want to be helped.

You will find there are many rules and regulations here, some of which seem unimportant and others downright silly. However, each and every rule has been found over the years to be necessary; we want you to get used to living by rules here, so that when you return to your home you will have formed some rules of your own to live by.

It does not really matter which assignment you have here as far as your progress is concerned. Our primary concern is to teach you the responsibility of a job, to accept supervision and direction, to stick with a job through good days and bad days and to learn to work with other people, so that when you leave here, if you have been sincere, you will have established a basis for getting along and holding a job.

You will note that visiting and correspondence is limited only to members of your immediate

family—no girl friends and no uncles, aunts or cousins. This is not because we do not like these relatives and friends, but rather because it is very important that you gain an understanding of your parents, and for them to understand you so that when you return home they will be able to have a better relationship with you.

We are aware of the fact that when you come here, you are a little puzzled, hurt, confused and in many instances surprised because the court really did send you here. We want you to realize that the way you feel is the same way the boy felt who came in the day before, or the one who will come in tomorrow. The way a person talks, the way a person thinks, is really what a person is, so think, think, think, about your behavior, and omit talking of your past behavior, which resulted in your commitment. During your stay here learn, that all forms of actions have their place in human behavior, but there is a time and place for each activity. There is a good feeling about good clean living and good clean thinking.

When you are admitted to the School you will be asked a few questions for the record and will then be taken to the hospital or infirmary where you will be given a shower, a physical examination, sent to the Tailor Shop for clothing and

placed in the Reception Cottage where you will live for a few days. While in the Reception Cottage, you will be given Mental and Personality Tests and be seen by the Chaplains and members of the Classification Committee. Your Reception Cottage supervisors will go over this booklet with you and explain to you the general rules and regulations of the institution and will help you to begin your life at the Training School. These men are interested in your problems and are willing to help you, but you must give them the opportunity by expressing your problems to them. During this period in Reception Cottage you will find that it will be more rigid, more confining, than at any other time during your institutional life. This is because we don't know you, we wonder what kind of person you are, the kind of person you really want to be, and exactly how you are going to conduct yourself. Therefore, during the days when we are becoming acquainted you are going to find that you will be closely supervised and it is necessary that you cooperate by conforming strictly to the rules and regulations as requested by your supervisor. After a period of time in Reception Cottage you will appear before the Classification Committee or your case worker and will be assigned to a cottage and to a work assignment.

COTTAGE LIFE

You will live, work and play in the cottage along with a group of other boys. In approximately half the cottages there will be a housemother and a housefather who will assist you in making a good adjustment in this cottage. During the days you will go out to work, or to school on an assignment which has been given you by the Classification Committee. During the evenings you will have recreation in the Cottage or in the Gym, watch television, shower, dress and take care of all your personal needs under the supervision of the cottage parent.

You must write a letter home every week to your parents at the specified date. You must use the stationery provided by the institution. Permission is only given for one letter per week, unless there is some special reason why you should write another. Such permission must be given from the Superintendent's office. If you write a letter that is not considered suitable for mailing, it will be returned to you to be rewritten, or turned over to the Superintendent's office or the Social Service for disposition.

If you have not acquired the habit of smoking, you are to be commended and there should be no

reason to start now. As you know, tests have proven, and recognized medical authorities state, that smoking can be harmful to your health. Smoke periods posted on your bulletin board are limited to the following:

After breakfast, in the middle of the morning, before lunch, after lunch, in the middle of the afternoon, before supper, after supper and before you go to bed.

In your life in the institution you will find that there are certain behavior problems with set punishments. These problems are considered by the institution to be extremely serious; for example, tattooing. We are concerned about the harm that it does to you and the disfigurement of your body, and this often makes it more difficult in finding employment when you are released or paroled. For this reason, fourty-five (45) days of poor time is given for tattooing. For an escape, or an attempted escape, you are placed in restriction and given up to ninety (90) days poor time. It would be well for you to carefully consider that there will be problems, however, regardless of what problem or problems you may be involved in, we want to impress upon you, that lying will only get you into further trouble. It is considered that a person who will tell the truth is on the way

to becoming a good man and failure to tell the truth will only result in your being forced to tell one lie after another. For lying there is a standard punishment of at least two (2) weeks poor time. We are considerate of the fact that boys are boys and that there are arguments and squabbles between boys. We frown upon this behavior and we are going to do everything we can to make you become more tolerant of others and grow up enough so that these do not occur. However, should they occur, explain the circumstances and you will find that you will be treated fairly whether or not you are guilty of the offense as charged.

COMMISSARY

A boy may spend $1.50 per week at the commissary. Cigarettes are limited to four packages per week. Specific information regarding this is listed on the back of the boys stationery.

This institution has no provision for providing spending money and it must come from your parents. Money received from your parents will be deposited to your account and you will write a commissary check for the amount you wish to spend and this will be taken off your account in the business office.

Money sent to the school for you should be sent in the form of a money order to avoid loss.

GRADING SYSTEM

The grading system in use here at TSB was initiated in 1948, and has continued to function with only minor changes in procedure since that time. This system was devised whereby a boy committed to TSB on an indeterminate sentence could, by his good behavior, attitude, and conduct, set his own rate of progress toward ultimate release to the community living.

It is a system based on the assumption that each boy is different in his needs, desires, and ability to adjust. Therefore, the need for individual ratings becomes essential in the evaluation of a boy's progress, adjustment and time for release.

Each cottage supervisor, work force supervisor, and teacher gives each boy, under his direction, a weekly mark in conduct, attitude toward authority, work habits, cooperation, and initiative, on a weekly progress card.

Each boy is marked on a five point scale: Excellent, Good, Average, Fair, and Poor. A new boy is automatically placed in "C" Class under the weekly progress system when he arrives. With average progress, he can be expected to be promoted to "B" Class in four months; subsequently to "A" Class in four months. If his progress rat-

ings are good he may be promoted after three months in each class. With excellent ratings he would warrant promotion in two months. Fair ratings would hold a boy five months in each class, and with poor ratings, he would make no progress, and the future outlook would be questionable.

At the end of each month, the progress cards are sent to the Social Service Office where they are averaged and a composite grade marked on the monthly progress sheet. This information is presented to the Classification Committee during the special monthly meeting. Each boy, designated by Social Service for promotion or placement consideration, appears before the Classification Committee. All factors being considered, the Classification Committee, either gives approval or disapproval of the promotion or placement objective.

All boys whose placement objective date is set, must have a progress report written on him by the case worker in Social Service. This, in turn, when completed, is handed to the Institutional Placement Officer (Clerk) who follows the placement procedure.

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

The Social Service Department was established as a neutral area whereby a boy could, without fear of recourse, discuss his problems, air his complaints, and seek assistance from his assigned caseworker in the Social Service Department.

The case worker, in turn, handles the problem, complaint, or whatever it might be, in a confidential manner, and refers it to the proper staff member or department. Needless to say, a boy has the privilege of talking with the case worker at any time, on any problem and every consideration will be shown him, and his confidence will be kept.

This department has the added responsibility of securing all needed data on all boys committed, such as social, medical, academic, behavioral, maintaining a complete record and case history on each boy. All material on pre-classification, counseling, placement progress reports, medical, psychological, psychiatric, work force, school, cottage and numerous other materials are maintained in the Social Service Department.

The material on each boy is maintained and kept accessible for authorized personnel only.

CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE

The Classification Committee is composed of staff members designated by the Superintendent to assume the responsibility of making the treatment program a meaningful and effective instrument. This committee is composed of two chaplains, case workers, Corrections Officer III (in charge of Cottage Life) and Corrections Officer III (in charge of Work Details) and the Chairman. Final action of the Committee is made on the basis of a vote by the members requiring only a simple majority. In case of a tie vote, the Committee Chairman has the deciding vote. The Committee meets each week, usually on Thursdays, to assign new boys, to reassign placement violators, shelter cases, make transfers on work and cottage assignments, as needed.

Any boy has the privilege of submitting a "Request for Transfer" to the Classification Committee, either for a different cottage or work force assignment. When a boy is under discipline action or in poor time assessed by the Discipline Committee, his request will be returned to his Cottage

Supervisor, with the notation of "Poor Time." If his request is acceptable, he will be brought before the Classification Committee to make his request in person.

The Committee meets once each month in special meeting for the purpose of considering promotions and placements. The Classification Committee may be called into special session by the Committee Chairman, or as requested by the Superintendent.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING

A full-time Protestant Chaplain and a part-time Catholic Chaplain are available to counsel with you on spiritual problems. When you are admitted to the School, you will be visited by one of the Chaplains within twenty-four (24) hours after your arrival. You may, by requesting through your cottage supervisor, visit the Chaplain of your choice in his respective office in the Chapel Building for spiritual counseling. Bible classes are held in the cottages during week nights, and you may attend these classes on a voluntary basis. You will be required to attend church services every Sunday.

WORK DETAILS

Every boy should have the personal satisfaction of seeing a job "well done." In this School we have developed a work program designed particularly for boys. The program consists of an assignment to a detail such as: Paint Force, Farm Force, Plumber, Auto Mechanics, Barber Shop, and many others, so that each boy may have an opportunity to become creative with his hands; that he may know the reward of accomplishment. Every boy is given a series of tests while in Reception Cottage to determine what line of work he is best suited for. The Classification Committee assigns boys to their jobs on the basis of these tests, keeping in mind every boy's request. All boys will be assigned a work detail (or school) and be under the supervision of an officer (or teacher) experienced to give him the rudiments of that vocation.

Your accomplishments on your work detail are graded and this grade has a direct bearing on the length of your stay here. The more effort you put into your work, the greater will be your immediate reward in a shorter length of stay here, also, GREATER will be your opportunity to find and hold a job when you are released on placement.

All boys will receive as they become eligible for placement a vocational certificate from the State Board of Education, showing the amount of apprentice work they have done in their field. This certificate acts as a good recommendation to an employer as you seek a job in your community. The more "stick-to-it-ness" that a boy shows towards his job, the more he will accomplish.

This School has worked out a program with the State Park Board, making it possible for a selected group of boys to earn money during their stay here, so they might have some money to get started on placement. This work consists of State Park maintenance away from the School for the boys that show the most interest in making something of themselves. A boy must be here for at least two months, with good cottage and work grades, must be clean, well-mannered, and show the greatest respect for others. The Park Board will pay each boy $15.00 monthly; $10.00 of which will be kept in a savings account until placement, the other $5.00 will be available for him to spend for commissary. This job on the Park Force is to be considered an HONOR ASSIGNMENT.

You will find that there are many people interested in your welfare, your cottage parents, your work detail supervisor, the case workers, the Chaplains, and in short anyone on the campus working in our program. These individuals will be happy to work with you and to help you to help yourself.

PAROLE AND PLACEMENT

After you are considered eligible for placement by the Staff here at the Training School you will be referred to the Board of Training Schools for Placement.

The Board considers all of your case history, including your previous home life, delinquency record, medical reports, school reports, etc., to form a basis for a plan for your return to community living.

At the time of your placement approval you will be given the names of two men:

One will be your Placement Officer, who will be the legal representative between you and the Training School Board.

The other, your Sponsor, a friend from your own neighborhood, who will act as counselor, or a guide post, to help you in your adjustment to home activities.

Both of these men are dedicated to your best interest. They believe that every boy should have an opportunity to show his friends and neighbors that he has learned to play by the rules. They believe that they can help you overcome some of the difficulties you might meet by providing supervision, not "snoopervision."

These two men are available to you twenty-four (24) hours a day in case you encounter any problems, or have any questions. You are expected to take advantage of their willingness to help you by calling on them periodically to discuss your adjustment.

You must remember, however, that this parole or placement is merely a continuation of your commitment to the Training School, and will be revoked if your return to community living cannot be successfully accomplished by you under the placement program.

The length of your parole or placement will be determined directly by the amount of success you have in adjusting to community living. This decision, on the length of your parole or placement, rests with your Placement Officer.

FURLOUGHS

When a boy has been at the Training School for six months and is in B Class with average or better grades, he is eligible for a week-end visit home with his parents or the home where he is going to live on placement.

This privilege is not provided for by law and, therefore, it is necessary that the Superintendent have a letter in the boy's file addressed to the Superintendent stating:

1. That they want him to come home for a visit.

2. They will be responsible for him while he is away from the institution.

3. They will see that he returns to the institution at the designated time.

4. That round trip transportation will be provided by the parents or responsible party.

5. The boy's failure to return to the school at the designated time would make him ineligible for placement consideration for one year from that date.

Printed By
PRINTING DEPARTMENT
Missouri Training School

MISSOURI TRAINING SCHOOL for BOYS

Boonville, Missouri

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE (or interview) Date---------- 19--------

Through Officer in charge of cottage- The undersigned boy requests assistance

from ----------on the following problem:

Full Name ---------- ----------No.----------

Statement of Officer in charge:

Cottage Supervisor

DISPOSITION Date---------- 19 ----

MISSOURI TRAINING SCHOOL

Admission Summary

COMMITMENT NAME: [redacted]
True Name: [redacted] Louis Andrew
Address: 1338-A Elliott Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Phone: Jefferson 1-3210
Date of Birth: 8-26-50
Place of Birth: St. Louis, Missouri
Race: Negro
Age: 15

NUMBER: 3-6942
Court: Circuit - Juvenile Division
County: City of St. Louis
Judge: McMihlian
Offense: Delinquency
Date of Admittance: 1-21-66
Length of Sentence: Indeterminate

8-16-63	St. Louis, Mo.	Alleged bicycle theft (2 counts).	Sent warning letter.
9-1-63	St. Louis, Mo.	Alleged flourishing a deadly and dangerous weapon. Obtained a .22 caliber rifle and threatened to kill Claude McRobert, age 17.	Released to parents with warning. Case closed.
12-7-63	St. Louis, Mo.	Alleged stealing. Stole one pair of sunglasses from an unlocked auto.	Released with warning.
11-24-64	St. Louis, Mo.	Theft and flourishing of 2 deadly and dangerous weapons. Stole a revolver and derringer from the father and brother and brought them to school.	Disposition pending.
2-4-65	St. Louis, Mo.	Attempted auto theft, driving without a license. While in the company of five youths attempted to drive a 1951 Buick without a driver's license. Ran into a Dodge, causing damage to the Dodge.	Committed to T.S.B. on 3-22-65. Sentence suspended. Released to parents on probation.

II. CIRCUMSTANCES OF PRESENT OFFENSE:

During the period of March 22, 1965, and December 28, 1965, Louis was involved in the theft of four autos in St. Louis, Missouri. They were a 1956 Chevrolet, stolen 4-22-65; a 1962 Chevrolet, stolen 8-2-65; a 1954 Oldsmobile, stolen 8-11-65; and a 1964 Corvair, stolen 12-14-65. He had also been referred to the Court for tampering with an automobile, falsified his age to obtain a state operator's license, and driving without a state operator's license.

Louis states that on the eveing of January 9, 1966, he and Roy Dowdy, age 18, flashed a revolver at a cab driver in St. Louis, Missouri, and attempted to rob him. This robbery was not accomplished as the driver drove off. Later the same night Louis and Dowdy were picked up by the St. Louis Police for being intoxicated in the streets, causing a disturbance and resisting arrest. Louis admitted his involvement in the above incidents and was held in Detention until

II. CIRCUMSTANCES OF PRESENT OFFENSE: (Cont.)

January 20, 1966. [redacted]

There are no available records concerning the above accident.

On January 20, 1966, the order of 3-22-65 was set aside and Louis was committed to T.S.B. by the City of St. Louis Juvenile Court for an indeterminate period of time.

He was admitted to T.S.B. on January 21, 1966.

III. SOCIAL HISTORY:

(A) Family Background:

(1) Father: [redacted] age 45, was born in Brookfield, Mississippi. The actual extent of his education is unknown, but it did not exceed the 8th grade. He had a previous marriage. No children were born to this marriage which ended in a divorce. He married the mother in April, 1946. Five children were born to this union. He is employed by the Banjo Iron Works. He is not known to drink to excess. He is a regular attending member of the Baptist Church. He has no known police record.

(2) Mother: [redacted], age 38, was born in Artesia, Mississippi, on 4-15-28. She graduated from the 8th grade. The mother married the father when she was 18 years old. This is her first and only marriage. She is a regular attending member of the Baptist Church. She is not known to drink to excess or to have a police record.

(3) Step-Parents: None.

(4) Brothers and Sisters:

Wilbert Gene [redacted], age 20, employed, lives in the home.
Lorraine Marie [redacted], age 17, 11th grade, Beaumont High School, St. Louis, Missouri.
Milton Andrew [redacted], age 10, 4th grade, Divoll Elementary School, lives in the home.
Linda Sue [redacted], age 9, 3rd grade, Divoll Elementary School, lives in the home.

(B) Personal:

(1) Education: Louis graduated from the 8th grade at Curtis Elementary School in St. Louis, Missouri. He began the 9th grade at Vashon High School in St. Louis, Missouri, but was transferred to McKinley High School due to the bringing of guns to the school. During this same year he was again transferred, this time to the Beaumont Tutorial High School where he finished the 9th grade and began the 10th grade. He was truant and found the school work difficult. On January, 1964, on a Standard Test Louis rated grade 6.9 in Reading, 6.0 in Language, and 7.7 in Arithmetic.

III. SOCIAL HISTORY: (Cont.)

(B) Personal: (Cont.)

(2) Work Experience: Louis has worked for the Mel-Borne Produce as a laborer and for the Job Corps in the United States Record Center. He also has worked for a super market.

(3) Tentative Placement Plan: Louis would like to return to St. Louis, Missouri, to live with his parents and continue his education. He would also like to obtain part time employment.

(4) Religion: Louis states he was baptized into the Baptist Religion and attends church regularly.

IV. EXAMINATIONS:

(A) Medical: 1-21-66

Height: 6'2"

Weight: 192 lbs.

Blood Test: 1-21-66, Negative

Past Condition: Never been hospitalized in the past. No operations and no fractures.

Present Dondition: Good.

(B) Psychological:

California Short-Form Test of Mental Maturity:

Date: 1-25-66 I.Q.: 86
Language Data I.Q.: 77
Non-Language Data I.Q.: 94
Intelligence Grade PlacementScore: 7.8

California Test of Personality - Elementary, Form A:

Date: 1-25-66 Total Adjustment: 50 % Tile

Tests administered by the St. Louis Board of Education:

11-1-61	Lorge-Thorndike	C.A.:	11.2	M.A.:	10.3	I.Q.:	94
11-9-62	Lorge-Thorndike	C.A.:	12.2	M.A.:	10.8	I.Q.:	92

The test results places Louis at the lower limits of the normal range.

V. CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION:

2-5-66 Assigned to T Cottage and ½ day a.m. T Work Force and ½ day p.m. School (9-2).
4-16-66 Transferred from ½ day a.m. T Work Force to ½ day a.m. Paint Force.
6-1-66 Transferred from ½ day a.m. Paint Force and ½ day p.m. School (9-2) to ½ day a.m. Paint Force and ½ day p.m. School (10).

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

(A) 1-7-65 Juvenile Court Face Sheet, St. Louis Juvenile Court
(B) 3-3-65 Social Investigation, St. Louis Juvenile Court
(C) 1-3-66 Supplementary Report, St. Louis Juvenile Court
(D) 1-22-66 Developmental Record, completed by the sister, Lorraine Clayborne
(E) 2-10-66 School Transcript, McKinley High School, St. Louis, Missouri
(F) 2-10-66 School Transcript, O'Fallon High School, St. Louis, Missouri
(G) 1-21-66 Medical Examination, T.S.B.
(H) 1-25-66 Psychological Tests, T.S.B.
(I) 2-5-66 Classification Material, T.S.B.
4-16-66
6-1-66
(J) 6-1-66 Social Service Office Interview with Louis

Lillian [redacted]

6-1-66

cw

MISSOURI TRAINING SCHOOL

Admission Summary

COMMITMENT NAME: [redacted], JR., AUGUST FANCOURT
True Name: [redacted], Jr., August Fancourt
Address: 4014 Marine Ave., Creve Coeur, Mo.
Date of Birth: 12-29-49
Place of Birth: St. Louis, Missouri
Race: White
Age: 15

NUMBER: 3-6878
County: St. Louis
Court: Circuit - Juv. Div.
Judge: Weinstein
Offense: Delinquency
Date of Admittance; 11-24-65
Length of Sentence: Indeterminate

Approx. 1963	St. Louis County, Mo.	Burglary of a residence while in the company of his step-brother.	Released to father and step-mother.
5-23-63	St. Louis County, Mo.	Burglary of a residence. Stole $9.00, transister radio, Timex watch and an old lawn mower.	Placed under the supervision of the juvenile officer. Released to father and step-mother.
8-13-63	St. Louis County, Mo.	Bicycle theft.	Returned bicycle to owner.
2-4-65	St. Louis County, Mo.	Auto theft (1955 Chevrolet), runaway from home of grandmother, and truancy.	Committed to Boys' Town of Missouri 2-4-65. Released 6-4-65 to grandmother.
Approx. 10-5-65	St. Louis County, Mo.	Runaway from home of grandmother and truant from school.	Held in Detention. Released to father and step-mother.

The offense of 10-5-65 was not noted in the Court Record received from Jackson County. It was furnished by August in an interview.

II. CIRCUMSTANCES OF PRESENT OFFENSE:

There are no Court records available.

August stated that while living with his [redacted] and step-mother in Creve Coeur, Missouri, he and his step-sister, Dian[redacted], age 15, stole about seven (7) cars.

On or about November 21, 1965, August and his step-sister, Diana [redacted] age 15, stole a 1958 Chevrolet in Creve Coeur, Missouri. August abandoned the car in Dawn Valley. His step-sister was attempting to siphon gas from a Mercury. They hid in the field without being apprehended. August was later picked up by the St. Louis County Police, questioned and admitted his involvement in the above incident.

II. CIRCUMSTANCES OF PRESENT OFFENSE: (Cont.)

He was placed in [redacted] Louis County Detention Center.

On November 22, 1965, August was committed to T.S.B. by the St. Louis County Juvenile Court for an indeterminate period of time.

He was admitted to T.S.B. on November 24, 1965.

III. SOCIAL HISTORY:

(A) Family Background:

(1) Father: August Fancourt [redacted] Sr., age 45, was born 11-9-20 in St. Louis, Missouri. His first marriage was to the mother. Four (4) children were born to this union, which ended in a divorce. The father's second marriage was to a Mickey [redacted] No children were born to this union, which ended in a divorce. His third marriage was to a Helen [redacted] Four (4) children have been born to this union. He is currently unemployed. August states his father attends the Baptist Church occasionally. He is known to drink occasionally and has no police record. He is not considered to be mentally ill.

(2) Mother: Lorren ([redacted] No information is available from the Court Record. August states his mother's first marriage was to the father. Four (4) children were born to this union, which ended in a divorce. Her second marriage was to Edward Jennings. Two (2) children have been born to this union. She completed the 9th grade. Themother is known to drink occasionally and has no police record. She is presently living in the state of California (the exact address is unknown).

(3) Step-Parents: Mickey [redacted], the step-mother. There is no Court record information on her, but August states his step-mother's first marriage was to Mr. [redacted] Three (3) children were born to this union, which ended in a divorce. Her second marriage was to the father. No children were born to this union, which ended in a divorce. She later remarried Mr. [redacted] The step-mother attends the Lutheran Church occasionally. She is known to drink occasionally. She has no police record and is not considered to be mentally ill.

Helen [redacted] age 37, was born 12-26-28 in Gideon, Missouri. She completed the 12th grade. No further court information on the step-mother. August states [redacted] step-mother is presently employed by a meat company. Her first marriage was to a Mr. [redacted] Her second marriage was to Alfred [redacted]. Two (2) children were born to this union, which ended in a divorce. Her third marriage is to the father. Four (4) children have been born to this union. The step-mother attends the Baptist Church occasionally. She is know to drink to excess. She has no police record and is not considered to be mentally ill.

III. SOCIAL HISTORY: (Cont.)

(A) Family Background: (Cont.)

(3) Step-Parents: (Cont.)

Eddie [redacted] the step-father. There is no court information available on the step-father. August states that his step-father's first and only marriage is to the mother. There have been two (2) children born to this union. He and the mother are presently living in the state of California (the exact address is unknown).

(4) Brothers and Sisters:

Jerry [redacted] age 18, employed, with with grandmother in Maryland Heights, Missouri.
Dennis [redacted] deceased at age 5, cause unknown.
Cindy [redacted] age 8, lives with mother in California.
Dale [redacted] age 5, pre-school, lives [redacted] home of the father and step-mother, half-brother.
Terry [redacted] age 4, pre-school, lives with father and step-mother, half-brother.
Brian [redacted] age 2, pre-school, lives with father and step-mother, half-brother.
Allen [redacted] age 1, pre-school, lives with father and step-mother, half-brother.
William [redacted] age 4, pre-school, lives with mother and step-father, half-brother.

One other child has been born to the mother and step-father, but the name and age is unknown.

Dona [redacted] age 17, student, lives with step-mother, half-sister.
Earline [redacted] (Married name unknown), age 16, married, lives [redacted] Maryland Heights, Missouri, half-sister.
Chuck [redacted] age 11, student, lives with step-mother, half-brother.
Margie [redacted] age 18, student, lives with grandmother in Maryland Heights, Missouri, half-sister.
Alfred [redacted] Jr., age 17, known to the Court, lives with grandmother in Maryland Heights, Missouri, half-brother.
Dianna [redacted] age 15, student of the Missouri Training School for Girls, half-sister.
Linda [redacted] age 10, student, [redacted] with grandmother in Maryland, Heights, Missouri, half-sister.
Douglas [redacted] age 7, student, lives with grandmother in Maryland Heights, Missouri, half-brother.

III. SOCIAL HISTORY: (Cont.)

(B) Personal:

(1) Education: August began his education in the Lutheran School System in St. Louis County, Missouri. He transferred to the Public School System in the third grade. August received poor grades and repeated the fourth grade. He was suspended in the seventh grade for truancy and stealing.

(2) Work Experience: August states he has worked as a farmer's helper. He has also worked in a garage and has done odd jobs around the neighborhood.

(3) Tentative Placement Plan: August states he would like to live with his mother. If this is not possible he would like to live with his father and step-mother and secure full time employment.

(4) Religion: August states he was baptized into the Baptist religion and attends church regularly.

IV. EXAMINATIONS:

(A) Medical: 11-24-65

Height: 5'8"

Weight: 125 lbs.

Blood Test: 11-24-65, Negative

Past Condition: Never been hospitalized in the past.

Present Condition: Good.

(B) Psychological:

California Short-Form Test of Mental Maturity:

Date: 12-27-65 I.Q.: 90
Language Data I.Q.: 80
Non Language Data I.Q.: 99
Intelligence Grade Placement Score: 8.8

California Test of Personality - Elementary, Form A:

Date: 12-27-65 Total Adjustment: 5 % Tile

Test administered by Boys' Town of Missouri - St. James, Missouri: January, 1965, WISC I.Q.: 96

Report from St. Louis County Health Department states that "August is functioning within the low average range of intelligence but his potential is that of bright normal ability.

V. CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION:

12-11-65 Assigned to Barton Cottage and Neville Force.
3-19-66 Transferred from Barton Cottage and Neville Force to Cuivre River Park Camp (3-15-66).
4-7-66 Returned to T.S.B. from the Cuivre River Park Camp and placed in the Adjustment Unit.
5-7-66 Assigned to C Cottage and C Work Force.

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

(A) 11-24-65 Social Study, St. Louis County Juvenile Court
(B) 11-14-63 Court Order, St. Louis County Juvenile Court
(C) 1-11-65 Correspondance from St. Louis County Health Department to D.J.O., St. Louis County Juvenile Court
(D) 5-12-65 Correspondance from Boys' Town of Missouri to D.J.O., St. Louis County, Missouri
(E) 5-20-65 Recommendation for Release from Boys' Town of Missouri, St. James, Missouri
(F) 12-29-65 Official Transcript, Hoffman High School, St. Anns, Missouri
(G) 11-24-65 Medical Examination, T.S.B.
(H) 12-27-65 Psychological Tests, T.S.B.
(I) 12-11-65 Classification Material, T.S.B.
3-19-66
4-7-66
5-7-66
(J) 4-7-66 Runaway Report, T.S.B.
(K) 5-18-66 Social Service Office Interview with August

Lillian [redacted]

5-18-66

cw

MISSOURI TRAINING SCHOOL

Progress Report

INSTITUTIONAL NAME: [redacted] IKE O'NEAL NUMBER: 3-6438 DATE: 8-10-65
Alias: [redacted] Ike O'Neal
Present Assignment: ½ day a.m. Craft Shop
½ day p.m. Academic School
California Group I.Q. 77

I. CUSTODIAL:

Ike has no misconduct reports on his record.

His progress has been recorded as follows: One month, fair plus; two months, average; two months, average plus; and one month good.

II. SOCIAL:

Ike corresponds with his mother, Mrs. Dorothy [redacted]. He has received only $1.00 since being admitted to TSB to spend on commissary. To date, he has had no visits. He was unable to take his July furlough because his mother did not provide transportation.

III. PLACEMENT PLAN:

Ike desires to be released to live with his mother, Mrs. Dorothy [redacted] 322 Boost Street, Slater, Missouri.

He plans to continue his education when released. The lad is presently attending the 5th grade here at TSB.

IV. TREATMENT:

Ike has been treated on an out patient basis in the hospital for colds and chapped lips. He has also had several teeth extracted. Ike has not required hospitalization and appears to be in good physical condition at the present time.

V. TRAINING:

Ike has had assignments on Academic School and Craft Shop. He is presently assigned to ½ a.m. Craft Shop and ½ day p.m. Academic School (5th grade) and is making average progress on his assignments.

VI. CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION:

The Classification Committee has set his placement objective for October, 1965.

RS:ma

Robert Smart
8-10-65

MISSOURI TRAINING SCHOOL

Progress Report

INSTITUTIONAL NAME: [redacted] ROBERT WILLIAM NUMBER: 3-6424 DATE: 7-12-65
Present Assignment: Barber Shop
I. Q. Calif. Group: 89

I. CUSTODIAL:

Robert has had no misconduct reports on his record.

His progress has been recorded as follows: four months, average; and one month, average plus.

II. SOCIAL:

Robert corresponds with his parents, Mr. & Mrs. Emil [redacted] 1920 College Street, [redacted] Missouri, and receives mail regularly from them. The telephone number within the home is [redacted]

Robert has received 5 visits from his parents, and one from his pastor, Rev. Oscar A. [redacted]. He has also received packages and money for his commissary needs from his parents. He will be eligible for a furlough on July 23, 1965.

III. PLACEMENT PLAN:

Robert desires to be released to live with his parents, Mr. & Mrs. Emil [redacted], 1920 College Street, [redacted] Missouri, telephone [redacted]

His intentions upon release are to re-enroll in school.

IV. TREATMENT:

Robert has not required hospitalization while at T.S.B., but has required out patient treatment on different occasions for minor complaints. He presently appears to be in good physical condition.

V. TRAINING:

Robert was first assigned to Walker Force, transferred to School, then reassigned to Walker Force and transferred to the Barber Shop where he is presently assigned and making average progress in his work.

VI. COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION:

The Classification Committee has set his placement objective for September, 1965.

Donald W. Commino

7-12-65

The State of Wyoming
OFFICE OF
Wyoming Industrial Institute
BOX 670
Worland, Wyoming
82401

B. D. KUCHEL
SUPERINTENDENT

GORDON SCHEID
BUSINESS MANAGER

August 3, 1966

Dr. Chester Chiles
Associate Professor
Department of Correctins
and Criminology
Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Indiana

Dear Professor Chiles:

Enclosed you will find two case studies on our former students. I hope that the information contained will be helpful to your study.

If you need any more information pertaining to these cases, please notify us and we will supply you with the needed materials.

Very truly yours,

B. D. Kuchel

B. D. Kuchel
SUPERINTENDENT

BDK/jj

encl.

THE CASE OF BOBBY

Identifying Data

Bobby is a 18-year-old, married, Spanish-American male, born January 3, 1948, in Wyoming, and has no dependents. He was sentenced to the Wyoming Industrial Institute June 3, 1965, from Albany County, Wyoming, to serve an indeterminate sentence for Incorrigibility.

Admittance Social Summary

Bobby came from a family of nine siblings. His father died in 1962, and since that time the family has been receiving help from welfare. Generally speaking, the family is one of social disorganization.

Bobby's case was first referred to the court because of his "inability" to adjust in the junior high school situation. "The school reported he had made threats against his teachers and was in general a disciplinary problem. His attendance was not good. The school complained that he had been frequently reprimanded and disciplined for fighting and obstreperous classroom conduct. Bobby was indicated to be a generally pleasant boy, but not amenable to control and discipline. He had been involved in several gang fights in which the principals were Mexican youths allied against white groups or individuals."

Education

This student completed the sixth grade. He was enrolled in the seventh grade in a southern Wyoming city. Bobby did complete the semester; however, he failed several subjects. When he entered WII he was enrolled in school. He "demonstrated rather good achievement" but was disenrolled for disciplinary reasons before the end of the term.

Psychological Evaluation

Bob was given the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale test. He was classified as dull normal. From an interview, the psychologist surmised that "over-compensating techniques seem to cause Bob interpersonal difficulties and effectively block any reasonable hopes for changes in his attitudes. He cannot get at his problem areas so long as he cannot face evidence of his past behavior difficulties. Intellectual equipment is poorly developed and further efforts to improve his general intelligence do not seem likely. Manual skills could be anticipated but with limited effectiveness. He will not interact unless on his own terms where he can maintain a psuedo role of superiority and dominance."

Work History

Before commitment he had limited work experiences as a ranch hand and as a bus boy.

Institutional Programming

During the first three months of Bobby's commitment, programming was not consistent mainly because he ran away twice. It was very difficult for staff to become involved with him. Although Bobby appeared to be friendly and outgoing, he was reserved. Bobby could get along with staff as long as events went his way. The attitude that he made manifest through different mannerisms was "Bobby first and all others latter."

After Bobby had been here for approximately two months, a tenuous rapport developed between him and a caseworker. The caseworker first saw him on an individual basis and then introducted him into the group situation.

Much of the worker's counseling efforts were directed towards strengthening Bobby's marital relationship and towards vocational guidance. Tentatively, it was planned to bring his wife to the local community, obtaining employment for her, and also arranged for her to continue her education.

These plans failed because Bobby ran away. After he was returned, his caseworker reported the following: "During a personal conference with me, Bobby revealed that he felt the institution was...phoney, we really were not going to let him out and we were not going to bring his wife here. When confronted with the realism of the situation, Bobby would retreat into a shell and seek another avenue of escape, he would try to rationalize his actions."

After Bobby was taken off restriction, individual consultation with his caseworker was discontinued in favor of group counseling. The latter technique proved to be the most influential. In addition, Bobby was assigned work in the laundry. He developed a rapport with his work supervisor. This rapport was effectively utilized in job counseling. From frequent consultations with his work supervisor, the caseworker was able to advise the work supervisor as which vocational direction Bobby should move. This liaison proved to be most valuable.

Present Situation

Bobby is now attending a barber trade school. His wife is with him. This young couple is visited periodically by a counselor from the Wyoming Division of Vocational Rehabilitation.

THE CASE OF JACK

Identifying Data

Jack is a 17-year-old, single, Spanish-American male, born December 10, 1948, in Wyoming. He was sentenced to the Wyoming Industrial Institute January 15, 1965, for Incorrigibility.

Admittance Social Summary

Jack came from a family of six siblings. "When the subject was born his mother was working full time and his father was unable to do much work due to his excessive drinking." Because of this familial situation, Jack was given to his grandparents for care.

Education

Before commitment, Jack attended a special school for mentally slow children. He attended this school for approximately 8 years. Prior to sentencing, he had managed to get himself expelled. Jack was said to have been "arrogant, uncooperative, inattentive in class and (had) a poor relationship with his peers." He was evaluated as having the equivalent of a third grade education.

Psychological Evaluation

From a battery of tests administered, it was asserted that Jack had "rather limited intellectual ability" and that "perceptual-motor impairment was evidenced on both of these measures." Moreover, it was felt that Jack's individual responses to a number of projective techniques suggests that the present level of functioning is being hampered by emotionally upsetting factors. The seat of these conflicts is thought to lie in a poor self-image. There appears to be a great deal of discrepancy between the sought for, or ideal self, and the felt capabilitites, both physically and intellectually."

Work History

Prior to commitment Jack didn't have a work history.

Institutional Programming

As the psychological evaluations so indicated, Jack had a poor self-concept. This distortion became manifested in several ways. He would constantly "hound" certain staff members to the point whereas he became a nuisance; he would do anything in order to please his peers, and he would do things to physically harm himself.

Treatment first began with individual consultation with a caseworker. After a rapport was established, Jack was introduced into the group counseling setting. And, Although he would participate infrequently, positive peer influence and approval proved to have value.

Jack had ambitions of going into occupational fields which were beyond his ability. One of the fields was auto mechanics. In order to let him "feel out" an occupational pursuit, the automotive work supervisor was advised of this situation. The work supervisor was able to work very closely with Jack. After a rapport developed, the supervisor was able to "guide" Jack towards looking at another field.

The most "significant others" in the treatment program of this student were the work supervisors and his caseworker.

Present Situation

Pre-release planning for Jack centered around involving him into a non-technical training program. Such a program was found through the Wyoming Youth Opportunity Center. Jack is receiving training services from this agency.

STATE OF TENNESSEE

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

TULLAHOMA

Enclosed please find two case studies as requested by you. We hope they will be of help to you.

STATE OF TENNESSEE

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

TULLAHOMA 37388

G4 1966

CLASSIFICATION - PAROLE DEPARTM

FRANK G. CLEMENT
GOVERNOR

HARRY S. AVERY
COMMISSIONER

C. B. HAYSLETT
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER

NELL GARLAND
SUPERINTENDENT

CASE STUDY

A case that this school is proud to present as making progress was committed to us four times before we succeeded in accomplishing our goals. This may sound peculiar, but you would have to have known this case, her background and her behavior in this school to appreciate this statement.

Her first commitment was March 5, 1961 at the age of 15. She had married in September 1960 to a 19 year old boy and on December 24 had given birth to a son with definite Negro characteristics. This baby was surrendered to the Welfare Department and adopted in a Negro home. Then she began running around with other men and was sent to us. Her husband was committed to Western State Mental Hospital.

Her family background was very poor. The father was a day laborer, a heavy drinker, and had very little education. Her mother completed only the sixth grade. Her parents were married in 1942 and separated temporarily July 1957, after the mother gave birth to a Negro baby. When this baby was adopted by a Negro family, the parents went back together.

There was little disciplin in the home. They lived in a dirty, three toom shack in the middle of a cotton patch. When the case arrived, she said she had married during "Cotton pickin' time."

She had not attended school regularly, was socially promoted each time and had an IQ of 45. She was brought to this school by two deputy

sheriffs. Her adjustment was slow. She had a very high temper, got mad easily, and continually fussed with the girls. She was not able to get along with a group and was placed in a vocation where she worked partially alone. The was on the press in the laundry. She was very non-cooperative and impudent to supervisors. She was released to her parents January 2, 1962 because it was felt she was no longer capable of further learning in the institution. She remained only until February 16, 1962. Her second commitment was for vagrancy and violation of probation. Again she was running around with Negro men.

No improvement in her disposition was noticed. She was fussy, complaining, making smart remarks about others and still quick tempered. If she were removed from the group immediately when she became angry, she would calm down in a short time.

On April 7, 1963 it was decided to give her a trial in a foster home to see if she could be helped. The person who agreed to take her had worked with the school a long time, in fact had had 14 of our girls through the years. She took a great interest in this case for she wanted her to succeed. She tried to teach her the duties of a home and the community. For a time the girl responded and was happy. Her family began to interfere and wrote letters that her father was not pleased with her placement in a foster home. The girl soon became dissatisfied and ran away. Linda had become 18 on August 29 and felt she was automatically released so went back home to her parents. The court saw fit to return her to the school so on September 4, 1963 she was brought back to us. On September 19 she was allowed to go back into the same foster home as the lady still wanted her. But again she ran away and on October 17, 1963 she was committed to us for the fourth time.

Her behavior this time was worse than in any of the previous commitments. She could not be reasoned with and it took more severe punishment before we could see any improvement. It was pointed out to her she was old enough to begin to think about her future and place in life, particularly how to make a living and support herself.

As we had a stron sewing vocation department and there was a shirt factory near her home, she was appealed to to take sewing and try to get a job in a factory instead of having to go back to the cotton patch.

With the help of the supervisor who gave her individual attention, often taking her on Saturdays and letting her make something special, she began to show an interest. Later she was allowed to make herself a dress for school. She was so proud of it that she began to take an interest in her personal appearance, even to rolling her hair. This she had never done, she preferred it short and untidy. When this happened, her behavior improved. After a time, we felt we had done allwwe could for the girl and it was time to give her another trial at home, with the hopes that she could secure a job at the shirt factory. She was allowed to make her going away outfit.

Her probation officer agreed to meet her at the bus and take her home. This worker wrote back that she did not recognize the girl and had begun to think she was not on the bus when a stranger came up to her and said, "Don't you recognize me?"

When she arrived home, she started living with her husband again but this did not work out so she obtained a divorce in August 1964.

Since then she has remarried and has a child by this marriage. Her case was closed in December 1964.

Neither the Child Welfare office nor the Juvenile Probation office has had any more contact with her. She has not been involved in any serious trouble.

Tennessee Vocational School for Girls

Case Study

Admitted: May 1, 1964

Released: June 17, 1965

Birthdate: July 29, 1947

Offense: Shoplifting

Previous record: Auto theft; placed on probation

Social summary:

Her parents were married in 1930. Their relationship had been a good one with only an average amount of differences. Their formal education terminated in the fifth grade. Neither attended church regularly. From all indications, they were both law abiding citizens and had no court records. They seemingly got along well with this girl when she was at home; however, they didn't seem very interested in her. She was aware of this feeling and had been living with a sister who was unable to provide adequate supervision. Her mother was notified of the trial, but she did not come.

She followed the usual pattern of early development and had very little difficulty getting along with her peers. However, during her adolescence, her conduct and attitude caused her parents anxiety. Her academic progress was slow, but it was felt that she could have been an average "B" student with some help, understanding, and the right kind of environment. She did not drink, but smoked occasionally. She dated occasionally and her relationship with boys her own age seemed to follow the usual adolescent pattern. Most of her leisure time was spent baby sitting and watching television.

She showed remorse while in court for committing the alledged act of shoplifting. She was willing to participate in a rehabilitation program, but did not have a proper home environment. She had shown delinquent tendencies in her early years of development. From all indications, she had shoplifted on numerous occasions previous to her arrest as she was very experienced. She is from a home where no one seems to care and this is another downfall.

While in our school, she took laundry and cooking for a short period of time. It was evident that she needed training which would enable her to be self-supporting upon release. Knowing of her ability, she was placed in cosmeotology. She made excellent grades; passed the state board, and became a liscensed beautician. Upon her release, she was able to get a good job.

As far as her behavior in our school was concerned, she had no difficulty. In fact, she only had one report while here and that was for laughing and talking during television hour. She was chosen queen of the campus by the student body and staff members. She had a very good relationship with the girls and staff as well. Of course, this had a positive effect on the accomplishment of her goals. Since she had few problems and this good relationship, she was able to keep her mind free and concentrate more fully on the improvements that needed to be made. She was also able to ask for help from the staff when she needed it, and she really seemed to appreciate the interest that was shown her. She was a well-mannered versatile girl and was an excellent example to the other girls.

She writes occasionally telling of the things that she is doing. In one of the letters she said, "I often wonder how things would have turned out for me if I hadn't come there and I feel very lucky." The last letter we received was dated March, 1966. She then told us that she was married and expecting a child. She was seemingly very happy and said that everything was going fine.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR COLORED YOUTH
UNIT OF
DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS
BOX 3527
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70807

DALLAS B. MATTHEWS
SUPERINTENDENT

August 11, 1966

Dr. Chester Chiles, Associate Professor
Department of Corrections and Criminology
Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Indiana

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find the case studies that were requested in a letter received from Mr. John O. Boone; chief, Classification-Parole at the United States Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Indiana.

As you will probably notice, the names of the students have been changed or withheld to protect their actual identity. I do hope they will prove advantageous in your program.

If we can be of any further assistance to you, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Very truly yours,

Dallas B. Matthews
Superintendent

DBM:ews

Enclosures

cc: Mr. John O. Boone; Chief, Classification - Parole

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR COLORED YOUTH

August 11, 1966

CASE STUDY NO. I

This is a brief and factual case study of a 16 year old youth whom we shall call Tom. The name has been changed to protect the actual identity of this youth and his immediate family.

REASON FOR COMMITTMENT:

Tom was committed by the juvenile court to a juvenile correctional institution after he had admitted to the theft of more than $1,000 from his employer. Tom had previously been placed on probation for a much smaller offense and his progress had been considered satisfactory (except for one incident of fighting) until the theft of this large sum of money was discovered.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Tom was the second of nine children. He was born illegitimate, and his mother never married.

His mother was born and reared in a rural setting and attained only a sixth grade education. Five of her children were fathered by Tom's father, three by another man and one by a third man. She was domestically employed while Tom was in the institution and supported her family on a $35 per week income.

Tom's father contributed to his support and that of his other four children until the time of his death when Tom was seven years old. It is reported that his father died of leukemia.

Religion seems to have played an insignificant part in the family's life as all members attended church irregularly. Tom reported, however, that he was at one time an alter boy, but went to confession one day and the priest asked him to discontinue his role.

INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT:

Initial interviews and all subsequent interviews indicate that Tom is a likeable youth and has the ability to extract sympathy from most people. He was first assigned to the orientation cottage where he enjoyed the friendship of a considerable number of his peers and supervisors.

The program in the orientation cottage is designed to help the student become acquainted with the routine of the institution. While residing in this cottage; the student is given an opportunity to view the campus, and is given lectures on expected behaviour patterns by various counselors. The student also receives a medical examination, psychological evaluation and a psychiatric evaluation while in orientation. Efforts are made by the staff to determine whether or not a student possess any special skills, ambitions, or goals and attempts are made to place the student in an area where he may develop those skills; or achieve his goals or ambitions.

Tom was found to have an interest in food service and preparation; and after his orientation period was completed; he was assigned to a permanant cottage, allowed to attend school one-half day and work in the dining hall one-half day.

Tom was seen regularly by his counselor once per month and whenever he himself felt that he needed to talk to him. Incidently, he was assigned to a male counselor so that he might gain some male identity.

It should be noted that he was reared in a purely female setting. For fifteen of his sixteen years he was the only male figure in a family of ten females, including a maternal aunt who lived in his home. When he was fifteen years old, his mother gave birth to another boy. In spite of this situation, however, Tom established a very good relationship with his counselor. He is described by his counselor as one who has a pleasant, winning type personality. He was also described as one who had a lot of initiative and ambition and wanted to rise above his present status in life. The counselor also indicated that when he first arrived, Tom seemed to have a considerable amount of concern relative to helping to improve his mother's situation.

After having worked in the dining hall for approximately one year, Tom enrolled in the Waiter-Waitress Course which is offered by the school, and is taught by the dietition. After several weeks of theory, he and the other students in the course were sent out to gain actual experience in a regular restaurant setting. Tom's drive and enthusiasm captured the attention of the manager and he was offered a permanent job when he completed the course. Along with his ability to perform, he also seemed to possess a special ability to get along with people. As a result of this, he was well liked by all of the employees of the establishment. After he completed the course, he was allowed to retain his job while still being confined to the institution.

Due to the nature of the theft which led to Tom's committment, it appeared that the court as well as the community would not welcome his return there. His judge had denied several requests for parole and his case began to seem hopeless. After he had been permanently employed approximately three months, Mr. & Mrs. Jackson, with whom he

worked requested that he be released to them. They liked him and felt that they could help him. Due to their residing in a different community, the court consented to his release to this couple.

There are no reports of any rule infractions nor disciplinary actions by or against Tom while he was institutionalized. He enjoyed a very good relationship with his supervisors and peers and at the same time gained considerable respect from both groups.

The following is an excerpt from a psychiatric evaluation of this youth: "The chronic trauma this boy has dealth with stems from the fact that the mother has had quite a number of children with apparently several different husbands or common-law relationships . . . . He has been extremely frustrated, and has a degree of helplessness in witnessing the advent of quite a number of younger siblings, all sisters, except for one brother. He has had to be "the man in the family" too soon. Yet, in the face of his needs to feel responsible for his mother and help her, he has had considerable disappointment and has been unable to deal in anyway with her about his feelings about her having children this way."

SUMMARY:

This is the case of an aggressive and determined youth who had an overwhelming ambition to overcome his environment. This determination could have well been a factor in his delinquent behavior which included the theft of a large sum of money. Fortunately, Tom was able to form positive relationships with those people who could help him to achieve some of his goals and he has thus far been able to adjust satisfactorily to the larger community.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR COLORED YOUTH

August 11, 1966

CASE STUDY NO. II

This is a brief and factual case study of two siblings (girl age eleven, boy age ten) who were committed to this institution as neglected children. The names have been withheld in order to protect the childrens' real identity.

From information provided us by the committing court, we know that these children were greatly deprived of any real parental care, they were not sent to school regularly, and that they had learned to be very close and protective of one another if any force threatened their physical well being. It was felt to be significant that the youth were quite mannerly and respectful of one another and authority figures.

The goals or objectives of the institution for these youth were set as follows: (1) to provide them with responsible adult leadership with which they could relate and identify, (2) to have them actively participate in supervised group activities as recreational and therapeutic outlets, (3) to have them develop and maintain interest in non-delinquent activities, and (4) to secure placement for them in a more suitable environment.

The children were assigned to the institution's Clinical Social Worker for casework. They were counseled jointly a number of times in an attempt to simulate family unity. They were placed in the orientation dormitories where their relations to cottage parents and peers were

reportedly satisfactory. They also related well to the Clinical Social Worker. Psychological testing revealed both youths to be of average intelligence.

Through a private citizen, we were able to have these children placed in the care of one of the local orphanages, though they were still in the custody of this institution. During this time, they were allowed to attend a public school in the community. They have now been placed in suitable foster care, and are reportedly making adequate community adjustment.

HUGH R. JONES
CHAIRMAN
STATE BOARD OF SOCIAL WELFARE

GEORGE K. WYMAN
COMMISSIONER

STATE OF NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

112 STATE STREET

ALBANY

August 29, 1966

RECEIVED
AUG 31 1966
CLASSIFICATION - PAROLE DEPARTMENT
UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY

Mr. John O. Boone, Chief
Classification - Parole
U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Prisons
U. S. Penitentiary
Terre Haute, Ind. 47808

Dear Mr. Boone:

Your letter of June 30, addressed to Mr. Benjamin J. Hill, Superintendent of the Training School at Otisville, N. Y., requesting case material for Dr. Chester Chiles, was directed to the Central Office here because the institution has very limited resources.

Both before and after vacation, we have made an effort from our Central Office to get some case material but the finding and preparation seemed too time consuming in our present situation. We have some material from one of our training school facilities but it did not at all show the kind of material on relationships which you requested as it was too fragmentary and situational.

Later in the year, when we expect to have more professional staff in our Central Office program, we might work out some material, if you would still find it useful. If any of your staff has time to stop at our training school to search out some material, we would be glad to have them do so.

Please accept our regrets to assist you at this time.

Very truly yours,

Evelyn F. Perry

Evelyn F. Perry
Assistant Director of State Institutions

EFP/mm

Youth Development Center

State Department of Family and Children Services
Division For Children and Youth
P. O. Box 788 Milledgeville, Georgia 31061

MARTIN F. WHITE, SR., ACSW
DIRECTOR

H. D. GIDDENS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

August 26, 1966

Dr. Chester Chiles
Associate Professor
Department of Corrections and Criminology
Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Indiana

Dear Dr. Chiles:

We are responding to Mr. John O. Boone's letter of June 30th about your work to prepare a casebook for use with professional workers.

Enclosed is case material on two youngsters that were at the Center recently. We may have additional material for you later on. I am sure our social workers have a lot of material that would be appropriate however, because of some pretty heavy caseloads we don't have all the time to give to the projects of this nature that we would like to.

In any case, maybe this material will assist you some and if we can be of any help in the future, please let us know.

Sincerely,

T.H. Broome, Jr., ACSW
Chief Social Worker

THB/fal

Encl. (1)

P.S. You probably do not recall the one or two classes we had together at Florida State in 1958, with Dr. Fox. I believe you were doing graduate work at the time and I was completing my Bachelor's Degree in Psychology.

Please disguise cases.
FMB

R. I. TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
BOX 25
HOWARD, R. I.

DONALD D. MACDOUGALD
SUPERINTENDENT

ESTHER A. REALI
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT

RECEIVED
AUG 29 1966
CLASSIFICATION - PAROLE DEPARTMENT
UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY

August 24, 1966

Mr. John O. Boone, Chief
Classification - Parole
United States Department of Justice
Bureau of Prisons - United States Penitentiary
Terre Haute, Indiana 47808

Dear Mr. Boone:

I am very sorry for the delay in replying to your letter before. We have been plagued with a staff shortage due to illness and vacations. However, I have gotten to the matter myself and will be forwarding to Dr. Chiles next week the case of Miss Beverly Bobola, dob: 5-14-48, which is her real name. I know you will delete the necessary identifying information to insure the anonymity of the individuals involved. Just as soon as we have completed the Beverly Bobola case, we will then forward to you the Carol Renzi case, dob: 10-28-48, which is also her real name.

I do hope that these cases will be helpful to you.

Sincerely yours,

Donald D. MacDougald

Donald D. MacDougald
Superintendent

DDM:imj

ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE

Identifying Information

Name of Agency:_____

Social Work Method
Field of Practice:_____

Agency Staff Member:_____

CASE

Race_____WHITE_____NEGRO_____OTHER_____

Client's Sex_____

Religion_____

Dates of case duration and client's age:		Date	Age	Date	Age
	Opened	_____	____	_____	_____

(Place asterisk (*) before the period(s) used in this schedule).

Nature of the Problem in Social Functioning:_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

PERSONALITY FACTORS

A. Innate or Genotic Potential

1. Intellectual Potential

2. Basic Thrust, Drives, Instincts

Analytical Interpretation (Strengths and Weaknesses)		
Comprehensiveness		
Source		
Origin		
Stage in Contact		
Location in Record		
Help in Process		
Person Discussed		
Incidence		

Analytical Interpretation (Strengths and Weaknesses)			
Comprehensiveness			
Source			
Origin			
Stage in Contact			
Location in Record			
Help in Process			
Person Discussed			
Incidence			

3. Physical Potential

B. Physiological Functioning

Analytical Interpretation (Strengths and Weaknesses)			
Comprehensiveness			
Source			
Origin			
Stage in Contact			
Location in Record			
Help in Process			
Person Discussed			
Incidence			

C. Ego Functioning (Intra-psychic adjustments):

1. Identifiable patterns for reacting to stress and restoring dynamic equilibrium

2. Internal Organization of the Personality

Analytical Interpretation (Strengths and Weaknesses)			
Comprehensiveness			
Source			
Origin			
Stage in Contact			
Location in Record			
Help in Process			
Person Discussed			
Incidence			

D. Degree of maturity

E. Self-Image

F. Patterns of Interpersonal Relationships and Emotional Expression Related Thereto.

G. Internalizations of Culturally Derived Beliefs, Values, Activity-Patterns, Norms, and Appropriate Feelings for each.

Analytical Interpretation (Strengths and Weaknesses)	Comprehensiveness	Source	Origin	Stage in Contact	Location in Record	Help in Process	Person Discussed	Incidence

Analytical Interpretation (Strengths and Weaknesses)			
Comprehensiveness			
Source			
Origin			
Stage in Contact			
Location in Record			
Help in Process			
Person Discussed			
Incidence			

SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS

A. Culture

1. Beliefs

2. Values

Analytical Interpretation (Strengths and Weaknesses)			
Comprehensiveness			
Source			
Origin			
Stage in Contace			
Location in Record			
Help in Process			
Person Discussed			
Incidence			

3. Activity-Patterns

B. Sub-Systems (Social Structure and Dynamics)

1. Family

Analytical Interpretation (Strengths and Weaknesses			
Comprehensiveness			
Source			
Origin			
Stage in Contact			
Location in Record			
Help in Process			
Person Discussed			
Incidence			

2. Education System

3. Peer Group

Analytical Interpretation (Strengths and Weaknesses)			
Comprehensiveness			
Source			
Origin			
Stage in Contact			
Location in Record			
Help in Process			
Person Discussed			
Incidence			

4. Ethnic Group

5. Class

Analytical Interpretation (Strengths and Weaknesses)			
Comprehensiveness			
Source			
Origin			
Stage in Contact			
Location in Record			
Help in Process			
Person Discussed			
Incidence			

6. Territorial Group

7. Economic System

	Analytical Interpretation (Strengths and Weaknesses)	Comprehensiveness	Source	Origin	Stage in Contact	Location in Record	Help in Process	Person Discussed	Incidence
8. Governmental System									
9. Religious System and Benevolences									
10. Commercial, Business and Industrial Interest									
11. Community Private Social Agenices									

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL INSTITUTE OF FIELD AND CLASS INSTRUCTORS

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

THEME:

ACHIEVEMENT OF SELECTED OBJECTIVES

THROUGH SUPERVISORY PROCESS

OCTOBER 18-21, 1961

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
INTRODUCTION		1
PANEL ON SUGGESTIONS AND REFLECTIONS ARISING OUT OF THE INSTITUTE		
I. Consultant	Miss Grace White	7
II. Classroom Instructor	Mrs. Genevieve Hill	7
III. Field Instructor of Second Year Students	Miss Barbara Graves	9
IV. Field Instructor of First Year Students	Mr. Robert Shrider	11
V. Discussion Following the Panel		14
SUMMARIZED WORKING GROUP DISCUSSIONS		
Student Learnings at Time of First Year Evaluation		16
Content Student Should Have Learned At End of First Year		18
Methods of Supervision Used by Field Instructor		19
OPEN MEETING		
Address: "Social Issues in the Sixties" By Dr. William S. Jackson		24
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS		32

INTRODUCTION

Following the 1960 Institute, a field work committee representing field and class instructors was organized to work toward further development of content for field instruction. Its first major task was preparation of the report of the Institute, which was sent out February 10, 1961 with a request for suggestions of participants as to the content for the 1961 Institute. When the replies were received (twenty), the committee analyzed them and prepared the plan for the current Institute to incorporate as many suggestions as possible.

During the year, the committee also prepared a summary of Field Work Conferences and Institutes including the fourteen previous annual meetings, plus one in 1954 and again in 1955 for the Atlanta group alone.[1] This summary was mailed to all participants in September 1961 with the request that it be used to evaluate what had been done in the former Conferences and Institutes and in preparation for each participant to take part in the present Institute.

Throughout the year also, the committee had prepared four documents for use in the Accreditation Review of the School scheduled for February, 1962.[2] Part of this material was included in the kits provided participants as follows:

A. Main Content Areas taught in the Sequence - predicated on the theme that they should be the same for each practice method as the classroom content areas. The chief content areas identified (and related to the objectives in the Field Work Manual) were:

1. To develop the student's skills on the level of beginning competence.

2. To contribute to the student's self-awareness.

3. To contribute to the student's skill in practicing one method of social work.

4. To contribute to the student's identification with the profession as a whole.

B. Organizing principles for the Sequence:

1. Continuity, provided by repetition of the use of techniques for dealing with a problem, and repetition in the field of classroom learnings, now applied to individual cases and groups.

---

[1] Field Work Conferences and Institutes, 1947-1960, Atlanta University School of Social Work, Atlanta, Georgia, September, 1961.

[2] Accreditation Report to the Council on Social Work Education, Atlanta University School of Social Work, Atlanta, Georgia, January, 1962.

2. Sequence through recognition by the field instructor of what the student brings to the field, then helping him build upon this with each assignment. Also, as far as possible, by giving assignments ranging from the simple to the complex.

3. Integration through simultaneous assignments, student monthly reports, the use of cases from the field in classroom assignments, evaluations, participation in seminars in which field experiences are shared.

The Institute began Wednesday afternoon with a question and answer type of orientation of new field instructors with several faculty members present. Miss White had then given the total group a general interpretation of Curriculum Development followed by questions from the floor.

The final session on Wednesday was an orientation to the plan for the Institute, for leaders, recorders and Saturday morning panelists. However, throughout the Institute, there was some feeling that this was insufficient preparation. Miss White questioned whether serving as leaders and recorders was the means by which field instructors could make their best contribution, and felt that perhaps this responsibility should be carried by full time faculty. She also questioned the change of leaders for the three sessions of the working groups as it interfered with continuity.

Wednesday evening, a party was held at the School as a means of helping participants relate to each other as soon as possible.

Thursday morning began with reference by Miss Baskerville to the aforementioned material in the kits, plus excerpts from another document from the Accreditation Review materials on relationship with other sequences. This stated generally, a closer relationship exists between each practice sequence and the field work provided in the sequence than between field work and any other sequence. Generally, also, the second closest relationship exists between field work and Human Growth and Behavior, since this sequence is seen as the foundation of the learnings for all the other sequences, and therefore that practice is based upon understanding from that sequence. As the student uses his field work agency as an example of society's provision to meet social need, he relies on his conception of need and provision from Social Services, as well as using this sequence in developing his philosophy and ethics while learning in the agency. As the field instructor helps the student see himself as part of the administration of the agency in which he is placed, and his part in carrying out its function, he makes use of learnings from the Administration course. Research learnings are involved in participating in agency research, preparing statistical reports, assignments from the field for the research classes, his own research project, and generally using the fact-finding and problem-solving approach. The student is also expected to develop as much skill in the other major practice methods as possible in terms of opportunity, and of the time available in addition to that required by the method in which he is majoring.

Miss Baskerville then continued with her own analysis of the material in the Summary of Field Work Conferences and Institutes, 1947-1960.

Dr. Golden gave the Theoretical Background for the theme and plan of the Institute. He stated that the field work committee had made its choice on the basis of two considerations:

First, analysis of recent Atlanta University Institutes. The 1956 and 1957 Institutes focused on the generic elements in theory and practice. In 1958, we were able to set field instruction in the same educational frame of reference as class instruction, that is, objectives and learning experiences were used toward organizing the content of both class and field instruction. The 1959 Institute formulated objectives and learning experiences. The 1960 Institute clarified the recognition that theory is taught in field as well as in class, and applied educational theory to the refinements of certain objectives and to the learning experiences to achieve these objectives.

Second, replies to a request by the committee for suggestions included, among several others, proposals for further refinement of our present objectives and learning experiences. We took "refinement" to mean the statement of objectives and learning experiences with a greater degree of precision, specificity, and concreteness. In order to achieve these aims, we decided to work, not on all the eleven stated field work objectives, but on only one of them, which reads:

"Understanding of the theory of a social work method, and increasing ability to apply it to enhance social functioning." He went on to define the major concepts of this objective, and to suggest some implications of these concepts.[1]

"Understanding": Tyler uses this term as one of the degrees of learning, in a hiearchy which goes from "acquaintance" to "appreciation" to "knowledge" to "understanding" and finally to "ability to apply." Grace White uses the term as synonymous with "knowing," one of the trinity of behaviors engaged in by a learner, that is, knowing, feeling, and doing. The language of our objective fits better with Grace White's use of the term to mean the cognitive or intellectual aspect of the student's behavior, that is, the ability to comprehend cause and effect, to recognize relationships, to discover fallacies, to make critical appraisals, to reason, to deduce general principles, to act adaptively, to benefit by learning.

"Theory": Theory "refers to the relationships between facts or to the ordering of them in some meaningful way."[2] A theory can be thought of as a scheme which provides relationships between all phenomena included in a field of study. This definition abolishes the false opposition between fact and theory, but rather brings them together, in that theory is a way of arranging facts meaningfully. Neither facts nor theory can stand alone: facts without theory could yield no generalizations, no concepts, no principles; every new situation would have to be treated without the powerful tool of theory, that is, generalized statements based on previously accumulated knowledge. On the other hand, theory without empirical verification can become useless speculation. Neither facts nor theory can stand alone; both are necessary to each other. Theory has been recognized as essential equipment for every professional; in social work, it marks the distinction between apprenticeship and professional education.

---

[1] Field Work Conferences and Institutes, op. cit., p. 46, Objective II.

[2] William J. Goode and Paul K. Hatt, Methods in Social Research (New York, 1952), p. 8.

The role of theory in a social work method can be expressed as follows:[1]

(1) it defines the major orientation of a social work method by defining the kinds of data which are to be abstracted;

(2) it offers a conceptual scheme by which the relevant phenomena are systematized, classified, and interrelated;

(3) it summarizes facts into a) empirical generalizations, and
b) systems of generalizations;

(4) it predicts facts;

(5) it points to gaps in our knowledge.

"Theory of a social work method": Since the objective is that the student shall achieve understanding of the theory of a social work method, this would seem to suggest that there is needed consensus as to the content, that is, agreement should be established among the class and field instructors for each of the three methods.

Another connotation is that a professional method should be based on theory. In the case of social work, it is necessary for the student (and for the instructors) to be aware of the degree to which a particular theoretical formulation has been validated, that is, to distinguish between practice wisdom and scientifically validated knowledge.

Increasing ability to apply theory suggests that there is growth in the student's ability to apply theory, that means must be found to evaluate the degree of the student's understanding.

Dr. Golden stated that these concepts were to be applied to a record of an evaluation conference. Since our field work objectives have not yet been refined into first-year objectives and second-year objectives, the record dealt with a partial evaluation conference at the end of first year field work, so that the group could look back at the first year, and forward to the second year; he suggested employing the historical method which utilizes understanding of past events to explain the present and predict (or control) the future. The record was to be spoken in dramatic form. The characters were introduced as Mrs. Ross, a field instructor, and Mrs. Fink, a student, in an agency somewhere. The characters were literary creations, not intended to resemble any living person in any specific agency. The authors were Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Ross, and Mr. Shrider, with some facilitation from Miss Baskerville and Dr. Golden. The dramatization, based on evaluation of the student's attainment of the objective II (see p. 3) stressed discussion of the following subjects, 1. Relationships, 2. Use of Self, 3. Communication, and 4. Use of Community Relationships.

After the dramatization, a spirited general discussion by the total group took place with the following as some of the major points.

---

[1]Adapted from Goode and Hatt, op. cit.

Leader: Mrs. Claribel Moncure
Recorder: Mr. John W. Cox

A. Method of Presentation of the Skit

1. There seemed to be consensus that the audience should have been better acquainted with the total supervisory process throughout the year so that there could be a better understanding of the content.

2. It was felt that perhaps too much content material was included in such a short skit.

B. Supervisory Process

1. There was some feeling that the field instructor should have helped the student convey the self-image brought to the evaluation. Such a question as "How do you see yourself now in the light of the mid-year evaluation conference?" would have been a good way to start the conference and set the tone.

2. There was some feeling the field instructor should have developed a framework for the evaluation process with the evaluation points of each written down and pinpointed.

3. There was difference of opinion as to whether or not new material should have been introduced in the evaluation. One person felt that this was inevitable since the supervisory conference is dynamic. The other point made was the fact that the evaluation should be ongoing and that the final conference should be a terminating event.

4. A point was made to the effect that the conference missed the "dialectic interplay." The evaluation is a two-way process and should not be looked upon as an "attack" of one person on another.

5. A comment was made that content was so predetermined that the field instructor's main focus was to get over certain material and points and not to "hear" and handle the student's concern forthrightly.

6. The question was raised as to how much prompting and "pulling out" must be done by the field instructor. A comment in response to this was to the effect that support should be given and real knowledge must be imparted.

7. While some felt that the field instructor was a bit "timid" in handling certain pertinent questions, others felt that the student was being handled at her level of understanding, or, that student was handling the field instructor.

8. By not explaining areas fully, the field instructor was perhaps leaving too much to the student's own insight.

9. Another point raised was exactly how much the student had learned (rote) and how much was internalized.

10. There were some comments as to whether or not the student had been given enough and how this question concerned the student and field instructor in this conference.

11. There was a feeling that the "yesness" of the student represented something that should have been looked at by the field instructor.

During and subsequent to the Institute, it was suggested that a change should be made in the form of the report, from the chronological form formerly used, to a summary stressing the understanding and agreements reached. It was therefore agreed that the main body of the report would begin with the panel from the closing session, Saturday morning. Throughout the Institute, Miss Grace White as consultant had been working with the panelists as they gathered observations from the various sessions and informal discussions. Their thinking therefore represented an attempt to distill the meaning of the Institute (through use of recordings from the working groups which are summarized following the panel in this report) for the entire group. Miss White's own comments reflected her thinking both from her experience with social work education generally including that in other schools, and her experiences with our school.

After the summarized reports of the working groups, the address of Dean Jackson, which was given to the joint meeting of the Institute and the North Georgia Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers, is given.

PANEL ON SUGGESTIONS AND REFLECTIONS

ARISING OUT OF THE INSTITUTE

Consultant and Chairman: Miss Grace White
Recorder: Mrs. Bobbie Toatley

I. INTRODUCTION TO PANEL

By way of setting the tone for this session, Miss White brought to our attention the task before us - that is, contributing to the improvement of social work education through better field instruction. To this end, as field instructors, we are involved with the classroom instructors in correlating practice and class instruction. Miss White went on to say that the Atlanta University School of Social Work is in the main stream of movement since there is widespread energy and range (among schools of social work) in ways in which improvement of social work education is being worked on. To further clarify any questions in our minds concerning the position the school maintains in regard to social work education, Miss White emphasized the fact that the school is part of the constituent membership of the Council on Social Work Education, and thereby has an opportunity to help set educational policies and influence decisions on what social work education shall be. She mentioned the fact that the school is almost a free operating institution with the task of educating students as it sees fit. Each institution has free rein to develop its program within its philosophy and purpose. This would indicate that the school, with its total faculty (including field instructors), is the true voice of education.

Speaking more specifically of the task of the field instructors attending this Institute, Miss White gave the following recommendations: (1) To be perfectly clear about objectives, (Atlanta has moved ahead in this area); (2) to determine those learning experiences, for emphasis, which are most likely to help the students reach these objectives; (3) to determine what is the best organizational method, by years or units, to provide the necessary learning for the student; (4) to devise a sound evaluation instrument which will single out criteria for achievement; and (5) to teach students to meet criteria we have set up.

II. CLASS INSTRUCTOR Mrs. Genevieve Hill

We as a school have always needed you field instructors, whereas you often might have selected less troublesome companions. We early recognized our dependency upon you. We always believed in you and in the fact that one day, with tender, loving care, you would consciously acknowledge our union, and without apology lend your strength to us in our educational responsibilities. I said consciously because, in spite of verbal protest, you have been with us!

But now is the time when you have pridefully moved your school more than a notch along!

We have shared your protest that you could not function without some acknowledged and communicable standards of expectations for students. How can a student get there - unless we know where there is?

But in this institute you surrendered lamentation for grit and grind work, and established needed criteria, which can be acknowledged and communicated.

Where a student should be at the end of one year: each group expressed individuality through arriving at points by a different avenue. With some, the free associating way that social workers have of communicating - leading all to say when the recorder summarized, "Did we say all that!" Others, schizophrenic like, volleyed between free association and moments of reprieve when they returned to the point. Fortunately for the recorders, if not always for the participants, there were groups who were skillfully and consistently guided in the straight and narrow pursuit of the written objective.

The process varied, the language varied even more so, but, a rose is a rose is a rose. Through it all - one's fundamental hope - belief, conviction of our togetherness as members of social work profession was realized. You gave me proof that social work is a profession, all of whose members are rooted in a definable core of facts for understanding - tools for utilization - attitudes which create environment for the successful nurturing and expression of these two: knowledge and skill.

You have agreed that a student at the end of first year should have:

Mastered basic tools of communication, of grammar, spelling and composition style;

Skill in a variety of written communication, records, summaries, reports, transferable to other settings;

Sense of organization enabling one to sift the relevant from the irrelevant - recorded material reflects selectivity and is appropriate for its purpose;

Ability in process recording, that is, ability to reproduce the interaction between self and client, give interpretation of one's performance in terms of a social work process, reveal cause and effect patterns in client's behavior and in the relationship.

Unresolved was your expectation - amount of awareness and ability to respond to non-verbal communication. Agreed was - expectation that a student recognize the evidences, record all observations, be flexible enough to speak on a level understandable to client, and on a variety of levels, to be understood by a variety of people.

You expect a first year student to: Be sensitive to and accepting of agency structure, to interpret its limitations as reflecting more than personal inadequacies; understand group interaction, and cause and effect relation of behavior; to appreciate the tentative nature of assessment; to know the range of factors which can affect behavior; to know where to obtain needed information about these factors.

You expect more than intellectual exercise of assessment formulation: Beginning ability in using assessment for treatment planning, realistically achievable in terms of clients' needs, clients' ability to use

agency and community resources, or surrendering his right to pressure for such through appropriate channels.

Your student must have something of self-awareness: To the extent of knowing how he affects others and they affect him; awareness of his trouble spots, which need disciplining; comfort with his creative self which needs freedom for release.

You can't educate anyone who resists the learning process. And so you expect a student to: be able to examine his own mistakes; accept criticism without excessive defenses; see rightness of the supervisory process, as an inevitable reality with authority overtones, through which he grows, contributes and occasionally suffers; accept his responsibilities in this process as in all other professional experiences designed to facilitate his achievement of his social work image.

You have wanted criteria for evaluating students. We have needed criteria for evaluating students - and you have produced for our mutual use basic items which, through refinement, will give us our first year standards.

III. FIELD INSTRUCTOR - SECOND YEAR STUDENTS Miss Barbara Graves

For years, in spite of my sincere interest in the School and these Institutes, I have grumbled about the way we did them. The field instructors, I said, did not get a chance to say, freely and spontaneously, what they thought was important about supervision.

By steering us into reciting in a foreign language some "factored out" objectives and "learnings" and "doings", it seemed to me these School people were not getting our best contributions. Some of us have debated this loud and long, with I suppose just about everyone on the Social Work School faculty--in institute sessions, in follow-up recommendations, and far into the night at lusty parties.

The School kept telling me that this Tyler process was achieving our objectives of getting field and school closer together in thinking about - and doing, in practice, an improved total job of social work education for our students. All of us have admitted that field instructors can benefit from thinking more concretely about what should go into field instruction, and how we can use it to enable the student to integrate school learnings.

This year I have felt almost like a rebel without a cause, because we have really had the opportunities to talk about supervision both by spontaneously reacting to the skit, in the first session, and in more structured ways in each of the three working groups since then. Maybe a few of us, and I have heard this primarily from instructors here for the first time, still griped a little about feeling "frustrated", their contributions stifled by too much concentration on listing minutiae of what they react to as insignificant things; but I have really had to listen hard for such. By and large, in comparison with the other three years I have experienced, I feel that the Institute this year has come a long, long way in creating the atmosphere and the opportunities for us from agencies to give our bit as instructors to "get with" what the School faculty had tried to give us from their side of the school-field instructors' duality. (These reactions are 100 per cent my own and any similarity to those of any other field or class instructor living or dead is purely coincidental!)

Now, having given this confession of appreciation as an introduction, I must add that I am not as overwhelmed by our field contributions as I expected to be! Now that we have had our day in court, I must confess that I do more clearly recognize the kind of frequent gaps we reflect in our field awareness of the many facets which we should put into good field instruction, especially as it should relate to conscious methods for making most effective use of school learnings in the various areas of social work content. For myself, I have become uncomfortably aware of omissions in my own performance, and my social work professional self as a model for student identification. I find myself asking, what about social action? and orientation to community resources? and being well-informed in the literature of my profession?

Besides, many of you have impressed me, as field people, with your revelations of competence and effectiveness.

I am, as I have always been, following an Atlanta Institute, prouder of my profession from this experience with my peers and models.

So now for content. These are intended to be highlights only, as I saw them in the many words of our valiant recorders.

I am long on philosophy and short on describing method used in the Institute in this talk.

1.. One group discussed the tutorial method in supervision. Preparation is made by both the student and field instructor, who sets the time and place, and carries the ultimate responsibility for control and content. The student's recording is used as a teaching device to move the student toward more complex objectives, for example recognizing the right of self determination in clients. The field instructor must always seek for and stimulate movement in the student. Monthly reports may be used in conference with the student and possibly jointly with the liaison representative. Theories need to be identified as their applicability is evidenced.

Another group discussed the atmosphere for learning including orientation as an administrative responsibility, with review of records and introduction to staff, peers and administrative channels. Whatever method is used, it should reduce the student's anxieties as quickly as possible, enhance identification with the profession and help the student become acquainted with people and channels needed for performance, as well as partializing the agency complexity initially. The student becomes identified with the field instructor, and to some extent with other team members, etc.

The supervisory process is the matrix of the experience and includes assignment of readings, agenda for sessions, and mutual evaluation. The field instructor makes the student continuously aware of progress, successes, blocks, and capacity to overcome problems, in a balanced diet, in order to maintain optimum challenge for learning, that is, some anxiety and some satisfaction by mastering. This teaching both conveys knowledge and gives direction toward knowledge. Group supervision may be used for didactic learning regarding general content and/or administrative matters.

The evaluation process is continuous and joint and should make use of notes from ongoing supervisory sessions. Other materials suggested for

teaching tools were required and suggested readings, television programs and novels. The group felt that supervisory attitudes, timing and focus were equally important.

2. One working group asked itself how students could be taught awareness of non-verbal communication and agreed upon the following:

(1) Examination of the basic tool, process-recorded case material, and identification of cues responded to.

(2) Discussion of a direct situation with feeling involvement, for student to be aware of his own feelings and learn to use them more effectively, that is to learn how to perceive feelings for use.

(3) Group interaction at staff meetings.

(4) Visual aids such as films with discussion of what to look for.

Discipline of self at the beginning level has to be taught regarding agency structure, routines, etc, with the field instructor as an example. The student needs satisfying emotional learning such as exposure to a situation requiring self control. He may observe others as to how they react, use discipline in supervisory conferences, and chair a meeting of his peers.

The student needs to be able to discipline his own value system in order to work effectively with clients. In order to learn to understand his client as a member of groups affecting him the student may be assigned: to peer groups for case discussions, etc.; readings on group interaction; and a variety of cases with a variety of relationships. His own reactions to a group may be discussed, possibly having a shock effect.

At the end of the first year, the student-supervisory relationship should be one of mutual respect, in which the field instructor is regarded as a professional tool for growth as a professional person.

Self awareness may be taught through mistakes as well as through blind spots. To encourage self awareness, the field instructor may use thinking (or interplay transaction) since the student is intellectual as well as psychological.

Regardless of how well criteria have been established, the field instructor has the ultimate responsibility of assessing the student's progress and committing himself to an evaluative judgment. The evaluation process should be two-sided, with the field instructor guiding the process. In the skit, the field instructor should have made the process of continuous evaluation conscious to the student, so that she could take responsibility for presenting herself as an evaluatee, that is stopping, assessing, and recapitulating an ongoing process. The group questioned whether the field instructor gave enough help regarding new insights and whether she allowed anger to be expressed and handled.

IV. FIELD INSTRUCTOR - FIRST YEAR STUDENTS — Mr. Robert Shrider

In Session I of the working groups we were asked to look at:

Student learnings (from field and class instruction) at time of evaluation - with the discussion to be based on where the student is in his understanding of theory and his ability to apply it in the following areas: Relationship, Use of Self, Communication, Use of Community Resources.

Due to the limitation of time, and the ability of some members of our groups to deviate from the point of focus, our groups concentrated on these in varying methods and degrees. We by no means exhausted looking at where the student is.

Compositely, we came out with these feelings regarding the student in the skit:

Relationships

1. Desire to help, but tends to over-identify with clients.

2. Some concept of the use of supervision; ability to share, ability to ask for help and accept some criticism; need for reassurance; has made some adaptation to authority.

3. Some ability to transfer knowledge and attitudes gained in supervisory relationship to another situation.

Use of Self

1. Degree of beginning self-awareness.

2. Some awareness of her self in terms of moving towards a development of the professional self.

3. Recognition that she is intuitive and that she needs to make this more conscious.

4. Recognition of need to develop some plan of action.

5. Some conflict with agency limitations.

6. Motivation to achieve.

7. Some learning equipment, that is, intelligence, initiative, healthy curiosity.

Communication

1. Some ability to focus interview and enable client to talk.

2. Sensitivity to non-verbal communication.

3. Recognition of two-way process - give and take.

4. Awareness that client behavior is purposeful.

Use of Community Resources

Learning a more realistic use of community resources and acceptance of limitations.

Reflections

1. There was some very healthy discussion in the groups, with the group in complete agreement at points, strong disagreement on a few points, and uncertainty at others.

The aforementioned list gives us examples of agreements.

An example of disagreement was evident in the varying ideas expressed concerning the field instructor's responsibility in handling of the personal problems of the student. There does seem to be agreement that the supervisory function is an essentially educational one rather than therapeutic, although students may tend to use the relationship therapeutically.

An example of uncertainty was expressed concerning the student's ability to disagree with field instructor, and the latter's ability to communicate.

We supervise in different ways. Some field instructors do not hold students as accountable as others. We must have some togetherness as to minimal expectations. We also must more clearly define beginning competence.

We must work out ways so we (field instructors) can say more completely where the student is in relation to where he should be - and why.

Many of you agree that it was difficult to bring our thinking together on what the student should have learned without first enumerating where the student should be. In other words, we would like to have the level of expectancy defined clearly, and then measure our student with this - show areas of strength (further development). At this point we would have the responsibility to see why a student exceeded, measured up to, or fell short of the level of expectancy.

Some of us are still having a good bit of difficulty moving from an agency supervisor to a field instructor. I hope our difficulty is in the area of terminology only, and not in what we actually do in this educational process. As Miss White has pointed out, we have a strong obligation to social work education to produce a student who, by the end of second year, has beginning competence. Regardless of our strengths and abilities in field instruction, it will be nearly impossible for us to be as helpful to the student unless we feel a sense of dedication to this role. I am assuming that all persons who feel qualified to, and have begun instructing students in field placements, are members of NASW. This group attempts to speak for the professionals in the field of social work, even though there are somewhat over the 1,000 mark of persons qualified for membership, but who, for one reason or another are not members. (I could preach a very strong sermon here about our responsibilities to NASW in making it a stronger organization, more able to speak for all social work, but I know I'd be deviating from our purpose this morning).

Another productive element seemed to come through in all groups in some degree, and I'm not sure we were really aware of it at the time. We seemed to be focused on learnings that were common to the social work student, regardless of the process he might be emphasizing in his education. In each of the three groups, most seemed to forget (or at least

pushed out of the forefront) whether we were caseworkers, group workers, community organization workers, or whatever else. This was one of the best demonstrations I have seen of this. So often we refer to the idea that caseworkers do not see how group work is of value, etc. In former institutes, some of this feeling has come through. For years we have talked about the generic approach, and have at points seemed to really reach this approach. I hope this demonstration these days will help each of us more clearly understand what is meant by generic, and by making a social worker, not just a caseworker, group worker, or community organization worker.

Suggestions

1. As many have discovered, being a group leader or recorder is not an easy job, and I believe we could help orient these persons better to what they are to do, rather than what they might have done. Some of us in groups give these two persons of responsibility a "rough time" by deviating from the focus, etc.

2. In the Field Work Manual (page 17-24) Emphases and Assignments are listed for the three processes, and for each year in each process. From these, we could obtain some of the expectations for learning that we have touched upon these days. I believe more of our attention could be focused on developing common learnings at some future time.

V. DISCUSSION FOLLOWING THE PANEL

Miss White suggested that the field instructors do two things after returning to their own agencies. First, indicate from their particular frame of reference an assessment of the Institute and offer helpful criticism, and secondly, give thought to their feeling about being involved in the Institutes at the School with definite assignments to carry out, especially as regards the responsibility of serving as leaders and recorders. Would it be preferable to have these functions carried continuously rather than switching between sessions? Preparation of leaders for discussion was emphasized.

It was emphasized that participation of field instructors certainly is not mandatory but without it the full-time faculty is permitted to assume the entire responsibility for structuring field work courses: Miss White felt that the field instructors should convey their thoughts on this matter to the School, volunteering as to further defining and developing material.

The chairman asked what portion of material the field instructors would like sent to them as the proceedings of this Institute. Summary recording was requested, with emphasis on techniques, especially from the working groups on supervisory method.

It was suggested that methods of supervision be the nucleus of next year's institute. Criteria for student performance at various points in the two-year course was another strong request. In preparation for this and subsequent institutes, it was suggested that a bibliography on field instruction stressing present trends be compiled by the School and sent to the participants. In this connection, several readings were mentioned.

There was also some thought on the criteria for the selection of field instructors. It was agreed that students should not have new supervisors, but should be given the most able and experienced supervisors in the agencies. This is, of course, an ideal and not always possible since agency supervisors serve on a volunteer basis rather than through any controlled plan devised by the school. Need was seen for more units and sharper criteria for first year instructors. There was wide-spread agreement that agency executives should be urged to attend the institute since the supervisory contract is really commitment between agencies and the school. There is also need for more emphasis on agreement with field instructors that they will teach through placement period, and hopefully continue year after year, as this is a use of the self as a professional person, and agency commitment falls flat without individual commitment.

In trying to evaluate the effectiveness of supervision, one participant thought that a student assessment of supervisory experiences would be helpful. Miss White knew of some schools of social work where student assessment had been used and suggested that these schools be contacted to find our the results of their experiences. One instructor felt that she would like some indication of how much her supervisees had gained by some follow-up method devised by the school. In this connection, it was brought out that some schools of social work do an evaluation with each agency at the end of student placement. When student reactions to social work training years later have been obtained by other schools of social work, the impact of field instruction was found to be high; where it was seen as poor, it was highly resented and as good, highly praised.

Regarding development of criteria, Vinter in Group Work at the University of Michigan was suggested as a resource, as having developed precise and reasonable criteria toward grading, in that the student knows what he is expected to learn. Both the art and science of practice need to be emphasized.

Field instructors visited by the Accreditation Review team of the School were urged by Dean Jackson to share their experience with the group, either before or during the next Institute.

SUMMARIZED WORKING GROUP DISCUSSION

The following condensation of the reports of the working groups is given according to the topics on the Suggested Outline, even though the actual discussions varied in the extent to which the outline was followed. The three working groups each had three sessions and used the same discussion materials. In each group, instructors represented the three process areas, case work, group work, and community organization. Both classroom and field instructors were also represented in each group.

First Session - Student learnings from field and class instruction at time of evaluation - where the student in the skit was in his understanding of theory and his ability to apply it in the following:

Leaders: Mr. Donald Meeks
Mrs. Frances Logan
Mr. George Samuels

Recorders: Mrs. Elizabeth R. Gilboy
Mrs. Lillian Golden
Mrs. Roberta Wooten

1. Relationship:

The student was seen as having relationship problems around authority as in over-identifying with some clients. It was suggested that some help might have been given by defining the expectation of the agency and the school, as well as the student's own goals during the first year placement.

The student was thought to have an awareness of her own personal behavior in terms of moving toward a professional relationship, and a beginning insight as to how the personal and professional self affect each other. She showed beginning recognition of what happens in a relationship with a client, field instructor, and other resource, though not fully knowing what to do with it.

She had learned that there is give and take in the supervisory relationship, and that authority can admit errors, though she was not too clear as to her part in the relationship with the field instructor.

The handling of the telephone call by the field instructor demonstrated one way of handling anxiety. It reflected on the positive aspect of the relationship, though emphasis on causation of problems and the time and understanding necessary to their solution seemed missing in this handling of attitudes toward emergencies.

This student showed warmth and a desire to help, and ability to transfer knowledge and attitudes gained in the supervisory relationship to another situation. She showed appreciation for supervision, and asked for and accepted help with some ability to tolerate criticism, for example, regarding procedures.

2. Use of Self:

Some sense of responsibility for her own learning and toward her clients was evidenced by the student - preparation for the evaluation conference.

Understanding of self and the need to be free for creative activity were thought to be essential in developing self awareness. It was felt that field instructor should realize how personal problems are affecting a student's performance, but be wary of precipitating conflicts which could not be handled.

This student was seen as having a beginning recognition that behavior is purposeful. She was recognizing that she is intuitive, but needs to be more conscious of what she perceives, and to use it as a tool with clients.

She had learned to develop a plan of action and was learning more balance between dependence on her field instructor and independent action. She had seen the need to unlearn some things.

She was learning to identify classroom learnings as applied to her cases, using them consciously or without realization of what she was doing at times.

She was learning to use herself in perceiving the total picture, that is, the bio-social-cultural entity of her client, rather than only one facet of the individual. However, she seemed to have learned more in the doing than feeling and knowing areas, and was assertive in the action taken.

With her intuitive awareness of defenses, the group identified the task ahead as helping her develop intuitive ability with real awareness and understanding.

The student seemed to consider client needs without considering her own or agency limitations, at times sharing more awareness of her own limits than at others, suggesting an inconsistent approach to situations, though she showed motivation to achieve.

This student was seen as having intelligence, a healthy curiosity, and intuitiveness.

3. <u>Communication:</u>

It was felt that people in authoritative positions encounter more problems in communication than others, and that field instructors cannot abdicate authority, but must channel it democratically.

Discussion of family diagnosis, and the need for some specific recording reflected thinking that the family as a sub-system should be emphasized. The student needs knowledge of agency functions and understanding of human behavior to discriminate the important factors in situations and select the vital ones, using clinical and social evidence.

This student was seen as having learned to record concisely, and with certain subtleties of communication. She showed beginning ability to focus interviews and to further communication between herself and her client and field instructor. She could enable the client to talk and was sensitive to non-verbal communication, recognizing the two-way process involved in communicating.

One group was uncertain as to the student's ability to express disagreement with the field instructor, and the latter's ability to communicate.

4. Use of Community Resources:

It is the field instructor's function to teach use of community resources and effective referrals. This student was seen as having learned realistic use of community resources and acceptance of their limitations. This area should be taught in such a way as not to destroy healthy anger and frustration since from these negative feelings comes motivation for change in policies and agencies toward greater service to the community.

Second Session - Content the student should have learned (from field and class instruction) by the end of the first year, using the attainment of objectives as criteria.

Leaders: Mrs. Grace Gates
Mrs. Marjorie Milton
Mr. Nathan Kaufman

Recorders: Miss Nancy Gillespie
Miss Yvonne Crawl
Miss Kay Latimer

1. The overall objective on which the Institute was planned was, "understanding of the theory of social work method and increasing ability to apply it to enhance social functioning."[1] It was felt that the student should have a beginning understanding of his relationship with his field instructor, other agency personnel, and his client, and be beginning to look at these directly toward becoming a more helpful person. Knowledge of relationship should be at the understanding level, including cause and effect, the impact upon the client, and group interrelations.

There should be some initiative toward getting things done. He should take responsibility for expressing negative as well as positive reaction toward agency functions and limitations, because they are there and there is a reason for their being there.

2. "Awareness, acceptance and discipline of one's own personality, and constructive use of supervision to make possible the development of a professional self."[2]

The course in Human Growth and Behavior initiates self awareness, which is built upon in the supervisory process. By the end of the first year, the student should have: (a) the ability to look at performance and verbalize feelings around performance in the supervisory relationship, with willingness to handle feelings, acceptance of limitations, and self assertion. Movement should be evidenced, recognizing plateaus as a part of the growth process. Rather than perfection as a goal, the student recognizes his problems and how they affect his functioning. This begins with awareness of his effect on others and theirs on him. He comes to examine his mistakes without excessive defensiveness. He becomes able to focus on areas in which help is needed, realizing some discomfort, but able to disagree, with some ability to accept help. (b) Intellectual ability to look at the forces affecting the client

---

[1] Field Work Conferences and Institutes, 1947-1960, op. cit., p. 46, Objective 11.

[2] Ibid., Objective 4.

and some skill in working with these forces. The student must evidence awareness of self as a learner, showing how much he uses his knowledge, recognizes its limits, seeks more knowledge, and incorporates it into his actual performance. (c) Knowledge of channels available for the direction of feelings, such as anger, regarding principles of agency policy or procedure.

3. "Ability to communicate (using written, oral, non-verbal media) toward improved understanding of the client and most effective use of self in relating to the client, other agencies, and the public."[1] By the end of the first year the student should have: (a) Mastered the basic tools - grammar, style, spelling, and speaking on a level intelligible for the purpose. He should recognize the importance of communication and think through what is required. (b) Some ability to focus an interview and to record the process of interaction, the movement. (c) Learned to organize data selectively and appropriately to serve the purposes of the particular recording, summary, conference notes, reports, referrals, letters, etc. (d) Learned to record with reasonable accuracy and honesty, interaction with the client, plus interpretation showing application of social work knowledge to the problem with which he is dealing. Through such recording the student learns to see and communicate cause and effect patterns in behavior and relationship. (e) Learned to show in oral and written communication, assessment, implementation of plan, evaluation, thus providing rationale for his action, his role performance. (f) The ability to recognize non-verbal communication and to respond to it to a degree. He should be able to communicate his observation or recognition of the more obvious non-verbal communication through a sharpening of the use of all senses in the interview.

4. "Knowledge of community resources so that they may be used purposefully, and a concern for gaps in needed services."[2] The student should have: (a) Knowledge of the existence of reference tools or resource files of community resources. (b) Ability to find and select community resources, making appropriate use of them independently. (c) Ability to plan effectively, with some supervisory help, within community limitations without losing sight of gaps in resources and the need to do something about them.

Third Session - Methods of Supervision Used by Field Instructors

Leaders: Miss Mary Gay
Mrs. Barbara Whitaker
Miss Frankie Adams

Recorders: Mr. Carl S. Harm
Mr. Lucius Williams
Miss Dolores Melching

Supervision is an administrative process which has as its basic elements administration of agency program, teaching and helping. Teaching is conveying or directing toward learning, filling the gap between what is known and the demands of practice.

1. Tutorial - interaction between field instructor and student based on a professional relationship, using the following techniques:

---

[1] Ibid., Objective 5.

[2] Ibid., Objective 3.

A. Discussion (with role playing as indicated) of the student's use of classroom theory and self in the study, assessment, and treatment (or direct group leadership, including supervision of volunteers in the second year of group work) or planning process.

Role playing was seen as a good tool for looking at relationships, but to be used with caution in light of the effectiveness of the total production.

Self awareness requires weighing and questioning of economic, social and cultural value differences, prejudices, personal satisfactions, conformity to routines, emotional reactions, language, and analysis and classification of data.

Self discipline may be taught through the field instructor's example, and exposure to situations requiring control of emotion.

Mutual respect and sharing in the student-supervisor relationship, with support by the field instructor, leads to regard for supervision as a professional tool, leading to increased responsibility of the student for his own learning. The student needs to be asked why he responded as he did to his client, what more there was than he heard, what motivated him and his client to react as they did. The student needs help in identifying his own and his client's reactions, both in words and non-verbally.

The student may learn through his own non-verbal communication to an emotionally charged situation such as sharing an office with another student who irks him.

Emphases and concentration should be geared to the needs of the individual student and his capacity to absorb new learnings. Identification with the field instructor is an important factor in motivation.

B. Evaluation conferences in which the student participates through oral and written preparation as well as in the conference itself.

Evaluation is an on-going process which sets the pattern for professional self development by helping the student identify learning patterns; pointing out areas in which he needs help; making explicit capacities for growth in professional competence. The student's recordings, monthly reports, etc., provide the material for evaluatory procedures.

2. Formal or academic instruction involving the following subjects:

A. Conference on orientation to social agencies generally and the field work agency specifically as an example of where social work is practiced (hopefully with participation by agency executives and staff).

Orientation should be geared toward reduction of anxiety, fostering identification with the profession, and exposing the student to the complexities of agency functioning as painlessly as possible.

Student learning is best provided in an atmosphere prepared for reception of the trainee, requiring cooperation of all staff. Where this is not developed, it is the field instructor's responsibility to make the student feel free in the give-and-take exchange within the setting.

Orientation and preparation for participation in the role of structure and routines should be given initially and on a sustained basis.

Observation of the field instructor's work with a group can be used for spotting non-verbal communication and its handling.

B. Introduction to staff and physical facilities (including a tour of the neighborhood), and assignment of attendance at staff and board meetings (staff development meetings if any), and work on staff committees.

Orientation is an on-going process. Later in the experience, group orientation with trainees in other disciplines may be feasible.

Orientation can set the stage of expectancy as to the values of the people with whom the student will work.

The student can be encouraged to observe interaction in meetings, facilitated when the field instructor is present. A chairing role in a committee gives a particular vantage point for feeling and helping to guide interaction.

C. Discussion with other students and/or staff on various matters related to agency policy, procedure, or practice (including case staffings in which student participates).

Within a discussion of case material, the student could learn from his peers, and learn to live with his peers' assessment of him, thus directly experiencing interaction. If necessary, he might be placed in a position to experience group reaction as a shock reaction.

In group supervisory conferences, the student learns to present material, use theory and experience with others, and broaden his experience through that of others. Seminar exploration of use of self is a similar experience. In such group experiences, the student can learn to discipline his sense of values (for example, acceptance of filth).

Chairing a meeting of his peers gives a student opportunity to discipline himself, and see the necessity for the group members to do the same for the task at hand.

D. Discussion on the program of other agencies and community resources.

E. Attendance at social work institutes, council and committee meetings, and professional organization meetings (with encouragement toward membership).

F. Discussion of visual aids, radio and television programs, lectures and reading regarding social work practice, social welfare issues.

Theoretical discussion of relationship based on reading material can be helpful.

G. Experience in social action channels.

3. Selection of cases or groups, for practice, with emphasis on the nature, variety, and progression of the learning experiences, with some explanation to the student of the instructor's objectives in the assignments.

Through these assignments, the field instructor provides both depth and breadth of experience.

Forming groups from the beginning demands discipline of self in a variety of areas.

4. Written work prepared by the student on the following:

A. Recording of the student's interviews and group meetings.

Recording is used for drill in clear and logical thinking, ability to relate cause and effect, organization of material and formulation of plans.

Sociograms over a period of time may be used in seeing patterns of communication, and thus for diagrammatic diagnosis.

B. Monthly reports of assignments and meaningful experiences.

C. Questions prepared for tutorial conferences.

D. Monthly statistical reports to meet agency requirements (where indicated).

5. Reading by the student as follows:

A. Agency manual, program guides, annual reports, organizational charts.

B. Books and articles related to recording, the practice method, and specific situations or problems in the cases or groups assigned.

C. Newspapers and journal articles regarding social welfare issues and pending legislation.

6. Purposeful visits to other agencies followed by discussion as indicated above.

Sustained orientation to community resources and their use, provides continual reinforcement and broadening.

7. Visual aids, radio and television programs, plays, and films, designed to further development of the student's understanding of social work practice.

   These aids enhance a student's capacity to recognize the factors operating in human behavior and ways of dealing with them. However, a focus is needed as to what the student should look for.

8. Participation (by field instructor and other agency personnel) in the student's research project (largely in the second year).

OPEN MEETING

Presiding: Miss Barbara Baskerville

The North Georgia Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers and the School jointly sponsored the open meeting of the Institute. Greetings were given by Dr. Rufus E. Clement as President of the University, and Mr. Robert Shrider as Chairman of the Chapter. The major address was given by Dean Jackson, followed by an informal reception when delicious refreshments were served.

Address follows:

Social Issues in the Sixties

As the new Dean of the School of Social Work of Atlanta University, I wish to extend a warm welcome to the participants in the Fifteenth Annual Field and Class Instructors Institute, and our guests.

It is a source of real pleasure, too, for the School to share the sponsorship of this Open Meeting with the North Georgia Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers. It indicates the mutual recognition and respect that exist between the School and the professional organization officially representing social work and social workers, locally and nationally.

Coordinated class and field work instruction has always been a part of social work education. In keeping with this philosophy, our School, since it was founded in 1920, utilized local social work agencies as field work placement resources for the students.

In 1939, in an effort to expand field work opportunities for a growing student body, the School began placing second year students in social agencies throughout the country.

Although the School recognized the importance of regular collaboration with the agency instructors in the professional training of social work students, it was not until 1947 that we were able to extend an invitation to the out-of-town field instructors to attend a conference at the School. The invitation to them was made possible through a grant from the Rosenwald Fund which provided sufficient funds to cover their travel and living expenses. Since these funds were limited, they were invited to participate in the Institute in alternate years. Beginning in 1957, they were invited annually except where there were two instructors in one agency. This year, for the first time, we were able to invite all of our out-of-town field instructors to the Institute.

We find these institutes profitable in that they provide additional opportunity for the development of closer relationship between the agency and School in our joint endeavor to strengthen educational goals and eliminate vestiges of apprentice training in the education of social workers. In other words, social work education was, and still is, grounded in the belief that the identification of the field work agency with the educational goals of the School must be strong and stable. Since we consider each field instructor an extension of the

School's faculty and each agency an extension of our campus, the Institute provides the only opportunity for our entire faculty - both field and class - to come together to discuss mutual problems, methods and common goals inherent in furthering professional social work education.

In a crisis ridden decade, threatened with serious challenges to our survival, and beset, locally and nationally, with increasing social problems, it is imperative that we come together to reexamine our curriculum to see that it reflects current knowledge and understanding of social change and the relationship of this change to the practice of social work.

Demographic trends show that for the next twenty-five years, rapidly accelerating social change due to population growth will profoundly affect the development of programs designed to meet individual, group and community needs. The sheer increase in numbers in the total population in the sixties poses serious problems to which social work education must give immediate consideration. Social work and social work education, in planning for the future, need a comprehensive knowledge of demographic trends and population events, together with how and why they are taking place. It is a fact that the dramatic "population story" has multitudinous implications for our lives. Let me cite some pertinent facts to illustrate my point.

Donald J. Bogue, an eminent sociologist and demographer in his recent book, The Population of the United States, points out that in 1960, the population of the United States reached 175 million people. Estimates are that by 1970 the total population will reach 214 million, an increase of 39 million people. In 1960, the non-white population was 20 million; in 1970, it is estimated at 26 million; in 1980, 33 million. The non-white population is growing at a rate about 60 per cent higher than the white population. However, no drastic changes in the color composition can be expected in the immediate future. The non-white population is so much smaller than the white population that even a growth differential of 60 per cent can cause only a comparatively small proportionate change. For example, the 1960 non-white percentage of the total population is 11.3. In 1970, it is estimated at 11.9.

It is likely, too, that a large part of the increase in non-white population will be concentrated in a few of the large metropolitan areas and may have a profound effect on the social, economic, and political life of these particular communities. It is probable that social and educational differences may be greatly reduced and changed in future years.

Bogus states, too, that women will continue to outnumber men in future years. By 1980 there will be at least 3.1 million more women than men. Most of this surplus will be concentrated at ages above 55 years of age.

The proportion of persons 65 years of age and over is expected to increase steadily to 1980. By 1980, the aged will probably account for 9.5 - 10.5 per cent of the total population. In the nineteen sixties, it is estimated that we need 52 million housing units to house

the families. By 1970, we will need 61 million or an increase of 9.7 per cent. These figures do not take into account the dwellings that will be needed to replace obsolete and substandard housing. They indicate only what will be required in the way of additional units. A large share of the housing needed in 1965 and after will be housing for families in the latter stages of the reproductive cycle. The construction of three and four bedroom homes may be more appropriate after 1965 than 2 bedroom units.

It is anticipated that a large increase will be seen in the number of families with female heads, and in the number of female individuals living with non-relatives.

Bogue estimates that high school enrollment will increase by 3 million between 1960-65. It will rise by another 2½ million before levelling off in about 1975. College enrollment will increase from 4 million to 11.5 million students between 1960 and 1980. Undergraduate schools will experience a rapid expansion in enrollment which will become acute in about 1965 or 1966. Professional and graduate schools will feel the impact about 1963 to 1966 with peak expansion taking place about 1969-71.

The percentage of the total population 26 years or more that has graduated from college is expected to increase from 7.6 per cent in 1960 to 11 per cent in 1980. The percentage of functional illiterates (persons with less than 5 years schooling) will decline from 8.1 per cent in 1960 to 6.7 per cent in 1970. In 1970, 52 per cent of the total population either will have graduated from high school or will have attended one year of college.

One needs only to exercise a little imagination to visualize some of the implications of such a continued rapid rise in educational levels. It means that our labor force will be better equipped to participate in an economy that places a premium on knowledge and technical abilities. This probably means that we will have to mechanize or eliminate the nastiest and most disagreeable unskilled jobs. In the next 20 years it is purported that there will be a sharp reduction in socio-economic differentials with respect to educational attainment.

In 1960, the labor force was 74 million. In 1970 it is expected to be 87 million. Between 1955-1960 the new workers entering the work force were one million per year. Their number will be greater by 440,000 workers between 1965-1970 than in 1955-60.

Population shifts by states and regions present interesting trends. Between 1950 and 1970, Nevada is expected to have an 147 per cent population increase. On the other hand, Arkansas has an expected decrease of 20 per cent; Oklahoma 9 per cent; Mississippi 7 per cent. The Pacific and Mountain States regions are expected to have the greatest population increase between 1960-70. Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida are expected to have the least increase.

The 1960 Census shows that 68 per cent of the population is urban. By 1970, 70 per cent will be urban. Many of these people already are in metropolitan areas. In 1950, there were only 106 cities classified as "metropolitan area"(population 100,000 or more);

by 1980 such places may number 200. By 1980, the Nation will have 30 areas with a population of one million or more instead of only 14 as in 1950. This urbanization of the population will bring many more metropolitan areas to the South, West and Midwest. It is estimated that the metropolitan population in the South will be double what it was in 1950. The shift of population from rural to urban life will cause a continued decline in the size of the farm population.

What implications for the future can be distilled from this array of facts? What relevancy do the foregoing demographic trends have on the social issues in this decade in the United States? Not ignoring the extreme, long-known needs not yet met, social work must continuously take account of newer elements in the scene. The following issues seem particularly relevant at present, time permits only a relatively brief, impressionistic statement.

1. Problems of Youth. Each year about one million American young people get into trouble with the law. During this decade this figure is expected to increase by 50 per cent. Current estimates indicate that there are about 8 million youngsters of high school age, of whom one million have dropped out of school. It is estimated that in 1965, some 1,600,000 boys and girls 14-17 years of age will be out of school, and one half million of these will be unemployed. This exiled group represents a real threat to the future of our society.[1]

Unemployment is highest among the younger, single workers, especially Negroes. Many young persons are unable to realize ambitions they are exceptionally qualified to fulfill solely because they are members of a non-white race.

Broken homes will add to the frustrations of our youth. It is estimated that between 25 and 50 per cent of all household units in the lower class communities of our major industrial centers are "female-based households". Where is a lad from a female-based household to find a male figure with whom to identify positively?[2]

A thorough going preventive program that would attack juvenile delinquency and other problems of youth at the most basic level might include action on housing, employment, family living standards, education, social discrimination.

2. Financial Dependency. The number of persons unable to finance their own requirements because of low income, insufficient employment, family breakdown and physical and mental impairment is substantial. While our national, state and local welfare programs today are set up to deal with the more acute manifestations of financial need, there are obvious inadequacies in the system. Youth, old age, physical and mental impairment and disturbed family relations account for the bulk of financial needs. Persons in these categories will continue to need help in this decade.

---

[1] Youth Employment and Juvenile Delinquency, Report of Judiciary Committee, U.S. Senate Sub-committee to investigate juvenile delinquency; 84th Congress 1st session, P. 7.

[2] NEA Delinquency Project "Helpful Words on Theory and Practice," Phi Delta Kappa, December, 1959. P. 106.

The 1961, NCSW, in exploring the subject of poverty, agreed that even today poverty afflicts a substantial number and proportion of individuals. Poverty stalks one million families in the USA at all times because their principal breadwinner is unemployed.

One of the greatest services which can be rendered in this area is improved techniques for job training, retraining, and placement. Adequate vocational guidance is certainly one of the services most essential to our youth population as well as many older persons and newcomers.

3. Problems of the Aging. Many elderly people are spending their last days in joyless loneliness with inadequate income and inadequate care. Adequate subsistence will continue to be a problem of the aging. More obvious is the need to find constructive answers to other problems of the aging. Bogue states that the rapid growth of our elderly population during this decade will require the expansion of hospitals and mental institutions to provide for the admission each year of at least 25 per cent more elderly persons than cared for now.

Especially needed are pre-retirement counselling service for those in the 55 to 65 age bracket and more extensive medical protective care for those incapacitated by age.

4. Housing. All available data point to the fact that delapidated and inadequate housing conditions contribute to many of our social problems. This condition is not of recent origin nor is community awareness of it new. The problem will be intensified with the expected marriage and building boom during the sixties. The need to provide housing for the newly formed families will make it harder to tear down slums and raise the quality of housing.

The struggle to improve housing is complicated by rising costs and by racial and social considerations. Immediate issues involve slum clearance, better techniques in handling dislocated persons and provision of adequate housing for middle income as well as lower income groups.

5. Breakdown in Family Life. Current evidence indicates that breakdown in family life either potential or overt, is a major problem of modern life. The experience of welfare services, educational institutions, courts and many other agencies points to the possibility of family rehabilitation in innumerable cases - provided adequate consultation, advisory and treatment facilities are made promptly available. Also essential, if the institution of the family is to be strengthened and safeguarded, are adequate facilities for basic education in the fundamentals of sound family life.

6. Community Health. While the treatment of ill health, both physical and mental, is essentially the province of the medical profession, the prevention of ill health and restoration of those who have suffered ill health to normal living are matters to which the welfare agencies have given and should continue to give their attention.

There is a relationship between mental illness and the social and economic milieu in which we live. The attack on this problem then,

is threefold: (1) provision of more adequate facilities for treating the mentally ill person (2) adjustment of our social and economic institutions so as to reduce anxiety in modern life (3) and a heavy emphasis on research.

7. Equality of Opportunity. America is on the march to freedom and equal rights for all, but the completion of the battle is in the future. Here indeed, is a challenge to all Americans, and social workers in the South have an especially difficult task, but we must not shirk it merely because it has hazards. The members of our profession could supply some of the leadership to work out plans on a state and local basis that would move us toward the goal of equal opportunities for all in a rational and unemotional way. We are trained to some degree in the skills to facilitate negotiation, to ascertain all the facts and to interpret them to those concerned.

I urge you, as social workers, to take a look first at yourselves and your attitudes, and I urge social agencies to examine their own practices. We must put our own agencies in order before we can expect to be helpful in other areas.

The same approach in bringing about full democracy will not be made in all geographical areas and localities. The important thing is that we create a direction now, a movement toward our goal. We cannot afford to wait - our national conscience and our international relations demand that we give priority to this basic problem of democracy.

8. Multi-problem Neighborhoods and Families. The concentration of social problems in certain geographical areas of metropolitan cities is a conspicuous phenomenon. In these areas - characterized by low incomes, inadequate housing and subnormal social and educational standards, almost every phase of social maladjustment is proportionately greater than in the city as a whole. In these areas, too, are most frequently found concentrations of multi-problem families where family tensions are at a peak and individual social conflicts are prevalent.

Identification of these multi-problem areas is not difficult. Far more difficult is the development of constructive programs, in which all branches of welfare service can effectively cooperate.

To achieve this objective, special planning is necessary on the part of public departments and of the voluntary agencies in order to determine the kinds and distribution of welfare services required. Housing restoration and redevelopment, education in healthy community and family living, and a concentration of rehabilitative and supportive efforts are among the requisites. These are some of the social issues that face us in the sixties. In discussing these issues, we are really talking about numbers and how the change of numbers will bring large demands upon our efforts. This population phenomenon may mean many adjustments in the relative emphasis of agency programs - locality by locality. It is something that needs careful study by all.

Social workers are inclined to feel that the practice of prevention is applicable to our profession. Furthermore, they feel that it is through social action that preventive measures can be incorporated

into the existent social structure. Perhaps social action can provide for social workers a tool for prevention, similar to the physicians' vaccination, in that the vaccination develops within the individual the equipment to control the invasion of a stress producing agent and prevent its spread to other individuals. Similarly, through social action, people can be involved in achieving for themselves the dignity and stature of selfhood of which they are capable. At the same time, they can develop community resources and attitudes that will help them control the invasion, and prevent the spread of social stress stimuli.

Social work as a profession grew out of social action. In its process of developing into a profession, however, social work moved away from active participation in social action to focus on the individual and the group. The need for social action to affect the social milieu still exists. Therefore, whether we as social workers focus on the individual, group, or the community, we must deal with the larger society and be aware of the effect of social change on these units.

There is no question as to whether or not social work should continue with a social action program designed to shape the social policy in America. There is expressed by Bertram Beck in his article "Shaping America's Social Welfare Problem", however, real doubt as to social work's ability to discharge its policy function in light of developments in practice.

This would apply, if social work is wholly occupied in picking up the pieces of those who break under the burdens of modern society and itself becomes an instrument seeking adjustment above all. If, on the other hand, social work can give direct service to individuals and groups and in the process learn from such activities, and act as an agent of social change, then social work will continue as a vital force in social policy.

Social work education, too, has an important task in preparing persons for what Hollis and Taylor refer to as expanded role for social work.[1] This broadened program must include ability to function effectively in social policy making and in the area of social action.

Eveline Burns in her speech, "Social Policy - Stepchild of the Curriculum,"[2] appears to give support to this point of view. She feels that we seem to be in general agreement that social workers "ought to be more active in contributions to social policy making and to its development and evaluation." She points out, however, that the central issues, what is the nature of the preparation for effective work in this area, and should our schools of social work formally undertake to offer it, are largely evaded. She suggests that, unless we come to grips with these questions with all of their implications for curriculum restructuring and for our concept of "the professional social worker" we might as well forget it and continue to concentrate on our present social work tasks.

---

[1]Hollis, Ernest V., and Taylor, Alice L. Social Work Education in the United States. New York: Columbia University Press, 1951.

[2]Burns, Eveline M. "Social Policy: The Stepchild of the Curriculum," in Education for Social Work, 1961 Proceedings, Annual Program Meeting Council on Social Work Education, New York: 1961, pp. 23-24.

It seems plain to me that if social work is to give leadership to solving key issues of our time, it must give first priority to the problems which have followed in the wake of advancing material welfare. The symptoms of these problems are seen not in material want, but in the rising rate of personality breakdcwn, of misdirecting rebellious behavior, and in the trend to faceless conformity.

Social work must, through social action, advance workable solutions to concrete problems of medical care, mental health, economic security, community rehabilitation and the like.

The day of the pioneer is still with us. There are now - and there will always be things to be done, changes to be made, old services to be discarded, new services to be created, issues to be faced. We must never let it be said that we are in a rut, that we are afraid, that we are failing to grasp an opportunity to share together, field and class instructors, in planning a curriculum that will have relationship with and educational meaning for the future. Let our eyes always be directed toward new goals and wider horizons for people everywhere. Finally, let it be said of us that the whole world is our stage and the welfare of the people our concern.

Participants

Miss Grace White, Department of Social Services, Medical Center, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky

Dr. William S. Jackson, Dean, Atlanta University School of Social Work

Miss Frankie V. Adams, Community Organization, Atlanta University School of Social Work

Mr. S. Allen Bacon, Germantown Settlement, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Miss Barbara Baskerville, Field Work, Atlanta University School of Social Work

Mr. John Boone, United States Penitentiary, Atlanta

Mrs. Kathryn Brisbane, Grady Homes Community Girls Club, Atlanta

Miss Frances Brisendine, Travelers Aid Society, Atlanta

Mr. Victor E. Carter, Northside Center for Child Development, New York City

Miss Alice Clover, Institute for Juvenile Research, Champaign, Illinois

Mr. Clarence Coleman, National Urban League, Atlanta

Mrs. Lillian Collins, Gate City Day Nurseries, Atlanta

Mr. John W. Cox, Bell Neighborhood Center, Cleveland

Miss Yvonne Crawl, Georgia Crippled Children's Program, Atlanta

Miss Martha Dennison, American Red Cross, Atlanta

Mrs. Edith M. Echols, Bureau for Child Care, Philadelphia

Miss Ella Elfer, Northville State Hospital, Michigan

Miss Margaret Fitzgerald, Veterans Administration Center, Dayton, Ohio

Miss Anne Freed, Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute, Philadelphia

Mrs. Artrelle Foster, Gate City Day Nurseries, Atlanta

Mrs. Emma Franceschi, Friends' Neighborhood Guild, Philadelphia

Mrs. Grace Gates, Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Agency

Miss Mary Gay, Community Organization, Atlanta University School of Social Work

Mrs. Elizabeth Gilboy, Guidance Center of Hillsborough County, Tampa, Florida

Miss Nancy Gillespie, Child Guidance Clinic, Atlanta

Mrs. Naomi Goldberg, Friends Association for Children, Richmond, Virginia

Dr. Joseph Golden, Social Research, Atlanta University School of Social Work

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL INSTITUTE

OF

CLASS AND FIELD INSTRUCTORS

REPORT FOR PARTICIPANTS

THEME:
"INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF POVERTY:
IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION"

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OCTOBER 7-10, 1964

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

The Institute opened with a general session on Wednesday, October 7, 1964, with Dean William S. Jackson presiding. Dean Jackson introduced the speaker, Dr. Jeanne L. Noble, a member of The President's Task Force on the War Against Poverty, who spoke on the topic, "The President's War on Poverty: An Attack on Persistent Poverty."

It was our martyred President, John F. Kennedy who stood on the snowy steps of the capitol, with the winds of change as well as the atmosphere blowing about his head, who said:

"Let the words go forth from this place to friend and foe alike, that the torch of leadership has been passed to a new generation; born in this century, tempered by war and disciplined by an uneasy peace."

It was this man that day who gave new life, new meaning and great momentum to the word..... democracy.

He focused not on current foes known as alien countries, but on the ancient enemies of mankind: disease, pestilence and poverty. He cried out to his affluent citizens saying we must remove the yoke of poverty and "let the oppressed go free". With his graceful eloquence he built upon the admonitions of great thinkers like Goethe, "Decide", said he, "whether you will be an anvil or a hammer". Decide, whether you will give and share or sit and get.

While speaking to people like us gathered here tonight he did not remind us of our good fortune so that we might sit back like the ancient people of Athens who, having listened to Cicero speak, simply sighed and said: "How well he spoke". Rather, he touched a cord inherent in all human nature. A natural inclination, I believe, to become personally involved in solving human problems. For everywhere President Kennedy went, people listened. They listened, they haven't forgotten, nor will they ever forget the words which set the course of our mission:

ASK NOT WHAT YOUR COUNTRY CAN DO FOR YOU

ASK WHAT YOU CAN DO FOR YOUR COUNTRY

They listened like those in Antioch who having heard Horace speak, stood and as one great body said: COME LET US MARCH.

And so we began to march. President Kennedy did not believe that we could accomplish the goals of the new frontier he forged---including the elimination of poverty---in our lifetime. But he said: "Let us begin". He warned in the poetic words of Robert Frost: "the woods are lovely

dark and deep, but we have promises to keep, and miles to go before we sleep, and miles to go before we sleep".

And so we began.

He no longer leads us.

But with God's help, that same spirit, that same challenge has become President Johnson's driving crusade. Saying let us continue, he summoned us to an unconditional war on poverty. Reminding us of our American goal.... "a nation in which every citizen shares all of the opportunities of his society, in which every man has a chance to advance his welfare to the limits of his capacities." He has said: "We have come a long way toward this goal. We still have a long way to go. The distance which remains is the measure of the great unfinished business of our society. To finish that I have called for a national war on poverty. Our objectives: TOTAL VICTORY."

Can we have total victory? What after all, you ask, is new about poverty? And surely throughout the world these words ring true. Two-thirds of the world's population goes to bed hungry every night, two-thirds can neither read nor write and another two-thirds are in need of medical care. Every second 3 children are born, three-fourths of them in poor countries -- born prone to poverty. In England and the United States the children born today can live to be 70. In India thirty years is all that a person can expect. And the tragedy of this is that such a short life is not necessarily merry. For example, in India the average man toils one hour for a loaf of bread. That same man, in our country, would toil for 10 minutes for the same loaf of bread.

The distinguished economist Barbara Ward asks in her book, The Rich Nations and the Poor, what Michael Harrington asks in his book The OTHER AMERICAN..... Why?

Not why when the Bible was written, but why today is there lingering poverty in the shadow of unrivaled affluence. Here is the key to our understanding. It is the painful paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty that causes us to act. In the United States, at mid-century, poverty carries a special poignancy, a special frustration. For the first time in society our Nation has attained the technological resources to wipe out poverty; yet ironically that very technology is aggravating the plight of the poor.

While some of us luxuriate in a life of spiraling aspirations, some crawl in squalor. While a Dallas store can advertise His and Hers Airplanes and fur lined toilet stools -- some yearn for food stamps to get surplus commodities.

Sure the poor have always been with us. A century ago, the majority of Americans would have been deemed poor by today's standards. Thus no

stigma was attached to it. Everybody was more or less poor together. There was the myth of "rags to riches" which gave a mystique to poverty. But to be poor in America today is to be out of step with the nation, to be a minority, to be a stranger in paradise, a frequently faceless member of an alien culture.

What are they like—the poor?

How does it differ from poverty of past?

A. Poverty is not just a lack of money, it is a way of life -- lack of money, lack of opportunity, lack of education, bad housing, inadequate diet and poor health, inability to plan for the future. Characterized by hopelessness and isolation from the mainstream of American society, which is basically optimistic. Good definition: "A syndrome of mutually reinforcing handicaps." (Alvin Schorr, Slums and Social Insecurity.)

B. Not like poverty of the past. Today's poverty is almost an inherited characteristic of minority groups and people living in depressed areas -- for example, Appalachia and Pennsylvania coal mines, where a high rate of unemployment has continued for 30 years. In situations where poverty has been a family's lot for two generations or more, there is a natural tendency to presume there is no rainbow at the end of the rainshower -- there was none for my parents; why should there be for me?

The landmarks in the geography of poverty are these:

One-fifth of our families and nearly 1/5 of our total population are poor;

Twenty-two per cent of the poor are Negro -- but nearly half of all Negroes live in poverty;

Heads of over 60% of poor families have only grade school educations. Education raises the chance of escape from poverty. (Of all nonwhite families headed by persons with 8 years or less of schooling, 57% are poor; this percentage falls to 30 for high school graduates, to 18 for those with some college education. But education does not remove effects of discrimination: compare Negroes to whites at the same level of education, and Negroes have twice as high an incidence of poverty;

One-third of all poor families are headed by a person over 65, and almost half of the families headed by such a person are poor;

54% of the poor live in cities, 16% on farms, 30% in rural nonfarm areas;

Over 40% of all farm families are poor, yet more than 80% of Negro farmers are impoverished.

Less than half the poor are in the South; yet a southerner's chance of being poor is roughly twice that of a person living in another part of the country;

One-fourth of poor families are headed by a woman; yet nearly half of all families headed by a woman are poor. Women head 75% of Negro poor families.

In examining the profile of the poverty-stricken, we find that at every age and stage of life, poor women are the poorest of the poor. Whether they are young, mature, middle-aged or elderly, whether they are employed or jobless, whether they are married or single, whether they are members of families or individuals living alone -- poor women represent the bleakest side of poverty. It is for this reason that Representative Edith Green was moved to ask for a Women's Job Corps and Mr. Shriver readily agreed.

When a family and its head have several characteristics frequently associated with poverty, the chances of being poor are particularly high: a family headed by a young woman who is Negro and has less than an eighth grade education is poor in 94 out of 100 cases; if she is white, the chances are 85 out of 100 that she and her children will be poor.

Americans can find battlefields to wage war on poverty on all sides:

In a squalid Chicago slum, a Negro mother rages: "Why do I have to go hungry and naked?" In forlorn Adair County, Oklahoma, a community leader wryly admits: "Welfare is our leading industry." In snow-crusted Portland, Maine, an arthritic old woman wearily fashions pot holders to sell for 35 cents and sighs: "Sickness makes the money go fast." In Southern California, Imperial Valley, a leathery tomato harvester confides: "My highest thinking is not to lose hope. If I lose myself, I lose everybody." On a dreary Toledo street corner, a jobless youth unfit for the Army reports: "Christ, when I get a penny I squeeze it 'til Lincoln jumps." and in Detroit, a wife struggling to support her unemployed husband and five children on $60 a week laments: "Next month, I just don't know. Next month is in the hands of the angels."

On any given day, 430,000 men, women and children, more than the entire population of Louisville, Kentucky, live on relief here in New York City. Thousands of them in such appalling, vermin-ridden tenements that it is no wonder that many have resorted to a desperate new tactic -- rent strikes.

We spend $400 million a month to give 8 million Americans relief from poverty. And what is frightening is the fact that since 1955 the number of welfare recipients has been growing twice as fast as the population.

In the scarred hollows of Appalachia there are hamlets so primitive that even an outhouse is an unknown luxury. In the South, half of the

Negro farm families cling to survival on less than $1,200 a year. In the dust of Three Rocks, California a huddle of shanties, Fresno County children grow up never having seen a kitchen sink. American Indians still languish on reservations where the death rate is three times that of the United States at large. At precisely 11 each morning 1,500 ragged people, some of them women clutching bedraggled children, shuffle to St. Anthony's dining room in San Francisco for a free hot meal, generally their only one for the day.

These are the poor. These are the 20 million of your fellow citizens who live on the rind of bare subsistence. This is what Sargent Shriver calls "grinding poverty".

Their way of life is characterized by substandard housing, overcrowded housing. There is a lack of play areas for their children. Thus it is not surprising that there is a high correlation between substandard housing and problems like juvenile delinquency school drop-outs, and impaired health.

What can we do?

Against this onslaught of facts the President's War on Poverty proposes to build a dam and turn the tide of circumstances which lead to poverty. Whether we speak of the Job Corps, the Community Action Program, or any other title -- the objectives are the same.

1. First, we will raise the educational level of our people. The Economic Opportunity Bill opens new doors. As Representative Edith Green said recently in a lecture at Harvard:

"It occurs to me that it is less a rocket thrust into outer space than a national education thrust of massive proportion which may determine who succeeds in mastering the weighty matters of our age, that are characterized by social, economic and political deformations.

2. By raising education level, raise opportunity level. Unskilled jobs are disappearing; automation is taking over -- particularly in men's jobs. Strong back, good muscles no longer guarantee even the most willing worker a job, let alone the opportunity to rise. With improved education and lowering of intellectual and psychological barriers to learning and knowledge, people will be able to explore new avenues of job and intellectual opportunity. As Galbraith said: "The most elementary fact about Affluence is that you have to have a job to participate in it."

3. By raising employment chances and income level, raise level of family life and personal esteem. John Kenneth Galbraith (The Affluent Society) says further: "To some extent family life is itself a luxury of an adequate income." With improved income, people can better their housing situation, reduce overcrowding, and escape the harrowing strains of slum living (noise, filth, disease, infestation); they can begin to afford

recreation, culture, self-expression; they can read and find out about the world beyond them; they can get to know their communities and what they can contribute to their neighborhoods, as well as what their communities can contribute to them.

4. By raising opportunity level, we can hope for improvement of self-image and self-esteem. Opportunity for development of insight and self-understanding, close personal relationships as well as relationships with groups. Opportunity for development of talents and capacities -- for leadership, for artistic pursuits, for athletics, whatever. This too enhances family life; makes it more possible for members of the family to be understanding, appreciative and considerate of each other.

5. In improving self-image, we develop citizenship. When a person no longer feels victimized and stigmatized by those forces which contribute to poverty, he can begin to plan a worthwhile role in the life of the community -- as a voter, as a PTA member, as a volunteer to public agencies like hospitals, schools, etc.

6. Self-help is the keynote of the economic opportunity program. There will be no directives from on high in Washington. Programs will be conceived and executed locally. Communities have before them the challenge to be imaginative, to innovate and experiment, to use all the creative resources at their command. Self-help will extend from the highest level in the community to the individual girl or boy in the Job Corps, to the family which takes in foster children, to the small businessman who gets an accelerated loan through the economic opportunity program, to the farmer who will use the help provided him to improve his farm's yield through better methods.

What is the Economic Opportunity Program?

Title I - Youth Programs ($412.5 million)

Part A - Job Corps, to provide education, work experience, and vocational training in conservation camps and residential training centers. Hope to enroll 40,000 young men and women, aged 16-21 this year, 100,000 next year. Administered by OEO. $190 million.

Part B - Work-Training Program - projects sponsored by State and local government or nonprofit organizations for full-or part-time employment which would enable young men and women to continue or resume their education or increase their employability. Would involve 200,000 young adults. Administered by Labor Department. $150 million.

Part C - Work-Study Program - projects sponsored by institutions of higher learning to permit graduate or under-graduate students from low-income families to enter upon or continue university-level education. Administered by HEW. $72.5 million.

Title II - Community Action Program ($340 million)

Part A - Anti-poverty programs planned and carried out at community level. Programs will be administered by communities and will coordinate poverty-related programs of various Federal agencies. $315 million. (OEO share 90%)

Part B - Basic education and literacy training projects for adults. OEO to make grants to States. Administered by HEW. $25 million.

Title III - Programs to combat Poverty in Rural Areas ($50 million)

Part A - Grants up to $1,500 to very low-income rural families to help them increase their income (change of crops, improved machinery, etc.) Also loans up to $2,500 to finance nonagricultural, income-producing enterprises for the same purpose (like recreational facilities -- swimming pool, hunting preserve, etc.) OEO may also help nonprofit corporations to acquire lands to be reconstituted into family farms and to make loans to low-income family cooperatives. Administered by Dept. of Agriculture.

Part B - Programs for migrant farm workers through establishment and operation of housing, sanitation, education and child day-care programs. Up to $15 million.

Title IV - Employment and Investment Incentives -

OEO would make, participate in or guarantee loans to small businesses of up to $15,000 on more liberal terms than regular loan provisions of Small Business Administration. Administered by SBA. Would use $25 million of SBA spending authority.

Title V - Work-experience Programs - Experimental, pilot or demonstration projects to stimulate adoption in States of programs which will provide constructive work experience or training for unemployed fathers and needy persons. OEO will transfer funds to HEW. $150.million.

Title VI - VISTA Volunteers - OEO will recruit and train about 5,000 volunteers to serve in mental health, migrant, Indian and other Federal programs, including Job Corps, and State and community anti-poverty programs. $10 million.

Shared Help is another keynote. "The poor people feel," says Paul Jacobs, "that no one cares. It's another world, their world and ours. They eat potatoes, meat and gravy. Whoever heard of fruit or a salad. They get no mail.....who writes to poor people. They sleep late....what's the sense of getting up. If you sleep late, you may save the cost of food."

The war on poverty needs warriors...those who have not abdicated their sense of neighborliness. At the March on Washington, Rabbi Printz said:

When I was a Rabbi in Germany during the Hitler regime, I learned many things. But one thing I learned most of all. The most urgent, the most disgraceful, the most shameful problem was not bigotry and hatred....it was silence. Millions stood by while Germany became a persecution chamber. America, said he, must not become a nation of onlookers.

This was true of Civil Rights. It is no less true for prosperity rights. Let us not look on. Join the army in your community and work in the poverty program. Become involved.

On Monday morning, one-fourth of this nation, from Maine to Florida, New York to California will rise, face the flag of the United States and say: "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the republic for which it stands, one nation, indivisible, under God... And then, they the children, will end...."with liberty and justice for all."

That's what the war on poverty is all about...liberty to break the endless cycle of hopelessness and inertia which chains one to a life of dependency and deficiency. Liberty -- to be done with a life hobbled with joblessness, uselessness, and arbitrary unkindness or contempt at the hands of others. Justice.... the simple opportunity to enter America's unfolding gates of opportunity. This is the least our children can expect from the American Dream.

My fellow Americans....we have begun -- let us continue!

At 8 P.M. that evening a public meeting was held, with Dean Jackson presiding. Greetings were brought by Dr. Thomas D. Jarrett, Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, who represented Atlanta University; Miss Martha Dennison representing the North Georgia Chapter of NASW; and Mr. Louis Newmark, President of the Georgia Conference on Social Welfare. Dr. Noble then addressed the meeting as follows.

Excerpts from

THE COMMUNITY'S STAKE IN THE WAR ON POVERTY

by

Dr. Jeanne L. Noble
Associate Professor, Center for Human Relations Studies, New York University
Director, Job Corps for Girls, 1964 Presidential Task Force in War Against Poverty

Inherent in the very structure of the O.E.O. bill is the first suggestion for a discussion of the role of the social worker/professional in this program.

First, social workers are needed, but the program is less a saturation of services, long associated with social work and more a helping people to help themselves.

We spend 400 million dollars a month to give 8 million Americans relief from poverty. What is frightening is the fact that since 1955 the number of welfare recipients has been growing twice as fast as the population.

As Dan Dodson says: "If servicing the needs of the poor had paid off, we would long since have worked ourselves out of jobs."

Secondly, the social worker will be a member of a team. He must learn to function as one of several professionals, each using his insights and himself to wage war on poverty. No longer will the poor belong almost exclusively to the case worker. Put another way--no longer will the case worker be the prime organizer of a poor person's life.

Third - there are five concepts that suggest professional barriers that must be overcome.*

1. Culture Building. "...the impetus to achievement, both personal and collective, will be the demands and pressures of one's peers rather than one's remedial teacher or social worker. Hence, this aspect of HARYOU's program planning puts stress upon a restructured culture, or therapeutic problem-solving relationship with a helping person, as the source of new perspectives, motives, and behavior patterns."

2. Communication Barrier. "...these families are disdainful of a mode of help which is 'geared to talking.'"

3. Client-Worker. "...the most likely candidates for direct service roles are selected residents of the target community, for the following reasons: they stand to benefit not only financially, but also in ways which have other wholesome consequences for themselves and their families; there is less of a possibility that the communication barrier will be a factor impeding performance; they will probably be more amenable to the long hours of direct contact which some of the programs require, since they have not developed a working tradition which shies away from sustained interaction with clients, weekend and night work. They have not yet developed professional ennui."

4. Pernicious Cashing-In. "This term describes a livelihood earned for imaginary services, or for an outright disservice."

---

*Quoted from Youth in the Ghetto: A Study of the Consequences of Powerlessness (New York: Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited, Inc., 1964), pp. 370-385.

5. Flight from the Client. "...those persons having roles furtherest removed from the clients are those whose services are most highly regarded and most highly remunerated."

These concepts lead me to state that the self-help principle is the rock foundation of the program.

Social workers now must help us to refine the client-worker concept. Some call it indigenous involvement.

The participants of the Institute were divided into three working groups which met on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning. On Friday afternoon a General Session was held, with Mrs. Pearl Golden presiding, at which the working groups reported. The reports of these groups follow.

REPORT OF GROUP 1

Mrs. Edyth Ross, Leader Mr. Calvin Fenton, Recorder

It was generally accepted that the traditions and the history of social work have always evidenced serious concern for the problem of poverty and have indeed dedicated considerable professional practice to social action surrounding the ramifications of poverty. It was cited that people like Jane Addams, Harry Hopkins, and others played an important role in the crusade for social reform. Although social action has always played a vital role in the development and education of social workers, in the recent past a need for professional organization has used much of our energies previously used for social action. However, there was agreement that there was some validity to the need for social work to crystallize its thinking, build a transferable body of knowledge, and to profit from the mistakes of the past.

The group seemed to feel that identifying the role of the social worker in the broader field of social welfare would be of significant value in understanding where he might fit into the combined forces initiating a war on poverty. The war on poverty represents a part of the broader issue as to the social worker's role in social action and social reform.

There was general consensus that social work, in the tradition of Jane Addams must, and appears to be, moving back to the concepts and values inherent in the basic philosophy of social work. This may be considered a product of our times as expressed through community needs; however, more importantly, social work must begin to assume a more intensified leadership role in community action as our tradition has taught us.

The issue was raised as to whether a social worker who, as an individual, participates in social action, is doing social work or acting in the capacity of a private citizen. Although there was dissension, it was generally agreed that a social worker like Michael Schwerner was acting in the capacity of a private citizen. Social workers may wear many hats and may bring the tools

of their profession with them; however, community's recognition of the worker's role must be in evidence for social work to be practiced.

The history of poverty itself appears to give indications of change in nature although consistent in results. In the 1930's much of the unemployed and poverty-stricken were professionals and skilled laborers. The programs designed to carry out the work of absorbing the unemployed into the work force and rebuilding the economy very much resemble programs articulated in the war on poverty today. However in this time of ours, we labor under a complexity of burdens, intensified by automation; longer span of life due to medical advances; an ever increasing population; and the problem of racial discrimination. To this extent we must agree that there appears to be an institutionalization of poverty. What are the solutions? The shorter work week, with provision for greater leisure time activities; community action with indigenous leadership; training programs and the like; or changes in the social structure. The question was raised as to whether we are dealing with function or cause. At this point it appears that we are dealing more with function as outlined in the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. Social work has an additional commitment to the concept of prevention and health rather than only breakdown and malfunctioning. The question that remains open is: Can we remove poverty without changing our social structure?

What can the individual social worker do to effect social change? Is he equipped to do it? It was agreed that social workers are trained in generic concepts to seek out the human and professional resources to effect social change; however, there has to be a rededication to the philosophy of social change as well as the need for educators to reemphasize the need for analytic thought with regard to understanding the totality of community problems, and in particular the relationship of economics and politics to social breakdown. There was agreement that social workers now have to become involved with the political power structure and other forces in a community which can be used positively for creative programs and prevention. Social workers must attempt to influence their agencies in terms of social change. It was felt by the group that agencies have continually redefined their role in response to a changing community, but the question remains as to whether these agencies can take leadership in initiating change.

An area of serious concern was the view of the social worker in terms of his risk in attempting to influence the board of an agency overburdened with conservatism and restraints. Often he risks his job and future by confronting an agency too strenuously with the concepts of change. How far, realistically, can a social worker risk himself or how far should he, as a professional? This question remains unanswered. The agency exists only by community sanctions.

It was recognized that social agencies are not generally established to promote social change, and generally the grass roots level of community participation is absent. We can redefine our agency's goals to keep up with change, but how do we initiate change? Example was given of the public assistance recipients in Columbus, Ohio where the beginnings of change occurred as an outgrowth of community organization. (See "Poverty and Poetry: The Revolution of Abundance," by Fannie Eisenstein.)

It was generally felt that NASW had a significant role in articulating the role of the social worker in social action and social planning. The

comparative lack of vitality in NASW may have contributed to the absence of social workers in the planning stage of development of the war on poverty. The over-identification of social workers as case workers rather than social workers with a competence in social welfare and community organization may have contributed. The identification of the social worker as a practitioner involved with social breakdown rather than prevention may have also contributed. We identified the forces of change as now being the federal government as well as the Freedom Movement. NASW can and should be a force for change.

There was discussion as to where is our major responsibility: to the poor or to society in general? Do we need a system of priorities in response to community need? Should our focus turn to prevention, which includes all levels of social functioning? Can we desert our present clientele in social agencies who are not poor?

It was agreed that private agencies are often restricted in terms of community action due to the influence of a community chest and the problem of finance. The question arose as to whether private agencies are willing to give up the philosophy of social action in order to assure financing.

The following recommendations were made:

1. We have to move toward presenting the image of the social worker rather than the case worker.

2. Students in schools of social work must be given an opportunity to understand the generic concepts of all social work and become oriented toward social action through class and field work.

3. The public must be oriented toward the techniques of community organization as a part of social work, possibly through NASW.

4. The deans of schools of social work should make every effort to help educate the public toward social work competence in dealing with poverty and begin by sending letters to Dr. Noble and other governmental agencies.

5. New opportunities in community organization practice should be sought out to better prepare for our role in social change and in the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

6. Social workers should support and help implement as well as help improve the Economic Opportunity Act.

7. Orientation of social work must turn toward working with grass roots, rather than from agency board down to grass roots.

A leadership training institute should be held at Atlanta University if money can be made available.

Bibliography

Beck, Bertram M. "Shaping America's Social Welfare Policy," in Issues in American Social Work. Alfred Kahn, ed.

Reynolds, Bertha. Uncharted Journey.

Towle, Charlotte. Common Human Needs.

REPORT OF GROUP 2

Mr. Morris L. Eisenstein, Leader Miss Estelle Clemmons, Recorder

To initiate discussion, Mr. Eisenstein referred to our chosen topic, "The Insitutionalization of Poverty," as reflecting the concern of the school, and some concern for our responsibility in training people to work within the area of poverty. He raised the following questions: What are the impacts? What is involved? How clear are we? Though we define the concept, aren't we also raising the question of the role of social work?

The above mentioned questions resulted in several reactions from the group. One member of the group expressed some disappointment in the over-simplification of the problem. He questioned the thinking of the faculty in not including some discussion of politics. Is the School giving direction for students? How does the School expect to enter into the discussion of the effects, or the elimination of poverty? Is this a direction for teaching?

Additional reaction revealed the need for training people to work with poverty on a world-wide basis, not only in the United States. Social work education is training the majority of social workers to work with the middle class in private agencies; fewer trained social workers are found in the public agencies than in private agencies.

Some expressed the feeling that the poverty program is a political issue, and that politicians are really not interested in getting people off the welfare rolls.

Following are some additional questions of concern:

Why is it that we have welfare programs?
Is it to keep the masses of indigent quiet?
Are we rectifying our own guilt by maintaining welfare programs?

Considerable discussion evolved around the lack of leadership among the poor today as compared to leadership during earlier years, as in unions, which led to the question of the need for social action. There was some feeling of our need to be political in our thinking; our need to get our ideas across to politicians in language that they can understand. Others felt that our image to students is important; do students see us as a part of social action?

Some members of the group expressed the idea that the social work world needs to be considered as we talk social action. Some agencies take no direct stand in social action; how much can be done by the worker who wants to be involved in social action? The lack of feeling for social action among social workers was deplored, and the importance of the teaching of social action involvement in the school was stressed.

Reference was made about a civil rights worker who was recently killed in Mississippi. He had formerly worked in an agency. Question: When was he doing social work--in the agency, or in Mississippi? Some felt he was working as a social worker, while others felt that he was not engaged in social work in Mississippi because there was lack of sanction.

Our attention turned to our being left out of the poverty program. Should we be concerned about being left out? Do we need to junk social work values and goals? Is there a need to look at other ways of working with people? Do we address ourselves to the impact of poverty or to the impact and the causes? What is our philosophical basis for whatever we say our role is in the struggle on poverty? Are we concerned about the institutionalization of poverty? Are we ready to accept the responsibility to innovate if we work with the poor?

If we are to work with the poor, there must be the capacity to change. Again the need was stressed for the "know-how" in social action if we are to work effectively in this area of poverty. The idea of poverty is within our area of competence. Our training has been in the area of values and attitudes, but not enough in social action.

Some consensus from the group:

Social work as a profession needs to be concerned with the solution of poverty, and schools of social work need to put more stress on this.

There has been some concern about poverty as we work with individuals and small groups, rather than our thinking about the institution of poverty.

There is need for our moving into the area of social action.

We have been concerned with middle class values and this has been the general goal.

The Bill addresses itself to the manifestations of poverty.

Poverty is caused by our economic system, and there was agreement that some causes are found within the individual himself.

There must be some innovation among us if we are to work with the institution of poverty. (Question re: need for more intensive work with families.)

There were indications that we accept with limitations the going definition of poverty.

There was agreement that people should have a minimum standard of decency. We believe in the priority of a minimum wage.

Questions were raised about the School's responsibility for teaching the students about the institutionalization of poverty, as well as the School's previous thinking on the chosen topic. The explanation here was that this institute represents some beginning thinking on the institutionalization of poverty, and that it is hoped that some direction will come out of our joint discussions here for future incorporation in the curriculum.

REPORT OF GROUP 3

Mrs. Frances Logan, Leader Mr. Harold Bardonille, Recorder

1. It was necessary to formulate a concept of poverty which would provide a workable focus for social work, that is, define an overall concept of poverty out of which the social worker's role could be developed.

2. A plan is needed to implement the definition (point of view)

   a. How can social workers best use the knowledge of resources available?

   b. What is the social worker's commitment to broad social change (social action)?

   c. Client-focused approach or individualistic approach to a solution to the problem of poverty is thought of as a "safe" position for the social worker to assume; that is, motivation having to come from "within" the poor and hence relieve us of direct involvement in the broad ameliorative process. Instead social workers should assume responsibility of leadership, aggressive leadership, rather than putting the responsibility back on the people.

3. Closer examination of our role in relation to other disciplines

   a. Avail ourselves of such knowledge and techniques which would better enable us to participate actively in the initial planning stage of programs for the amelioration of the problem, e.g., Poverty Bill.

   b. That we take an aggressive leadership position in coming to grips with social problems of which there is an awareness, but which we fail to tackle.

4. We must become more aggressive in the planning stage of program and policy in relation to poverty.

   a. Take a strong position to become integrated in the total planning process of social action programs.

   b. That we appreciate and understand our real potential in the area of social change.

   c. As a profession we need to assert ourselves vigorously and speak out on issues of social change.

5. The problem of communication

   a. In attacking the problem of poverty we must take into account the problem of our middle class standards and combat their imposition on our fundamental concepts of poverty and its elimination.

b. Attempt not to confine our understanding of the culture of poverty in the light of the "motivation ethic" of our middle class value system.

6. Segmentalization

a. Rather than be overwhelmed by the total poverty program, we can select areas or segments with which we could work (now) and conceivably accomplish something.

b. To recognize our sphere of competence and take the initiative (on the vanguard of change) and not on the second level (stretcher bearers).

7. How to use the Bill as it now stands?

Rather than lamenting its obvious shortcomings and inadequacies, we should be realistic in working with what is actually available and not wait for what we consider the "perfect" program.

Based on our point of view that poverty is essentially rooted in the economic life of our nation and is therefore the "absence" of the basic needs for participation in our culture, we agreed that as social workers we have a responsibility to be willing to work with what is available now, rather than what we wish was there.

8. Poverty as a social problem

Recognizing poverty as a real social problem, we feel that social workers have a definite responsibility in developing solutions for the problem.

a. Develop this point of view in light of the title headings of the poverty bill having immediate implications for the profession.

b. That social work should plan a part in enabling people to utilize provisions in the bill aimed at coping with some of the problems of poverty. For example: The work-study portion of the Bill has potential for agency participation with local schools.

c. Social work must prepare for the eventuality of carrying on "War on Poverty" after the program of the Bill is over.

At NASW and local chapters and agencies there needs to be immediate concern and involvement in future planning of poverty programs and follow-up.

d. That we seek to do remedial work in our community that will augment and support that which is being done to change the poverty situation with respect to the Bill.

9. We agreed that elements of poverty (our concept of poverty) are the absence of:

(1) health
(2) happiness
(3) compatibility with other people

and that money runs through the spectrum of these elements.

10. Research

Social work agencies must be able (prepare themselves) to provide necessary research and people (experts) to measure needs of the community.

a. research to be able to have plans ready for the eventuality of future programs and to initiate them.

b. to search out areas of agreement within the field in order to meaningfully perpetuate the profession.

c. We've got to be able to demonstrate results.

ANALYSIS OF REPORTS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR TEACHING

Dr. Joseph Golden

Analysis: "separation of anything into constituent parts or elements, examination of these elements, and their relation to the whole." Let's look at the pieces of experience which made up the Institute experience.

When you registered, you were handed a kit which contained several documents:

1) A copy of the "Economic Opportunity Act of 1964," which had the stated purpose "to mobilize the human and financial resources of the nation to combat poverty in the United States." It proposes to accomplish this purpose by a) establishing a Job Corps for people between 16 and 21 in order to increase their employability by providing them, in rural and urban residential centers, with education, vocational training, and useful work experience; b) by providing work experience for people 16-21 through participation in State and community work training programs; c) by assisting poor students in institutions of higher education through part-time employment; d) by community action programs which will stimulate communities to mobilize their resources to combat poverty; e) by establishing programs of education for adult illiterates; f) by making grants or loans to low-income rural families; g) by helping small businessmen through loans and training; and h) providing work experience through vocational education and training.

The inclusion of the Act in the kit might suggest a frame of reference in which the War against Poverty is confined to the provisions of the Act. This was Dr. Noble's conception of the struggle against poverty. While she did discuss several highly original concepts taken bodily from HARYOU, I don't know of any connection of these concepts with the Economic Opportunity Act, its contents, or its administration.

It was a salutory preventive against such a confined view of the struggle against poverty that the kit contained also a position statement

by the National Social Welfare Assembly. The statement points out that the poor in our country include persons with a variety of problems:

1. Those who are not able to work because they are too old, disabled, too young (and deprived of normal parental support) or tied down by family responsibility.

2. Those who are able and qualified for work but can't find it.

3. Those who are under-employed, under-paid, or disadvantaged in market exchange (as with some farmers).

4. Those who are not equipped to fill available jobs, either because they are under-educated or their old skills have become obsolete.

5. Those who are living in a locality or area where the former means of livelihood has ceased to exist or to afford tolerable living standards.

6. Those whose social and personal problems have brought them to a point of self-defeating discouragement. These are the people who have sought escape in delinquency, mental illness, alcoholism, chronic dependency and other forms of social isolation.

As I see it the Act would be relevant for classes 4 and 5. A comprehensive attack on poverty would have to include, in addition:

higher social insurance;
higher assistance and pension payments;
direct benefits, e.g. housing, health services, and surplus food distribution;
a constantly growing economy to provide more jobs;
higher minimum wage;
better adapted farm policies;
individual supportive help for those whose problems prevent them from making use of these benefits.

An additional perspective on poverty was provided by Elizabeth Wickenden's paper. She says that "what we're really talking about is not so much poverty itself as adaptive social change which will make it unnecessary for some people to be poor in a rich land."

> ...I get the impression in listening to some of the current discussions surrounding poverty that this idea of social change is rather frightening to many people. We are accustomed to our established patterns of economic relationship, of governmental structure, of community organization, of social services, of thinking about who is "worthy" and who is lacking in the accepted virtues. But forces of change are being loosed in the land that go far beyond any "poverty project" so far proposed (useful and desirable as these may be) and no one is yet able to see clearly the precise nature either of the change that lies ahead or the problems that are precipitating it. There is rather a pervasive uneasiness for which the word "poverty" acts as a kind of catalyst. Obviously no community can see clearly the scope or limits of its own role until some of these come more clearly into focus.

Then she submits 8 propositions.

1. Democracy cannot draw a color line. Our most pervasive uneasiness today derives from our belated awareness that "land of opportunity" means opportunity for all our people not just those with white skins, that "equal treatment under the law" applies to all our citizens, that "one country indivisible" means all of us, white and black. We are exhibiting the classic behavior symptoms of the guilt-ridden but we have not yet succeeded in easing our guilt in the only effective way, by basic institutional change. Yet when we talk about people caught in a "culture of poverty", the "cycle of poverty", "self-perpetuating poverty" and other euphemisms for a caste situation from which individuals cannot escape we are talking in a large measure of those whose skins are not white. So while a community may do much to alleviate the handicaps, hardships, and hurt of those who have been victimized by this basic injustice, let it not for a minute forget the basic institutional changes which alone can eradicate it. For a disproportionate number of our poor are Negroes and this will continue to be so as long as they are excluded to any degree and in any respect from the mainstream of our society.

2. The machine must become our instrument and not our master. We are already haunted by the spectre of unemployment, the fear that our dazzling technological success may displace the human labor that constitutes the key factor in our system of income distribution and our sense of individual worth. We call it "automation" or the "cybernetic revolution" and even as we welcome the leisure and affluence it is creating for us, we shudder in the face of its implications.

3. We must master our mistrust of government as an instrument of common welfare. We are all too confused and frightened by a bogy we call the "welfare state", terms of pride in most parts of the world but one which sends respectable politicians scurrying for cover here at home. In actual fact, an industrial society in which most people depend for income on employment and market conditions over which they have little personal control, must make some provision for their protection in situations when that income is cut off.

...What is the use of trying to keep a child in high school if his mother's assistance grant won't buy his shoes and pay his carfare? What is the use of providing retraining for an unemployed man if desertion is the only way he can assure minimum support to his family? What is the use of recreational centers for old people if their strength is being drained away day by day because they cannot afford the food, medical service, and drugs their physical condition requires? Let us never forget that the basic answer to poverty is income and for millions of our fellow citizens income means social security, pensions, and assistance.

4. People must move. We are especially uneasy in some localities about the inevitability of population redistribution.

On the one hand we deplore the continued dependency of the displaced miner or sharecropper who clings to his old familiar base; on the other hand when he moves elsewhere we shut him out from aid by residence laws, we deplore his lack of education, we castigate him for his "uncouth" ways, and we don't help him find a job. If he is a member of a minority group especially a Negro, we try to isolate him in ghetto neighborhoods, ghetto schools, and ghetto jobs. Then we wonder why these newcomers prove so difficult to assimilate, if not downright rebellious. But people are moving and must move if poverty is to be fought. We simply don't need so many workers on farms and no challenge is more immediate for the urban community than their successful assimilation.

5. Our cities must become fit for human habitation. Much of the anxiety provoked by the word "poverty" arises from our knowledge that the modern city, scarcely bearable for those of us who have money, is sheer murder for those who do not. Lacking sufficient housing they are driven into soul-suffocating slums. Lacking adequate schools their children, according to Conant and many others, get the worst and most often give up before they are adequately prepared for modern life. Lacking either space to play and breathe or transportation to get out of the city, their spirits and their energies turn inward in despair or turn outward in explosive revolt.

6. We must make our political system work in a way that responds to modern needs.

7. We must maintain the freedom of pluralistic social institutions.

8. We must maintain our faith in individual human rights and our active compassion for individual human weakness. As I have thought in recent months about poverty it seems to me that the reconciliation of these two values is perhaps the most fundamental uneasiness that confronts us in the contemporary challenge which goes by the name of "poverty". For on the one hand our whole political system is based on the principle and practice of legal entitlement, a fair distribution of benefits by objective criteria (whether among political units or individuals), and equality of treatment under the law. But on the other hand every social worker and every citizen who concerns himself with social welfare knows very well that people are not equal in terms of their needs, their history or their capacities, that states are not equal in their economic base (did you know, for example, that 38% of the families in Mississippi have incomes of less than $2,000 a year?), and that neither communities nor neighborhoods are equal in their resources for dealing with these problems. Thus a fundamental problem confronting us in this current war on poverty is how to protect and preserve the institutional framework of equitable treatment under law while dealing on a particularized basis with inequality of need and capacity.

Let us recognize that we are confronted with a challenge which involves not only basic social change but also one which requires the preservation of basic political and moral values. And these values are so fundamental to our national life—so common to our public utterances while so uncommon to many of our public and private deeds—that they sound almost shopworn in the saying. But if we let them go into the discard more than our war on poverty is lost, so too is the greatness of our nation.

So in conclusion I would make this final plea. Democracy is more than a word: it is a political system which protects every individual by an equitable rule of law; it is an economic system the benefits of which accrue to every individual; and it is a moral system governed by love, compassion, and brotherhood from which none are excluded—not the lonely mother struggling to raise illegitimate or deserted children, nor the alcoholic wrestling with his private slavery, nor the lost youngster acting out in public revolt his private despair, nor the old person alienated from a society in which neither work nor family any longer give him a real place, nor the lonely stranger in our midst—cut off from his old ways and not yet accustomed to our own, nor the frightened worker who sees his most precious asset—his will to work and his skill— no longer needed, nor the under educated, nor the black, the white, the new neighbor.

The next document, a paper on "Poverty and Poetry" by Fannie Eisenstein, awes me. It is a blending of brain, heart, and guts, an imaginative marshaling of facts and symbols, of a feeling for people which can see beauty in the terrible ugliness of the slum, a product of reasoned passion, what Spinoza calls amor Dei intellectualis—intellectual love. That it was written by someone before entering a school of social work causes me to wonder—will our courses sharpen her understanding, enrich her sympathy, widen her imagination—or will the poetry be changed to the average social worker's prosiness? Will she become blase to human suffering?

The paper provided a graphic presentation of the poor; it demonstrates the present ability of our economy to produce an adequate supply of goods for our entire population; it analyzes the thought ways which inhibit us from distributing the available goods to those who need them, it suggests some ways of distributing income and new ways of using our productive machine, it reviews the way in which Canada's family allowance is working out, it looks at the poor from the inside, it perceives the poor not as the objects of the social process but envisages their tremendous potential as agents of social change, and it defines a noble role for the social worker as the one who enables the poor to become masters of their fate:

> "The social worker, if he makes the choice to set his priorities on work with the poor, can help not to deflect or contain the agency of the poor, but to release their passion into a search for new answers, new possibilities."

We then heard a paper by Dr. Noble. She distinguished today's poverty from that of the past by the statement that"for the first time in society our nation has attained the technological resources to wipe out poverty." The accuracy of that statement can be questioned. Some time after the onset of the Industrial Revolution and the Agricultural Revolution, the economic machine was able to produce enough to provide food, housing and clothing for all; our social apparatus, however, distributed too much to the few, and not enough to the many. The disparity between productive efficiency and distributive inefficiency, or inequity, has become increasingly greater.

She then pointed out "some landmarks in the geography of poverty" and then summarized the provisions of the Act:

1. First, we will raise the educational level of our people.

2. By raising education level, raise opportunity level.

3. By raising employment chances and income level, raise level of family life and personal esteem.

4. By raising opportunity level, we can hope for improvement of self-image and self-esteem.

5. Improving self-image, we develop citizenship.

6. Self-help is keynote of the economic opportunity program.

She then suggested some implications for social work.

a) The program is less relief or a saturation of services, long associated with social work, and more a helping for people to help themselves. When she used that phrase, she was stabbing us with our own weapon. Her point, however, still holds true. Although we might try to disclaim our responsibility for public welfare by pointing out that it is administered by untrained social workers, there's no escaping the fact that, by and large, we accepted the program, we staffed its highest echelons, we supplied it with a philosophy and with methods of work. Was our acceptance an example of the institutionalization of poverty?

b) The social worker will have to function as one of several professionals, each using his insights and himself to wage war on poverty. "No longer will the poor belong almost exclusively to the caseworkers. Put another way, no longer will the caseworker be the prime organizer of the poor person's life."

We can say "Amen" to that. We want no monopoly of misery. We welcome every expansion of interest in the poor, the shunned, the outcast, the untouchables. We might also be aware that we ourselves have been moving away from the slums, we have joined in the flight to a social work suburbia of split-level neuroses, leaving the poor to the public welfare workers and the settlement houses.

c) There is no time for the luxury of supervision. This criticism is not original; it originated with us. Yet we should not abandon the use of a process which has been highly useful in social work, and is perhaps potentially useful for other professions.

She then introduced several concepts from HARYOU. Aside from Dr. Noble's personal involvement in HARYOU, there is no evidence to demonstrate acceptance of these concepts in the administration of the Act. I consider such acceptance highly questionable.

We then went into our group discussions, fortified by a green sheet. As we look at it today, the first 2 points in the "Suggested Guide" --

1. Historical description of poverty in western society

and 2. Nature of poverty in the United States today--received little discussion, having been covered by Dr. Noble and by the documents I reviewed. The third point, it seems to me, which deals with the institutionalization of poverty, did not receive enough attention. This concept is a difficult one. It calls on us to examine an aspect of our culture which, by definition, is taken for granted, and requires perhaps the insights and the approach of

the anthropologist, who is less culture bound, because of his training, and who can view our social structure from the outside. Our inadequate analysis of this difficult concept, I believe, prevented us from arriving at an understanding of the culture lag in social work understanding which keeps us from recognizing out-dated features of social work organization and functioning. I feel strongly that a tenacious attack on this theoretical problem is required if we are to attain a realistic understanding of the forces which have shaped social work as it is today. Such an understanding is a necessary prerequisite to effective planning and action. I found it regrettable, therefore, that Mr. Eisenstein's suggestions of further study became a proposal for leadership training.

The problem was touched on only indirectly - when in one group there was expression that you can't abolish poverty by just giving money to the poor. I translate: You can take a person out of poverty, but you can't take poverty out of the person. In another group it was expressed that we are relieved of direct involvement in the process of amelioration because motivation has to come from within the poor. It's a fortunate accident that it's the poor people who suffer from poverty; only they could stand it. Wouldn't it be helpful if we could recognize that in this business of motivation having to come from within the poor, we are burdening the poor because of social work's religious background - grace can be attained only when there is an acknowledgment of sin and an act of contrition. Another insight was the expression that social work views the culture of poverty in the light of middle class values. Another group recognized our resistance to addressing ourselves to the causes of poverty and instead engaging in safe discussions on the impact of poverty.

The overwhelming volume of discussion was given to the final point: "What are the implications for the field of social work?"

Our group yesterday congratulated itself on the remarkable similarities which had appeared in the reports on the 3 group discussions. I also perceived similarities:

similar confusions
similar lack of communication
similar misunderstandings
similar accusations
similar defense mechanisms

Another point of similarity was the agreement that there's something wrong with social workers. The diagnoses differed, and so did the treatment plans for the ills of social workers. It was said that social workers need to:

rededicate themselves
become involved with the power structure (in my opinion it would be more helpful to understand that we're too much involved already)
redefine agency goals
present the image of the social worker, not the caseworker
change the curriculum
educate other disciplines as to the social worker's role
examine the social worker's role (shouldn't this come before the previous point?)
involve our agencies in social action
teach social action in our schools of social work
be concerned with poverty

have the capacity to change
work more intensively with families (doesn't the family have enough trouble?)
assert ourselves more strongly in planning
be real social workers
be economists
be politicians, statesmen yet
risk ourselves
keep a bag packed (Adam Powell is going to call us bagmen, yet)

The discussion reminds me of Bernie Wohl's example of the auto worker who lost his job, and then went home and fought his wife. Our ineffectiveness, so far in our long lasting concern with poverty, led us, I think, to displace our frustration. I submit, for your consideration, that it is not the shortcomings of individual social workers which should be blamed. Isn't it more likely that social work has not been, and was never intended to be, a weapon against poverty?

Another dissent: I was embarrassed, and even ashamed, to see us project our guilt feelings on each other. I reject the assertion that caseworkers have no social conscience; that real social work is done after 5 P.M., by acting as a volunteer rather than as a professional; that social action is the only effective social work method. May I suggest that casework, and group work, and community organization are different methods of helping people; that each of these three has had surprising success in working with people, that not only should social workers have a greater understanding of economics and political aspects of our society, but that other professions could learn a great deal from social work. Instead of sterile self-condemnation, let me suggest for social workers something that Rabbi Hillel said some 2000 years ago as a slogan for our war on poverty:

> "If I'm not for myself, who will be for me?
> But if I'm for myself only, what am I (what kind of human being am I?)
>
> And finally: if not now, when?"

J.G., 2/24/65

PARTICIPANTS

WORK GROUPS

GROUP I

EDYTH ROSS, LEADER
MARY ADAMS
DUANE BECK
KATHRYN BRISBANE
PAUL COOPER
MARGARET FITZGERALD
JOSEPH GOLDEN
PEARL GOLDEN
HAZETTA HARRIS
WILLARD LATTEIER
OMAR K. NELSON
JEROME SCHNEIER
HEMAN SWEATT
RAYMOND THOMAS
BERNARD WOHL

GROUP II

MORRIS EISENSTEIN, LEADER
JOHN BOONE
ESTELLE CLEMMONS
ALICE CLOVER
ANN CRUTE
CALVIN FENTON
JAMES FORD
MARGARET HALL
LOU ANN HORNE
SAMUEL LINCOLN
TOMMIE PATTY
HALLOWAY SELLS
JAMES SNEAD
DONALD THACKER
LYNDON WADE
ANN WILLIAMSON

GROUP III

FRANCES LOGAN, LEADER
HAROLD BARDONILLE
ANN BUNCH
LEONARD COHEN
CLARENCE COLEMAN
MARTHA DENNISON
ROBERT ELMER
EDITH HAMBRICK
JEAN HARSCH
FRANCES KEATING
SARA LUSBY
ALLAN ROTTER
JOSEPH ~~THOMAS~~ Smith
EMMA THOMAS
BARBARA WHITAKER

MISSISSIPPI REGISTRATION

BY

COUNTY, RACE AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

(AS OF APRIL 30, 1966)

WHITE TOTAL	NEGRO TOTAL
513,855	130,345

DISTRICT I

COUNTY	WHITE REGISTRATION	NEGRO REGISTRATION
1. Attala	573	866
2. Bolivar	5,648	4,049
3. Calhoun	196	60
4. Carroll	3,037	1,036
5. Chicksaw	6,586	507
6. Choctaw	187	159
7. Clay	3,535	1.624
8. Leflore	7,698	6,868
9. Lowndes	9,713	1,260
10. Monroe	594	546
11. Montgomery	4,071	67
12. Oktibbeha	8,393	776
13. Sunflower	8,237	2,059
14. Washington	12,591	4,811
15. Webster	169	90
Totals	71,228	24,778

DISTRICT II

COUNTY	WHITE REGISTRATION	NEGRO REGISTRATION
1. Alcorn	8,469	139
2. Benton	2,371	942
3. Coahoma	7,157	7,553
4. Desota	5,489	1,825
5. Grenada	5,923	715
6. Itawamba	6,229	72
7. Lafayette	4,789	775
8. Lee	10,680	709
9. Marshall	4,706	2,469
10. Panola	6,459	2,186
11. Pontotoc	6,373	243
12. Prentiss	6,751	104
13. Quitman	3,440	1,238
14. Tallahatchie	4,881	917
15. Tate	3,829	900
16. Tippah	5,636	359
17. Tishomingo	5,201	43
18. Tunica	1,433	468
19. Union	6,965	274
20. Yalobusha	3,776	807
Total	110,557	22,738

DISTRICT III

COUNTY	WHITE REGISTRATION	NEGRO REGISTRATION
1. Adams	6,389	5,829
2. Amite	3,793	847
3. Claiborne	1,652	1,937
4. Copiah	8,369	1,407
5. Franklin	3,858	338
6. Hinds	63,848	14,160
7. Jefferson	1,193	3,038
8. Lincoln	367	392
9. Pike	8,668	2,090
10. Walthall	4,250	1,328
11. Warren	12,121	5,116
12. Wilkinson	2,601	597
Totals	117,109	37,079

DISTRICT IV

COUNTY	WHITE REGISTRATION	NEGRO REGISTRATION
1. Clarke	5,283	995
2. Holmes	5,103	4,891
3. Humphreys	2,839	787
4. Issaquena	764	377
5. Jasper	4,609	721
6. Kemper	3,323	352
7. Lauderdale	19,789	5,306
8. Leake	6,349	925
9. Madison	6,322	5,871
10. Neshoba	6,802	904
11. Newton	6,168	1,075
12. Noxubee	7,068	1,461
13. Rankin	12,348	1,503
14. Scott	5,635	664
15. Sharkey	1,746	398
16. Simpson	329	882
17. Smith	232	55
18. Winston	321	1,003
19. Yazoo	7,460	1,051
Totals	102,490	29,221

DISTRICT V

	COUNTY	WHITE REGISTRATION	NEGRO REGISTRATION
1.	Covington	4,269	850
2.	Forrest	14,579	1,459
3.	George	4,584	115
4.	Greene	3,125	225
5.	Hancock	5,519	509
6.	Harrison	17,332	3,482
7.	Jackson	8,917	2,018
8.	Jeff Davis	3,418	1,843
9.	Jones	25,833	2,568
10.	Lamar	6,013	149
11.	Lawrence	64	1,060
12.	Marion	10,772	1,197
13.	Pearl River	599	393
14.	Perry	187	212
15.	Stone	2,459	101
16.	Wayne	4,801	318
	Totals	112,471	16,529

VOTER REGISTRATION IN THE SOUTH

SUMMER, 1967

STATE	WHITE VAP*	NEGRO VAP*	WHITE REGISTERED	% WHITE VAP REGISTERED	NEGRO REGISTERED	% NEGRO VAP REGISTERED
ALABAMA	1,353,058	481,320	1,211,000	89.5	255,000	53.1
ARKANSAS	850,643	192,626	616,000	72.4	121,000	62.8
FLORIDA	2,617,438	470,261	2,169,000	82.8	304,000	64.6
GEORGIA	1,797,062	612,910	1,450,000	80.6	334,000	54.5
LOUISIANA	1,289,216	514,589	1,130,000	87.6	273,000	53.2
MISSISSIPPI	748,266	422,256	641,000	85.7	199,000	45.1
N. CAROLINA	2,005,955	550,929	1,603,000	79.9	277,000	50.3
S. CAROLINA	895,147	371,104	730,000	81.6	189,000	50.8
TENNESSEE	1,779,018	313,873	1,434,000	80.6	225,000	71.7
TEXAS	4,884,765	649,512	2,600,000	53.2	400,000	61.6
VIRGINIA	1,876,167	436,720	1,190,000	63.4	243,000	55.6
TOTAL	20,096,735	5,016,100	14,774,000	73.5	2,820,000	56.2

*VAP= Voting age population

V. E. P. NEWS

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

MAY 1968 VOL. 2, NO. 5 Southern Regional Council, Inc. 5 Forsyth St., N.W. Atlanta, Ga. 30303

KEY VICTORIES SCORED IN FLORIDA, N. C. RACES

The all-white legislatures of two more Southern states stand a chance of being desegregated following the May Democratic primaries in Florida and North Carolina, although all five of the Negro nominees face Republican opposition in November.

Negroes gained local offices in several other Southern states in May and early June elections. Statewide elections were held in Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina and Texas, and Negroes were elected in local elections in Georgia and Tennessee.

Joe Lang Kershaw, a Dade County (Miami) high school teacher, was nominated for the Florida House of Representatives. Two other Negro candidates were unopposed for nomination to legislative seats from Broward and Palm Beach counties.

Also in Florida, Negro candidates won races for county commission in Dade County and for constable in Duval County. A Democratic candidate for county prosecutor in Broward County was unopposed. Also, four Negroes are on a victorious slate of 57 Democratic presidential delegates pledged to retiring Florida Sen. George A. Smathers.

In North Carolina, two Negroes won Democratic nomination for seats in the state House of Representatives. The nominees are Henry Frye of Greensboro and William R. Crawford of Winston-Salem, who defeated his opponent by seven votes on a recount.

Elsewhere in North Carolina, Negroes won Democratic nomination for two commission seats in Durham County and membership on the school boards of Durham, Guilford and Vance counties. In a separate city election in Reidsville, the Rev. Cecil H. Marcellus became the city's first Negro councilman.

In Texas, Negro minister Zan Holmes has been endorsed by the Dallas County Democratic Executive Committee to fill the unexpired term of Negro state Rep. Joe Lockridge, killed

(Continued on Page 4)

CRC ISSUES STUDY ON VOTING RIGHTS

The U. S. Commission on Civil Rights has recommended that national political parties require state parties to end discrimination at every level as a requirement for seating of their delegations at national conventions.

Issued May 12 and entitled "Political Participation," the 256-page report is described as "the first comprehensive description and analysis of the effects of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 upon Negro voting and political participation in the South."

Noting a significant increase in Negro voter registration and political participation, the commission nevertheless concluded that "many problems remain in securing to the Negroes of the South the opportunity to participate equally with white citizens in voting and political activity."

Various forms of discrimination and election contrivances have replaced those struck down by law, the report says. These include state laws and party rules diluting Negro votes; discrimination against Negro registrants; exclusion of and interference with Negro poll-watchers; vote fraud; discrimination in the selection of election officials; and harassment and intimidation of Negro voters.

In many areas of the South Negroes have continued to be excluded from local party affairs, the study found. Negroes held less than one per cent of the Democratic and Republican state party committee offices in the Southern states.

The Commission called on the national parties to require state party organizations to give adequate notice of the time, place and procedures for all elections and the legal qualifications for officeholders and to open all party activities to all members regardless of race.

National convention delegations from states which failed to meet these qualifications would face having their delegations unseated by challenging delegations. Failure of the national parties to act might necessitate congressional estab-

(Continued on Page 4)

Several bus loads of District 20 voters attended the swearing in of Rep. Ernest Morial as a member of the Louisiana House on May 13 in Baton Rouge. Morial, first Negro legislator in Louisiana in the 20th Century, is shown holding a young constituent. Rep. Morial is a New Orleans attorney. (Photo courtesy of The Louisiana Weekly.)

Voter Education Project

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, NW, Atlanta, Ga. 30303

DR. SAMUEL D. COOK
Chairman

PAUL ANTHONY
H. A. (HANK) BROWN
DR. C. G. GOMILLION
DR. VIVIAN W. HENDERSON
JESSE HILL
NORMAN HILL
FRANK SMITH
RUSSELL SUGARMON
DR. C. H. THOMAS, JR.
JOHN WHEELER

VERNON E. JORDAN, JR.
Director

LOCKRIDGE KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

Rep. Joseph Edwin (Joe) Lockridge, one of three Negro members of the Texas Legislature, was among 84 persons killed May 3 in the crash of a Braniff International jet liner near Dawson, Texas.

Lockridge, 35, was the first Negro to represent Dallas County in the State House of Representatives. He had been unopposed for re-election in the May 4 Democratic primary.

Eighteen candidates have filed to run in a special election June 18 to fill Lockridge's unexpired term. The Rev. Zan Holmes, a Negro candidate, has been endorsed by the Dallas County Democratic Executive Committee to fill the vacancy.

Elected to the Legislature in 1966, Lockridge was named "Rookie of the Year" by fellow legislators. Son of a Baptist minister, he moved to Dallas with his family in 1937. He was graduated from Southern University with a B.S. degree in 1954 and received his law degree from Howard University in 1960. At Howard, he was a roommate of VEP Director Vernon Jordan.

Lockridge was associated with the law firm of Finch, Lockridge and Cunningham. Active in youth work in Dallas, he also was a member of the Dallas Urban League board, the policy council of the Dallas Civil Defense and Disaster Commission, the Dallas County Mental Health and Mental Retardation Study Committee and the State Vocational Rehabilitation Program's advisory board. He was chairman of the Goals for Dallas task force on public safety.

The Late Rep. Joe Lockridge

Funeral services for Rep. Lockridge were held May 8 in Dallas at Golden Gate Baptist Church, where his father, the late Rev. L. R. Lockridge, was pastor for 18 years.

DIRECTOR'S DIRECT LINE

Changing Rules In the Middle Of the Game

As we have often pointed out, Negro registration still lags considerably behind white registration in the South. Nevertheless, the gap is being closed. Progress is being made. In some areas, Negro registration has gone from zero to a majority in just a few years.

This being the case, it was predictable that whites in control of the political machinery in the South would make attempts to offset and nullify the gains being made by newly registered black voters. It was inevitable that those in control would try to change the rules in the middle of the game. These efforts take many forms—some old and some new—and come in various shades of legality. We in the Voter Education Project have watched these efforts at close range for several years.

We were most pleased, therefore, to learn about a year ago that the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights was planning a study on what was happening to newly registered voters in the South since passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. We were particularly pleased to learn that the study would give heavy attention to the steps being taken in the South to undercut and cancel out the newly gained strength of Negro voters.

These steps include such things as consolidating areas and districts to dilute Negro voting strengths, making elections at-large instead of by districts, abolishing offices, raising qualifying fees, making offices appointive rather than elective, and so on. And, of course, whites in much of the South continue to resort to economic and physical threats to intimidate Negro voters, candidates, and poll-watchers.

The study undertaken by the Commission on Civil Rights was released May 12. We had looked forward to seeing the results of the study and we were not disappointed. The publication, called "Political Participation," is described elsewhere in this issue of V.E.P. News. It is a well-written, well-documented and carefully prepared report. The Commission, and Frank Parker and other members of the Commission staff, are to be congratulated.

Space does not permit a detailed discussion of the report's findings and recommendations here. We can only say that the report warrants a thorough reading by every interested American.

We hope especially that the Justice Department will give the recommendations careful and favorable attention. There is, for instance, no doubt in our minds that federal examiners are needed in many more counties in the South. Thus far, however, only 58 counties have been designated for examiners. Unquestionably, more vigorous use of the Voting Rights Act is needed.

It has been our observation that the hostility and deviousness of white officials usually decrease as Negro voting registration increases. For the present, however, the CRC report makes it clear that eternal vigilance at the federal level is essential if the political rights of black people in the South are to be secure.—VERNON E. JORDAN JR.

USE PA SYSTEM

The Florida Council on Human Relations found the use of a public address system, with transportation standing by, "wonderfully efficient" in registration work in Miami. "We called out two or three more carloads from each of two areas where canvassing again would have annoyed many residents," said a Council report to VEP.

Workshops on precinct meetings, citizens' rights on election day, and how to get out the vote were part of a one-day Leadership Training Conference held April 27 at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C. The conference was sponsored by the North Carolina Voter Education Project. Workshop speakers included, left photo, the Rev. C. M. Felton Jr. of Elizabeth City, and, right, Howard Fuller of the Foundation for Community Development.

THIRD NEGRO MAYOR ELECTED IN ALABAMA

Newly incorporated Roosevelt City became the third Alabama municipality to elect a Negro mayor recently in a special runoff election.

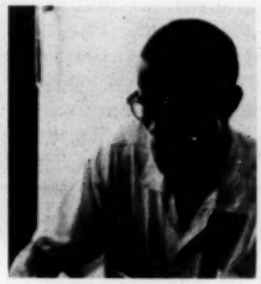
Freddie C. Rogers, a young businessman, won in the runoff against another Negro candidate for the top executive position in the predominantly Negro community near Birmingham. The five city councilmen elected—Lorenzo S. Mitchell, Henry Vann Jr., John S. Billingsley, Quentin C. Hicks and John L. Mason—are also Negroes.

CLAY COUNTY, GEORGIA

Mamie Kendrick

Randy Battle

Mamie Leonard



Walter Patmon

Kathlene Battle

MAMIE KENDRICK:

I am happy to say that I think, so far, we are doing very well. Of course, we have quite a few people who are still irresolute. But we don't want to criticize our people, we want to encourage them.

We have a lot of young people who are interested in this program, and are willing to do anything they can to help. If we could only get some of our people to understand what it means to be a registered voter, I do believe everything would be all right.

* * * * *

RANDY BATTLE:

We are now moving on the south side of the county, and on this side most of the land is owned by whites, and it is always harder to get black folk to do things when they are living on a white man's place. We have already been down on the south side of the county doing some canvassing. It looks good from the people that said they will go down and register, but Friday will tell the story.

I find myself sometime getting just a little mad with some, but I don't know just who to get mad with. So I just work harder and try to get rid of that something that keeps on not letting me sleep.

* * * * *

MAMIE LEONARD:

I get in some awful snares sometimes, but I just smile and go on. I feel sorry for some of these people. They just can't understand what's good for them.

I want someone to tell me one thing: Are they crazy or just don't know? O.K., Negro, we must wake up and get on the get-up wagon and get moving.

* * * * *

WALTER PATMON:

Clay County is a good place to work in and I enjoy it. Although we sometimes have problems, we can conquer them. We meet some people that still have the fear of the white man. Then we have to explain that nothing will happen to them. So we, the workers of Clay County, have done a great job and still have plenty to do.

Some days we register as many as 50 people, and we consider it as a good job. So with the help of God, I hope that we can continue our door-to-door work with great success.

* * * * *

KATHLENE BATTLE:

What makes me really feel good is when they say something like this: "I know I should be a registered voter for my own benefit." They understand from the beginning that they're not doing you a favor, but rather themselves.

The sad situation strikes where it hurts. There are so many people who refuse us because they are afraid. They hate to endorse their reasons, but being a wise person, I took a guess. They are afraid of Mr. So-and-So, because they're living on his place, "And if I do something against Mr. So-and-So, well, he might throw me out." Well, I could loiter on the subject for ages and still couldn't express my feeling of my people in Clay County. All I can say is I am going to keep on pushing with a lot of propaganda.

ELECTIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

May 3 in a plane crash. There are 18 candidates running in the special election June 18.

Harrison Taylor, a Negro, carried every precinct in Wichita Falls, Texas, recently to win a seat on the board of aldermen. Mrs. Exalton A. Delco Jr. was elected in April as the first black member of the Austin school board.

Ten Negro candidates were elected to local offices May 7 in the Alabama Democratic primary and in a runoff election June 4.

In Jefferson County (Birmingham), three Negroes were elected precinct constables. Four Negroes won races in Macon County, including two justices of the peace, a member of the board of revenue and a member of the school board, who had run unopposed.

Elected without opposition were candidates for constable in Lauderdale County, for the school board in Bullock County, and for justice of the peace in Pike County. Three unsuccessful Negro candidates for the Barbour County Democratic Executive Committee are contesting their elections.

In Mississippi, three Negroes were defeated in the June 4 primary by white candidates in separate races for Congress. Also defeated was a Negro candidate running in a special election for supervisor in Lauderdale County.

Lawrence Curry, a Negro, was elected constable in a Chattanooga, Tenn., election.

In the west Georgia town of Greenville, a Negro was elected to the City Council for the first time. Richmond D. Hill won by 157 to 142 votes.

South Carolina was the only other state holding a primary in June. Forty-four Negro Democrats were running for offices, including Congress, in the June 11 election. Two other black candidates have declared as Republicans.

At least 20 Negroes were seeking city council seats in 13 Virginia cities in that state's June 11 municipal elections.

CRC STUDY

(Continued from Page 1)

lishment of party guidelines, the Commission suggested.

The report recommends that Congress broaden the Civil Rights Act of 1968 to provide criminal penalties for intimidation—both physical and economic—of campaign workers. The law would also authorize victims of such intimidation to bring civil action for damages and injunctive relief.

The Commission report includes a series of recommendations to the Justice Department for tightening enforcement of the 1965 Voting Rights Act. Its recommendations include:

- Assignment of examiners to all political subdivisions where Negro registration is disproportionately low.
- Securing appointment of precinct election officials broadly representative of the community, including Negroes.
- Prohibiting enforcement of laws and party rules in violation of the 1965 Voting Rights Act.
- Use of existing legal sanctions to eliminate racial discrimination in the treatment of election officials and discrimination against candidates, campaign workers and poll-watchers, and exclusion of party members from precinct meetings.

While giving credit to the Justice Department for much of the progress in political participation, the Commission said that in some areas the department has not made an effective attack on violations of the 1965 Voting Act. It blamed the failure on inadequate funds and staff.

JORDAN RECEIVES HARVARD FELLOWSHIP

Vernon E. Jordan Jr., director of the Voter Education Project, has been selected to attend Harvard University during the first five months of 1969.

Mr. Jordan will be one of five new Fellows of the Institute of Politics during the 1968-69 academic year. The five names were announced in May by Dean Don K. Price of the John Fitzgerald Kennedy School of Government at Harvard.

At Harvard, Mr. Jordan will teach a seminar on the Negro in the Southern Political Process. He also will study subjects related to current urban problems in America.

Reappointed a Fellow of the Institute of Politics was Alvin J. Bronstein, former chief staff counsel of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union. During the period 1964-67, Mr. Bronstein directed the LCDC Southern program in Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana.

The new Fellows, in addition to Mr. Jordan, are:

- John Gardner, chairman of the Urban Coalition. Mr. Gardner resigned as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare earlier this year.
- Leroy Wehrle, economist and U. S. government official in Southeast Asia.
- Walter DeVries, who has taught government at Calvin College in Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Levin Campbell, first assistant attorney general of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Mr. Jordan has been granted leave of absence from his position as VEP director, beginning next January, to attend Harvard.

V.E.P. News

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

5 Forsyth Street, N.W.

Atlanta, Georgia 30303

(Address Correction Requested)

THE NEGRO COALITION'S RESPONSE TO THE ATLANTA BOARD OF EDUCATION'S REPLY TO ITS DEMANDS OF SEPTEMBER 11

The Atlanta Board of Education failed to satisfy the Coalition in its responses to the eleven demands. The nature of the failure stems not only from what the Board said but also from what it did not say. On the basis of what the Board of Education did say, its reply did not go far enough. It did not indicate a full recognition of the urgency for massive change in operating the public school system of Atlanta. In terms of what the Board did not say, it failed to supply some of the most essential information necessary for the Negro Coalition leadership to determine the sincerity, the worth, and the logic of the replies.

Additionally, the Board of Education supplied misleading and confusing information on the five informational questions. After analyzing the responses on the request for information, the Board, it appears, is either not sincere, not committed to the proposition of an integrated school system, or is engaging in colossal subterfuge. Since it is not feasible to restate the Board's reply to each of the eleven demands, the Coalition questions will be stated to provide the framework for each discussion.

1. A list of the entire faculty--full and part time--of the Area Technical School, with courses taught, salaries paid, and the number who are Negroes.

On the question of the Area Technical School faculty, the presentation of the State Department of Education's certification requirements reveals that the certification process, which may appear valid on the surface, is conducive to discrimination. Simply to indicate that a prospective faculty member must complete at least two years of successful trade experience overlooks the fact that numerous teaching positions are subject-matter areas in which there are many qualified Negro teachers and in which blame cannot be shifted to discriminatory labor union practices.

When the state requirement refers to "approved practical" experience for two years beyond the accepted learning period in the trade, there is always the question of what criteria are used in defining "approved practical" experience. The use of experience without permitting "equivalent experiences," within the framework of historical segregation and discrimination, is an efficient substitution for race as an effective deterrent of Negro employment. It is more dangerous than race since it is insidiously subtle. The wording and regulation make it possible to eliminate many qualified Negro teachers from the Area Technical School.

The general education requirement needs no comment. However, professional training is an area in which racial discrimination is possible. To say that an applicant must have

completed a minimum of ten clock hours of teaching training raises the question of the extent to which the approved teacher programs are available to potential Negro teachers. It further raises the question of the extent to which the Atlanta Board of Education provides in-service training for potential Negro teachers in the Area Trade School.

Perhaps the most significant possible area for discrimination is the fourth State certification requirement, which indicates that the prospective school employer must request the certification of the applicant. Since there are no Negroes in the employment process, what effort has the Area Technical School and the Atlanta Board of Education made to certify Negro applicants? In other words, the Coalition rejects completely the relevance of the State Department of Education requirements to the discussion of the Area Technical School faculty and the number who are Negroes. There are many subject-matter areas for which it is possible to qualify Negroes for teaching positions. Yet, Negroes are not employed in such positions.

A study of the information on faculty, subjects taught, and monthly salaries by race as presented by the Atlanta Board of Education supports the conviction that the number of Negroes employed in the Area Technical School is too low. Also, the data indicate that there are many gaps and that there was no apparent effort on the part of the Board of Education to provide

completely informative data. For example, the data on faculty and administrative staff of both the day and evening schools provide monthly salaries without indicating whether the salary is to be paid for a quarter, for an academic year, or for 12 months. Indeed, it would be far more informative if salaries were presented in terms of annual salaries rather than monthly salaries; or if a precise statement on how many months each individual works per year were given. With regard to the faculty and administrative staff of the evening school, there is no indication on the average number of hours worked; consequently, it is impossible to determine comparable Negro-white salaries.

A major weakness of the data on administrative staff is the revelation that Negroes are limited in the extent to which they participate in the administration of the program. In the day school, the only Negro listed on the administrative staff is the school nurse. Obviously, the school nurse does not exercise considerable influence in the determination of school policy. The situation is a little brighter in the evening school; a Negro is listed as the Assistant Coordinator of Student Personnel Services. There are only two Negros out of ten administrators in the day and the evening schools. Only one of the two Negroes can be classified as being in an important position. The significance of this observation resides in the fact that the relative absence of Negro administrators and the

relative absence of Negro teachers has a limiting or restricting influence on Negro enrollment in the Area Technical School. If the Atlanta Board of Education is interested in employing a larger number of Negroes in the Area Technical School, it will be necessary to employ qualified Negroes in important, key positions in the personnel department. Also, it will be necessary to indicate to the principal of the Area Technical School the importance of placing Negroes in important positions. What makes this point important is the fact that, while the top white administrators may express moderate or liberal views on race, there is no way of ascertaining the extent to which conscious or unconscious racial attitudes will influence their decisions in the personnel selections process. Also, many Negroes have developed rather negative attitudes toward employment opportunities when their entire employment fate rests upon the ideas of the whims of white directors or department heads.

Moreover, the data presented on faculty and administrative staff of the day school are misleading. They are misleading in the sense that the Board of Education claims that there are eight Negroes involved in teaching and administrative positions. However, if one follows the asterisks, three of these eight individuals are associated with the Carver Vocational School and are to be transferred at some future date to the Area Technical School. There is no indication when the transfer will be

made. Even in the presence of a specific target date for the transfers, there is no established precedent by the Atlanta Board of Education to inspire confidence that every possible delaying tactic will not be used.

Finally, on the Board of Education's response to the first question, the data show that the number of Negroes is too few and that the pay of Negroes is often quite low, especially in contrast to the pay of whites holding essentially the same grade. Is there a pay differential for practical nurses, or is there a justifiable grade difference to account for the differences in pay?

2. A listing of the courses currently taught at the Technical School, the number enrolled, the estimated per pupil cost, and the cost of specific items of equipment; for example, computers, etc.

On the second question, the Board's response is practically useless except from the point of view of broad general information. All questions were presented within the framework of Negro versus white pupils, schools, and teachers. Accordingly, to provide enrollment data without a breakdown of these figures by race is meaningless. Even the presentation of information on specific items of equipment has no specific meaning outside of a comparative framework. In other words, the important questions to which we must have answers are: How does the cost of specific items of equipment in the Area Technical School and the

Carver Vocational School compare? To what extent can the Carver Vocational School be classified as an effective technical school capable of training young people for the demanding skills of modern technology? Accordingly, the Board of Education must restructure these data in order to answer the Coalition's second demand for information.

3. That textbooks be supplied all classes, in all schools, for all courses which require textbooks.

4. Pupils' schedules be ready on opening day, and textbooks be issued that first day, and no later than the third day of school.

The Board of Education's reply to proposal Number Three is entirely unsatisfactory. If the statement contains a reiteration of current policy, then the policy is inadequate or it is faulty in its implementation. Many Negro students are without textbooks at the beginning of school. This is a statement of fact. If the orders for textbooks are based on current enrollment and projected increases, then the Board of Education may be accused of being guilty of playing on words in an effort to justify a clearly unnecessary condition. Why are book orders not made on the basis of "active enrollment" and on the basis of projected active enrollment for the following school year? Indeed, the whole process of ordering books by schools on the basis of Spring projections is subject to all of the inadequacies and inaccuracies caused by administrative transfers

of students and by the implementation of the so-called "freedom of choice" plan.

Since the public schools opened on August 28, the members of the Coalition Committee find it difficult to understand why the Board of Education waited until September 11 to determine that some students still did not have textbooks. This admission indicates the accuracy of the charge that some Negro students do not have textbooks and that the Board of Education apparently fails to move as rapidly as possible to eliminate the situation. Surely, the need for additional textbooks can be determined in less than three weeks after the beginning of school. The three-week delay and the time involved in administrative details can account for an unnecessarily long period of time required for many Negro pupils to receive textbooks. Thus, the Board of Education's reply to question Number Three is totally inadequate, the projections are poorly drawn, and there seems to be inefficiency or neglect in ordering books for Negro schools.

The members of the Coalition are dismayed at the inconsistency and the manner by which the Board of Education uses the concepts "enrollment" and "active enrollment." To speak about current enrollment in one question and to speak about active enrollment in another question tends to indicate the height of the confusion or the extent of an effort to deceive. Why did the Board of Education use "enrollment" in discussing question

Number Three, but switched to the use of "active enrollment" in answer to question Number Four? Was it because of an effort to cast the administrative procedures of the Board of Education and the administrative staff in a favorable light? Even when observing the increase in the active roll in high schools with increases of 200 or more pupils were predominantly Negro high schools. This is quite possible if there is an effective projection of enrollment statistics by schools over a period of years. If this is true, it is quite difficult to understand why the necessary arrangements were not made. The Coalition raises the question: Does the Board of Education possess a real commitment for finding solutions to the problem of segregated education and the consequences of segregated education on the quality of education provided for all children?

> 5. That a complete re-study of all textbooks presently used be made to the end of removing any and all that do not present the proper perspective on race. We ask that they be replaced with integrated textbooks.

The Board of Education's response to proposal Number Five fails utterly to shed light on the question. An analysis of two sentences will reveal the superficiality of the response. The first statement is "Only in recent years has a major selection of multi-ethnic textbooks been available." The second sentence is: "Books currently in use in the Atlanta Public Schools are . . . ." (Several books are listed.) To use these

two sentences successively gives the appearance that textbooks used in the public schools are multi-ethnic and that these multi-ethnic textbooks are used in all of the public schools. The information is practically useless. In the first place, we must know precisely which of these books are, in fact, multi-ethnic textbooks. It does not follow that the books listed are actually books which are multi-ethnic. In the second place, we must know how extensively these textbooks are used in the public schools of the city. Is it quite possible that such books are used in only a few of the public schools? Finally, does the list simply indicate that these are textbooks used in the Atlanta Public School System or does it indicate that all of the books--17 on the State adopted list and 2 that are not on the State adopted list--are multi-ethnic textbooks?

Finally, the existence of related materials that are multi-ethnic in nature provides little information on the extent to which these materials are made available to teachers and the extent to which teachers actually utilize these materials in everyday class instruction.

> 6. If any school is 60 percent or more of a given race, the Principal of said school shall be of that race. When an Associate Principal, who is white, is assigned to a Negro school, we shall expect a Negro Associate Principal to be assigned to a white school.

In response to the Board's reply to item Number Six, the selection and promotion of personnel without regard to race is

an ideal quite worthy of the democratic tradition. However, even the most casual observation of the racial inequities in administrative positions on Central Avenue, at the Instructional Center, and in the Area Vocational School undeniably indicates that some factor, not very mysterious, is operating to determine the extent to which Negroes are promoted to administrative, decision-making positions, except in all-Negro school situations. The insistence upon a Principal or an Associate Principal, based upon the proportion of pupils of a given race, reflects an absence of confidence in the Atlanta School Administration's ability to implement a policy of selecting and promoting personnel without regard to race. Since the Coalition does not believe that racial balance in employment, especially in the decision-making positions, will be performed without regard to race, the most effective safeguard is to establish a pupil proportion by race as the determining factor in the selection of Negro and white Principals and Assistant Principals.

7. That local Negro banking institutions be used along with other banks as depositories of school funds. We should like a list of banks now receiving deposits of Board money.

In response to the Board's reaction to demand Number Seven, experience with Board promises in the past dictates that optimism would be ill-advised. The Board gives the impression that only five banks are eligible to participate in the rotation plan. By law, six banks are designated as depositories of City

of Atlanta funds and Citizens Trust is one of the six. Accordingly, we hesitantly take a wait-and-see attitude on whether the Board includes the Citizens Trust Bank in its proper rotation position. If the Board of Education had kept its promises to the Negro community in the past, as it should have, there would be no reluctance in this regard.

> 8. The Atlanta Public Schools have never had a Negro Superintendent - it is about time we had one. With approximately 60 percent of the school population Negro we see no reason why the Chief Administrator should not be Negro. We are asking that by January 1, 1968, you will make a Negro first Associate Superintendent of Schools. If you are wondering where such a man can be found, we suggest that you look first among your own staff.

The Board of Education's answer to this demand is a pristine example of masterful double-talk. Simply to say that there is no regulation or policy of the Atlanta Board of Education which prevents the selection of a Negro as Superintendent overlooks the fact that policy has meaning and significance only in terms of the manner and the consequences of its implementation. The actual fact that there has not been a Negro Superintendent, above the level of Area Superintendent, in recent history raises severe questions about the Administration's sincerity in the implementation of policy statements.

The Negro community is tired of being told by members of the white power structure that positions will be filled by the

"best qualified" person available when within the concept of the "best qualified" person Negroes are excluded automatically. To say that the person selected may or may not be a Negro is certainly inconsistent with past history. Negroes are not selected. If it is unwise to indicate that "any member of the Atlanta School staff, white or Negro, may be eliminated from consideration for any position because of race," then was it wise or humane to eliminate Negroes from promotion to any position in the past? In effect, the action and not the words of the Atlanta Board of Education have told Negro staff members that they could not possibly hope to be promoted to "any position" in the school system. If racial promotions are a matter of existing practice, then it is only fair that white staff members should recognize that some changes must be made and that these changes will require the appointment of Negroes to important staff positions.

The Board of Education recognizes that the Negro community views it with suspicion. However, it is tremendously distressing to know that the Board of Education has done very little to alleviate the suspicion. The appointment of a Negro as Assistant Superintendent to serve, according to news releases, as liaison between the Board of Education, the School System, and the Negro community, is an insult to the Negro community. It is an insult because it is not a victory to have a Negro appointed

to a glorified public relations position. It is not a victory for the Board of Education to offer a position without defining in detail the specific responsibilities of the position. The Board missed the point. We demand not only Negroes in top positions but also that they hold and exercise influence in the development and implementation of policy. It has not told us in what way and to what extent the new Assistant Superintendent, who happens to be a Negro, will exercise influence on educational policy. The appointment of a Negro Assistant Superintendent will not meet our demands or expectations until such a person is placed in a position to make decisions with reference to important aspects of the total educational program. The Coalition demands that a Negro be made Deputy or Associate Superintendent of the Atlanta Public School System with authority to participate in the decision-making process in the areas of instruction, special projects, supplemental services, administrative services, personnel services, and in all aspects of the total operation of the public school system.

9. We note that of all the major departments in the System not one is directed by a Negro. In a system 60 percent Negro this is unpardonable. We are asking, therefore, that by January 1, 1968, you name three, but no less than two, Negroes to head departments. In departments having associates, we ask that a Negro be named at once to three of these positions.

With regard to the appointment of Negroes to important positions as department heads, the reiteration of the so-called Board's policy of giving equal consideration to all who are qualified and interested without regard to race is in effect a denial of the request. It is axiomatic that the lower echelon of the administrative staff will not especially recommend or especially find a Negro the "best qualified" person to operate on a peer-group level in administration. Special effort is necessary if the vicious cycle of appointing only white administrators to key divisions and departments is to be broken. Accordingly, it is impossible for the Coalition to accept this policy statement as a satisfactory answer to the demand of the Negro community.

> 10. The parents of the Negro children on double session are dissatisfied. They cannot accept the rationale of the "extended day" when they know their children are being systematically denied equal educational opportunity. We ask that you, therefore, take immediate action to eliminate double sessions.

The Atlanta Board of Education's response to the demand for ending double sessions is unqualifiedly unsatisfactory. The Board admits that some high schools are more crowded than others but fails to offer a solution for equalizing the "overload." This response leaves but one logical conclusion; the Board of Education has not developed a commitment to the concept of "equalizing overload." It places a patently obvious school

responsibility on the shoulders of the poor parents and students on the victims of overcrowded school conditions. The elimination of double sessions is a clear responsibility of the Board of Education; it is not the responsibility of the parents and pupils. Accordingly, this proposal leaves the Coalition but one response. We reject strongly the notion that parents and pupils must take the responsibility for "equalizing overload." It is unfair to ask the parents to do this. It is unfair to ask the pupils to make such a decision. The parents often are not in a financial position to pay the necessary expenses and the pupils often have emotional ties with their particular school. The Board of Education knows this and recognizes that very little can be accomplished in terms of removing the evil of double sessions.

The Board's tabulations showing enrollment of each high school, if overload were equalized, recognized the principle of equality in school enrollment. However, there are many questions on the nature of the data presented. Are all teaching stations filled by a regular teacher? Do teaching stations equal the actual number of classrooms? What are teaching stations? Why did the committee's investigation of the high schools find that the number of teaching faculty was inconsistent with teaching stations provided in the Board's reply?

The Board of Education must accept the responsibility of transportation. Surely, the parents cannot accept the prohibitive costs or a transportation offer requiring the use of

regular transportation lines to reach less crowded schools. The transportation system of Atlanta is not geared to meet the needs of the poor and the residents of the ghetto. It forms an inextricable maze which makes it difficult, if not impossible, to go anywhere in a reasonably straight line. Public bus service seems to be geared primarily toward getting domestics to middle and upper class areas.

Thus, the only equitable way to reduce overcrowdedness is through administrative assignments and through free, direct bus transportation. The Atlanta Board of Education must eliminate double sessions and "equalize overload" by October 30, 1967.

Unfortunately, the Atlanta approach to the desegregation of schools is entirely one-sighted and one-way. It is a one-way process which requires Negroes to attend predominately white schools. Apparently, it is designed to maintain or control desegregation. Until the Atlanta school officials see the wisdom of making desegregation a two-way process, the desegregation of the Atlanta Public School System will continue to be a gigantic farce.

Schools must be located on sites that encourage rather than discourage the desegregation process. While the existing construction under way is needed, the site selection is not conducive to desegregation.

The fourth step of the proposal to end double sessions contains serious dangers. The Board Report says that "administrative

transfer of home room groups has been considered. Further consideration will be given this possibility when replies from parents are received." In the past, when the Board of Education has made a seemingly innocent statement, a surreptitious decision has already been made. We reject forcefully the possibility that home room groups will be transferred in tact to predominately white schools. There must not be all Negro classes in predominately white schools. Board action and statements that contain hidden implications, account for the fact that the Negro community has little confidence in Board pronouncements. If the Board of Education cannot meet the needs of <u>all</u> pupils in the public school system, then the public school system does not deserve the confidence of the Negro community.

> 11. We are asking that the rule passed last year which in effect denies freedom of speech and information to citizens desiring to appear before the Board be rescinded. We do not object to notification of a desire to appear being required of a citizen, but the denial of the right to be interrogated by Board members and to ask questions of the Board- with the Board responding - all of this we reject and see as denial of freedom of speech and information.

In response to demand Number Eleven, the answer to this simple question is not satisfactory. If the amount of time allotted each individual group for presentation and discussion depends upon the number of groups making requests, there is no assurance that a significant change in policy has been made.

We demand that community groups be given an opportunity to present and discuss adequately their respective problems even if it is necessary to call special Board meetings.

In summary, the Coalition questions the Board of Education's system or practice of decision making. While it is common for policy-making bodies to establish broad policy, the Atlanta Board of Education often makes policy on such a high level of generality, as exhibited in the reply to the Coalition's demands, that school officials have unnecessary latitude in policy implementation. In many instances, administrative staff formulates policy through the manner of implementation according to individual interpretation of the wishes of the top administrative echelon. Unfortunately, this practice leaves a considerable amount of policy determination in the hands of lower level administrative officials. Even key Negro school officials often hesitate to support school desegregation; they often cooperate with the white establishment in effectively removing the element of the decision-making process from public view.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Voter Education Project

VOTER REGISTRATION
GEORGIA

COUNTY	Tot. Neg. Voters 11/64	Tot. Neg. Voters 12/62 *	Increase 12/62 - 11/64	Neg. Voting Age Pop.	% of Elig. Negroes Reg.	Tot. Reg. ***	% Neg. of Tot. Reg.	Tot. LBJ Vote	Tot. BG Vote	Tot. Neg. Voters 9/65 ****	Most Cur. Reg. as % of Eligibles
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Appling	61	600** 1,351	-	1,401	43.5	7,766	.79	1,562	2,597	1,173	83.7
Atkinson	-	692	-	812	-	3,190	-	811	1,157	806	99.3
Bacon	-	101	-	536	-	6,285	-	1,179	2,136	252	47.
Baker	300	24	276	1,285	23.3	1,931	15.5	600	914	605	47.1
Baldwin	-	1,477	-	9,235	-	6,830	-	2,740	3,430	1,797	19.5
Banks	-	30	-	213	-	3,726	-	1,258	548	47	22.1
Barrow	-	312	-	1,332	-	6,160	-	2,277	2,316	326	24.5
Bartow	2,500	1,208	1,292	2,393	100+	13,739	18.2	4,635	2,813	1,226	51.2

VOTER REGISTRATION GEORGIA - 2

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Ben Hill	-	740	-	2,436	-	4,032	-	1,523	2,089	934	38.3
Berrien	435	400** 561	35	964	45.1	5,513	7.9	1,304	1,404	567	58.8
Bibb	9,473	5,042	4,431	26,812	35.3	36,300	26.1	17,831	19,245	9/65 9,847	36.7
Bleckley	-	45	-	1,380	-	3,391	-	979	2,578	64	4.6
Brantley	300	265	35	384	78.1	3,800	7.9	909	1,231	265	69.
Brooks	400	445	-	3,711	10.7	3,497	11.4	1,027	2,342	493	13.3
Bryan	1,105	817	288	1,111	99.5	3,077	35.9	857	1,433	1,165	100+
Bulloch	1,045	1,403	-	4,337	24.0	8,825	11.8	2,720	4,823	1,483	34.2
Burke	677	427	250	6,600	10.3	4,341	15.6	1,208	3,034	7/65 860	13.
Butts	990	1,582	-	2,099	47.6	5,076	19.5	1,534	1,261	9/65 992	47.3
Calhoun	-	145	-	2,393	-	1,830	-	289	1,066	372	15.5
Camden	1,218	1,176	42	2,059	57.1 59.2	3,646	33.4	1,693	1,802	1,356	65.9

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Candler	-	1,066	-	1,200	-	4,055	-	795	1,701	899	74.9
Carroll	859	797	62	3,595	23.9	12,648	67.9	4,794	4,984	820	22.8
Catoosa	-	73	-	172	-	7,949	-	2,822	4,143	75	43.6
Charlton	-	204	-	810	-	2,300	-	574	1,179	429	52.9
Chatham	16,928	10,068	6,860	37,563	45.1	53,000	31.9	23,176	33,141	20,601	54.8
Chattahoochee	-	17	-	1,830	-	355	-	191	245	104	56.8
Chattooga	-	906	-	1,025	-	9,639	-	2,563	704	906	88.4
Cherokee	-	325	-	517	-	14,625	-	3,189	3,398	8/65 600	100+
Clarke	3,462	1,451	2,011	6,740	51.3 51.4	12,369	28.0	7,519	4,875	4,510	66.9
Clay	-	150	-	1,441	-	1,050	-	360	544	199	13.8
Clayton	-	544	-	2,456	-	15,638	-	5,869	10,488	592	24.1

VOTER REGISTRATION GEORGIA - 4

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Clinch	500	339	161	1,256	39.8	2,793	17.9	706	1,084	346	27.5
Cobb	2,663	1,808	855	4,568	58.3	32,285	-	16,647	20,863	2,219	48.6
Coffee	-	2,000	-	2,977	-	10,000	-	2,719	4,392	1,222	41.0
Colquitt	1,270	1,117	153	4,081	31.1	22,632	5.6	2,563	6,493	1,558	38.2
Columbia	-	659	-	2,364	-	4,720	-	1,428	2,575	671	28.4
Cook	1,131	600	531	1,755	64.4	6,531	17.3	1,337	2,058	637	36.3
Coweta	-	1,594	-	5,579	-	10,702	-	3,712	3,656	2,053	36.8
Crawford	501	284	217	1,611	31.1	1,687	29.6	723	959	1,303	80.1
Crisp	905	890	15	3,858	23.5 23.6	6,084	14.9	1,756	3,337	1,553	40.3
Dade	-	26	-	70	-	4,126	-	1,277	1,378	60	85.7
Dawson	-	0	-	1	-	1,835	-	932	639	0	0

VOTER REGISTRATION GEORGIA - 5

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Decatur	1,200	1,016	184	5,515	21.8	9,041	13.3	2,011	5,060	1,097	20.0
DeKalb	9,183	2,153	7,030	12,407	74.0	73,633	12.5	37,154	49,368	9/65 9,207	74.2
Dodge	2,000	2,180	- [1]	2,328	85.9	10,794	18.5	2,376	3,285	1,871	80.4
Dolly	1,400	722	678	2,866	48.8	5,652	24.8	1,471	1,662	762	26.6
Dougherty	5,930	3,668 [2] 4,800	2,262	14,163	41.9	19,630	30.2	5,248	12,776	9/65 6,080	42.9
Douglas	-	916	-	1,268	-	9,405	-	2,501	3,315	925	72.9
Early	700	261	439	3,277	2.1 21.4	4,429	15.8	771	2,398	448	13.7
Echols	-	19	-	246	-	857	-	184	399	19	7.7
Effingham	-	188	-	1,756	-	2,806	-	680	2,676	224	12.8
Elbert	-	934	-	3,127	-	9,721	-	3,172	1,887	1,219	39.0
Emanuel	2,443	2,098	345	3,005	81.3	10,307	23.7	2,279	3,311	2,167	72.1

VOTER REGISTRATION GEORGIA - 6

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Evans	-	483	-	1,308	-	2,689	-	799	1,572	494	37.8
Fannin	-	18	-	31	-	8,667	-	2,834	3,433	-	58.1
Fayette	-	26	-	1,190	-	2,786	-	896	1,349	28	2.4
Floyd	4,343	1,653	2,690	5,949	73.0	25,388	17.1	8,750	9,849	2,412	40.4
Forsyth	-	0	0	4	-	5,418	-	1,682	1,471	-	0
Franklin	-	100	-	776	-	7,600	-	2,753	474	100	12.9
Fulton	78,277	46,612[3] 35,834	31,665	117,049	66.9	10/14/64 224,031	34.9	93,374	73,160	62,320	53.2
Gilmer	-	4	-	7	-	4,110	-	2,159	2,167	3	42.9
Glascock	-	1	-	351	-	1,283	-	134	836	2	.06
Glynn	10,670	2,133	8,537	6,762	100+	18,371	58.1	5,712	7,341	2,260	33.4
Gordon	346	321	25	669	51.7	8,769	39.5	3,560	2,317	330	49.3

VOTER REGISTRATION GEORGIA - 7

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Grady	-	629	-	3,364	-	4,709	-	1,887	2,892	679	20.2
Greene	1,838	1,538	300	2,998	61.3	4,503	40.9	2,698	1,093	2,513	83.8
Gwinnett	-	1,301	-	1,841	-	21,929	-	6,705	6,823	1,504	81.7
Habersham	-	200	-	518	-	8,423	-	3,412	1,595	504	97.3
Hall	811	733	78	2,789	29.1	13,985	58.0	8,003	4,296	1,104	39.6
Hancock	-	853	-	3,576	-	2,262	-	1,074	912	1,236	34.6
Haralson	-	384	-	642	-	2,546	-	2,174	3,041	404	62.9
Harris	306	263	43	3,102	9.9	3,646	8.4	938	2,165	518	16.7
Hart	-	281	-	1,832	-	6,259	-	3,412	1,166	380	20.7
Heard	-	325	-	590	-	2,646	-	1,062	807	351	59.5
Henry	2,877	2,377	500	3,539	81.3	10,102	28.5	3,583	3,725	2,895	81.8

VOTER REGISTRATION GEORGIA - 8

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Houston	980	413	567	4,228	23.2	8,779	11.2	4,258	6,532	516	12.2
Irwin	400	1,300	-	1,602	24.9	3,900	10.3	740	2,017	614	38.3
Jackson	-	408	-	1,309	-	7,087	-	3,948	1,660	663	50.6
Jasper	753	653	100	1,705	44.2	2,797	26.9	848	1,075	713	41.8
Jeff Davis	256	56	200	909	28.2	6,386	4.0	745	1,875	73	80.3
Jefferson	650	283	367	4,780	13.6	4,700	13.8	1,253	2,950	4,306	90.1
Jenkins	-	704	-	2,210	-	3,541	-	908	1,509	623	25.2
Johnson	236	262	-	1,261	18.7	3,444	6.9	682	1,940	280	22.2
Jones	2,200	923	1,277	2,185	100+	4,770	46.1	1,380	1,805	942	43.1
Lamar	1,007	992	15	2,118	47.5	4,597	22.0	1,548	1,570	1,013	47.8
Lanier	-	359	-	756	-	2,153	-	661	719	362	47.9

VOTER REGISTRATION GEORGIA - 9

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Laurens	2,441	2,231	210	6,248	39.1	12,031	20.3	3,828	5,329	4,119	65.9
Lee	3/64 187	29	158	1,795	10.4	1,239	15.1	244	1,041	60	33.4
Liberty	2,448	2,014	434	3,176	77.1	4,448	55.0	2,155	1,403	2,492	78.5
Lincoln	8	3	5	1,336	.06	2,445	.03	353	943	495	37.1
Long	572	1,061	-	635	90.0	2,773	20.6	1,327	214	1,063	100+
Lowndes	1,837	1,637	200	8,459	21.7	10,780	17.0	4,363	6,811	2,541	30.
Lumpkin	-	43	-	79	-	2,929	-	1,189	855	103	100+
McDuffie	-	251	-	2,740	-	4,297	-	1,124	2,657	731	26.8
McIntosh	-	1,219	-	1,823	-	2,615	-	1,193	795	1,830	100+
Macon	616	443	173	4,077	15.1	3,668	16.8	1,076	1,723	1,574	38.6
Madison	-	55	-	989	-	4,643	-	2,341	1,190	65	6.6
Marion	484	55	429	1,609	30.0	1,992	24.3	365	719	180	11.2

VOTER REGISTRATION GEORGIA - 10

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Meriwether	921	950	-	4,990	18.5	5,429	16.9	2,423	2,250	1,146	23.0
Miller	8	6	2	946	.08	3,228	.02	274	1,658	97	10.3
Mitchell	575	375	200	4,971	11.6	8,503	6.8	1,197	3,265	871	17.5
Monroe	-	738	-	2,652	-	4,676	-	1,578	1,655	762	28.7
Montgomery	-	715	-	1,288	-	3,100	-	878	1,409	719	55.8
Morgan	1,051	892[4]	159	2,469	42.6	2,627	40.0	1,654	1,485	938	38.
Murray	-	27	-	51	-	4,547	-	2,352	956	25	49.
Muscogee	9,568	4,801	4,767	22,549	42.4	37,163	25.7	12,446	21,025	9,818	43.5
Newton	1,101	901	200	3,767	29.2	6,784	16.2	3,260	2,678	925	24.6
Oconee	-	89	-	681	-	2,406	-	1,073	1,241	94	14.
Oglethorpe	346	259	87	1,709	20.2	3,109	11.1	864	1,126	282	16.5

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Paulding	-	543	-	603	-	8,169	-	2,513	1,916	501	83.1
Peach	2,647	679	1,968	4,562	58.0	5,186	51.0	1,585	1,970	2,888	63.3
Pickens	-	140	-	251	-	5,264	-	1,930	1,955	195	77.7
Pierce	-	380	-	1,135	-	4,256	-	982	1,981	528	46.5
Pike	556	496	60	1,643	33.8	3,076	18.1	946	1,064	498	30.3
Polk	1,800	1,395	405	2,443	73.7	12,290	14.6	4,555	3,282	1,398	57.2
Pulaski	-	235	-	1,843	-	3,255	-	953	1,768	288	32.1
Putnam	500	563	-	2,204	22.7	2,803	17.8	1,018	1,196	713	32.4
Quitman	-	38	-	707	-	831	-	232	377	73	10.3
Rabun	-	29	-	43	-	5,118	-	1,796	387	33	76.7
Randolph	773	423	350	3,663	21.1	3,268	23.7	962	1,656	738	20.1

VOTER REGISTRATION GEORGIA - 12

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Richmond	9,653	6,747[1]	2,906	24,785	38.9	35,750	25.6	13,545	21,481	10,231	41.3
Rockdale	635	400[1] 731	235	1,512	41.9	5,276	12.0	1,792	1,503	846	56.0
Schlev	-	134	-	903	-	1,027	-	377	577	159	17.
Screven	-	863	-	3,729	-	4,393	-	1,446	2,260	873	23.5
Seminole	29	11	18	1,255	2.3	3,529	.8	427	1,294	338	26.9
Spalding	1,481	1,391	90	5,252	28.2	10,851	13.6	5,466	4,763	2,176	41.4
Stephens	-	627	-	1,355	-	8,869	-	3,442	1,263	735	54.2
Stewart	-	136	-	2,681	-	1,792	-	373	1,037	306	11.4
Sumter	958 1,170 2,600 8/64	548	622	6,710	17.4	6,851	17.1	1,727	3,774	4,349	64.8
Talbot	573	219	354	2,507	22.9	2,021	28.4	627	679	272	10.8
Taliaferro	-	828	-	1,073	-	1,774	-	628	337	984	91.7

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Tattnall	2,310	1,310	1,000	3,135	73.7	8,940	25.8	1,648	3,264	2,983	95.1
Taylor	-	389	-	2,004	-	3,329	-	1,097	1,372	421	21.
Telfair	1,476	325	1,142	2,087	70.7	5,435	27.2	1,868	1,890	1,516	72.6
Terrell	7/64 340	98	242	4,057	8.4	3,275	10.4	569	1,921	408	10.1
Thomas	1,779	1,579	200	7,644	23.3	10,201	17.4	3,257	6,306	1,795	23.5
Tift	2,600	1,113	1,487	3,513	74.0	9,281	28.0	2,286	4,650	1,511	43.0
Toombs	-	431	-	2,444	-	6,393	-	1,680	3,543	897	36.7
Towns	-	0	0	1	-	3,514	-	1,289	1,140	0	0
Treutlen	153	45	108	968	15.8	2,791	5.5	1,331	722	52	6.4
Troup	1,800	1,732	68	8,577	20.9	13,559	13.3	6,032	5,277	1,945	22.7
Turner	-	464	-	1,535	-	3,994	-	719	1,673	502	37.7

VOTER REGISTRATION GEORGIA - 14

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Twiggs	-	246	-	2,255	-	1,944	-	786	1,178	276	12.2
Union	-	0	0	1	-	5,662	-	2,135	1,473	0	0
Upson	691	655	36	3,615	19.1	7,095	9.7	3,264	3,041	667	18.4
Walker	-	1,019	-	1,388	-	25,947	-	5,454	5,963	1,022	73.7
Walton	-	458	-	3,076	-	6,839	-	953	2,874	784	25.5
Ware	3,200	2,391	809	4,763	67.2	15,565	20.6	5,159	4,948	2,424	50.9
Warren	-	188	-	2,224	-	1,828	-	384	1,070	617	27.7
Washington	1,784	1,542	242	5,451	32.7	7,053	25.3	1,830	2,296	1,630	29.9
Wayne	-	809	-	1,878	-	7,980	-	2,182	3,619	1,136	60.5
Webster	-	9	-	975	-	775	-	144	457	27	2.8
Wheeler	597	474	123	824	72.5	2,899	20.6	980	849	658	79.9

VOTER REGISTRATION GEORGIA - 15

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
White	-	242	-	169	-	4,462	-	1,520	840	225	100+
Whitfield	1,021	898	123	1,085	94.1	18,280	55.9	2,758	1,366	957	88.2
Wilcox	-	230	-	1,282	-	3,289	-	900	1,794	456	35.6
Wilkes	514	493	21	3,101	16.6	4,043	12.7	1,432	1,652	908	29.3
Wilkinson	468	411	57	2,279	20.5	3,509	13.3	963	2,172	713	31.3
Worth	-	296	-	3,776	-	6,151	-	682	3,157	336	8.9
TOTALS	267,251 [5]	176,058	91,193 [6]	612,910	43.6	1,385,943	19.3	512,756	602,381	265,066	43.2

* Unofficial figures as reported in Atlanta Journal & Constitution 4/28/63 unless otherwise noted. This was the only date for which figures were universally available.

** From field reports

*** Sum of white Unofficial figures cited in * plus 11/64 Negro voters

**** As of 1/66 unless otherwise noted.

1 1960 Census. Georgia Voting Age 18.
2 7/62 field report
3 5/62 official figure
4 3/62 field report
5 Where 11/64 figures not available, 1962 figures added to make the total
6 Difference between 11/64 and 12/62 totals

REGISTERED WHITE VOTERS

COUNTY	TOTAL 1/66	% ELIG. REG.
APPLING	7,128	100+
ATKINSON	3,202	100+
BACON	4,470	100+
BAKER	1,478	100+
BALDWIN	6,445	40.0
BANKS	3,273	85.0
BARROW	5,880	74.8
BARTOW	11,229	75.2
BEN HILL	3,376	56.9
BERRIEN	5,097	82.5
BIBB	27,031	44.7
BLECKLEY	3,380	74.6
BRANTLEY	3,505	100+
BROOKS	3,141	62.1
BRYAN	3,500	100+
BULLOCH	7,862	77.8
BURKE	3,713	85.2
BUTTS	4,033	100+
CALHOUN	1,802	100+
CAMDEN	3,006	87.2
CANDLER	2,909	100+
CARROLL	11,896	61.8
CATOOSA	11,029	89.2
CHARLTON	2,438	100+
CHATHAM	50,981	65.3
CHATTAHOOCHEE	470	5.8
CHATTOOGA	8,772	76.5
CHEROKEE	14,300 (12/62)	100+
CLARKE	12,562	52.6
CLAY	928	82.1
CLAYTON	15,656	65.2
CLINCH	2,303	97.1
COBB	29,640	46.8
COFFEE	10,866	100+
COLQUITT	12,306	76.9
COLUMBIA	4,089	80.2
COOK	5,423	100+
COWETA	11,115	93.5
CRAWFORD	1,416	88.7
CRISP	5,970	92.5
DADE	4,242	88.3
DAWSON	2,373	100+
DECATUR	7,878	86.9
DEKALB	109,912	74.2
DODGE	7,013	94.9
DOOLY	4,278	100+
DOUGHERTY	13,700 (12/62)	45.8
DOUGLAS	8,524	99.2
EARLY	4,012	100+
ECHOLS	838	100+
EFFINGHAM	2,651	66.1
ELBERT	9,143	100+
EMANUEL	7,987	100+
EVANS	2,223	81.2
FANNIN	8,494	100+
FAYETTE	2,784	77.7
FLOYD	23,169	60.6
FORSYTH	6,539	89.2
FRANKLIN	7,510	98.7
FULTON	158,396	63.9
GILMER	7,997	100+
GLASCOCK	1,457	100+
GLYNN	7,909	42.2
GORDON	8,448	73.8
GRADY	4,113	57.1
GREENE	3,285	92.1

REGISTERED WHITE VOTERS

COUNTY	TOTAL 1/66	% ELIG. REG.	COUNTY	TOTAL 1/66	% ELIG. Reg.
GWINNETT	21,181	87.2	MILLER	1,543	49.9
HABERSHAM	7,038	65.9	MITCHELL	5,330	88.0
HALL	15,524	55.9	MONROE	3,968	100+
HANCOCK	1,613	93.4	MONTGOMERY	2,403	95.4
HARALSON	7,222	84.3	MORGAN	1,579	46.2
HARRIS	3,461	100+	MURRAY	6,205	99.9
HART	6,344	85.9	MUSCOGEE	28,170	37.7
HEARD	3,010	100+	NEWTON	5,903	65.3
HENRY	7,870	100+	OCONEE	2,324	71.9
HOUSTON	8,030	45.3	OGLETHORPE	2,781	83.8
IRWIN	4,420	100+	PAULDING	7,709	100+
JACKSON	7,475	72.9	PEACH	2,696	73.9
JASPER	2,049	100+	PICKENS	5,896	100+
JEFF DAVIS	6,183	100+	PIERCE	4,265	96.2
JEFFERSON	4,524	91.6	PIKE	2,530	97.9
JENKINS	2,692	90.2	POLK	10,560	70.1
JOHNSON	3,227	93.4	PULASKI	3,043	100+
JONES	2,587	97.4	PUTNAM	2,383	100+
LAMAR	3,607	88.5	QUITMAN	798	100+
LANIER	1,800	83.4	RABUN	4,074	92.8
LAURENS	12,908	97.9	RANDOLPH	2,493	86.6
LEE	1,233	86.4	RICHMOND	34,298	55.9
LIBERTY	2,950	55.6	ROCKDALE	4,688	99.6
LINCOLN	2,438	100+	SCHLEY	896	93.2
LONG	2,222	100+	SCREVEN	3,542	77.7
LOWNDES	12,631	60.9	SEMINOLE	2,850	100+
LUMPKIN	4,346	96.6	SPALDING	10,444	62.7
McDUFFIE	7,808	100+	STEPHENS	9,352	93.8
McINTOSH	1,513	92.1	STEWART	1,753	100+
MACON	3,389	100+	SUMTER	7,645	98.9
MADISON	4,620	77.5	TALBOT	1,492	100+
MARION	1,520	100+	TALIAFERRO	957	100+
MERIWEATHER	5,055	77.2	TATNALL	6,416	86.9

REGISTERED WHITE VOTERS

COUNTY	TOTAL 1/66	% ELIG. REG.	COUNTY	TOTAL 1/66	% ELIG. REG.
TAYLOR	2,953	100+			
TELFAIR	4,219	85.4			
TERRELL	2,981	98.1			
THOMAS	8,472	64.3			
TIFT	7,256	71.1			
TOOMBS	7,341	97.7			
TOWNS	2,600	88.4			
TREUTLEN	2,643	100+			
TROUP	11,875	57.7			
TURNER	3,576	100+			
TWIGGS	1,713	86.9			
UNION	5,602	100+			
UPSON	6,442	57.7			
WALKER	24,976	94.2			
WALTON	6,719	71.5			
WARE	12,424	79.3			
WARREN	1,885	98.6			
WASHINGTON	5,311	98.8			
WAYNE	7,590	92.5			
WEBSTER	772	99.6			
WHEELER	2,137	95.6			
WHITE	4,427	100+			
WHITFIELD	19,161	78.4			
WILCOX	3,734	100+			
WILKES	3,814	100+			
WILKINSON	3,268	100+			
WORTH	5,893	100+			
TOTAL	1,295,755	72.1			

The Charlotte Observer

North Carolina's Prisons

Reprinted From

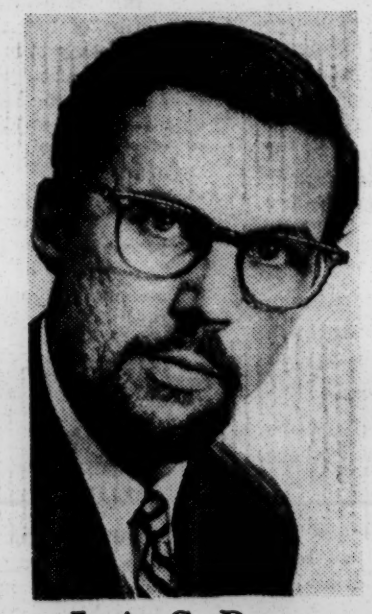
The Charlotte Observer

Editions of March 30

Through April, 9, 1969

An Inside Look
At The Department of Correction,
Including Central Prison, Road
Camps, Youthful Offenders' Camps,
Women's Prison
And
The State's Parole System

Participating Reporters:


J. A. C. Dunn

Dwayne Walls

Marion Ellis

Mamie Zillman

A Boy Is Going To Be Attacked

SOMEWHERE IN CENTRAL PRISON

By DWAYNE WALLS
Observer Staff Writer

Somewhere in North Carolina's prison system this week a boy will be raped—maybe once, possibly three or four times in one night by different men.

Somewhere behind the bars an effeminate young man too weak or too scared to fight back will be auctioned as a homosexual partner.

Somewhere a prisoner will slit his wrist with a razor blade, or saw through a heel tendon with a crudely made knife, or maim himself in one of a dozen other ways to escape his tormentors. Once an inmate opened a hole in his arm and packed saliva into it until the wound infected: He got transferred to the hospital.

In one of the hundreds of cells scattered across the state a man will go to sleep knowing that he has been branded a "rat" by his fellow inmates, and wondering whether he will get a knife in his ribs the next day or next week or next month.

In another cell the man with the knife will go to sleep plotting when to use it, and even if he must cry and pray himself to sleep the tears and the prayers will not wash away his resolve.

Somewhere a man who entered prison only as a lawbreaker will realize too late that prison life has made him a drug addict or a confirmed homosexual.

Somewhere a man's mental cord of sanity will snap.

These incidents are more than statistical probabilities.

They are stark reality in a prison system that is regarded in many ways as one of the most progressive in the nation.

They happen regularly despite 20 years of steady progress toward modern Penology and three years of determined work by a reform-minded administration.

Until three years ago, when the present N. C. prison administration took over, these things happened not every week but every night.

Even today one or another of them will happen almost every night.

Somewhere in the state's prison system tonight the Mafia-like world of inmate society will claim another victim, even if it must settle for converting him from a one-time lawbreaker to hardened criminal.

By its own admission, the administration will be almost powerless either to rescue the prey or punish the predator.

"I would like to say it is not true," says V. Lee Bounds, the state's Commissioner of Correction.

"But if somebody were to put me on the stand tomorrow and ask me if it is true, then I would have to say that I believe it is true," Bounds says.

Bounds cannot prove the extent of inmate atrocity for the same reason that he cannot eliminate it. The bars that lock prisoners in also lock guards out.

Almost any prisoner knows that North Carolina has two prison systems — one run by the state and another run by the hardened criminals, commonly called "the bulls."

The state-run system separates the lawbreaker from free society. Behind bars the inmate knows that he must answer to the bull system as well as the state system.

The rape victim might be assaulted while 50 or 100 other inmates look on. But the guards might learn of it only if it leaves the victim in need of medical treatment or when the victim finally cracks under repeated assaults and attempts to escape prison or mutilates himself to reach the relative safety of Central Prison Hospital.

About a year ago an inmate in Central Prison was stabbed repeatedly while a guard watched from beyond the bars, unable to do anything because he was forbidden by regulation to enter the cell block until re-inforcements arrived.

"We have many examples like that," Bounds says.

Sometimes the bulls turn on themselves, usually as a result of power struggles for position within the bull hierarchy.

More often than not, though, it is not a matter of hardened criminals preying on hardened criminals.

It is hardened criminals preying on the man or the boy who thinks of himself as anything but a hardened criminal.

The victim might be serving as little as 30 days for public drunkenness. He might be a high school student from a "good home" who stole a car. He might be a businessman who was a solid citizen for 40 years until he stole some money in one moment of desperation.

In many cases he is mentally retarded.

Unlike any other state in the nation, North Carolina accepts all classes of lawbreaker into its state-run prison system. The felon and the misdemeanant — the man serving life and the man serving two years or less — make up nearly equal halves of the 18,000 persons moving into and out of the system every year.

After 20 years of piecemeal prison reform, the system is only now reaching the point where Bounds can claim any meaningful progress in segregating the two broad classes.

The number of youthful offender prisons has been doubled to six in recent years by converting some of the old road camps. They have been lumped together administratively under a separate command, and they house about 1,200 of the average current population of 10,000.

To further separate the predator from his prey, Bounds has re-organized his system to winnow the hardened criminals out of the general prison population and concentrate all of them into the relatively tight security of Central Prison.

But North Carolina has 77 prisons in its system altogether — the highest number of any state in the nation. What is happening in them?

Not long ago a young woman nearing the end of her term in the Women's prison sought psychiatric help because she had become, in her own words, "the biggest homosexual whore on the hill."

She was worried about whether she could return to a normal life as a wife and a mother when she left prison.

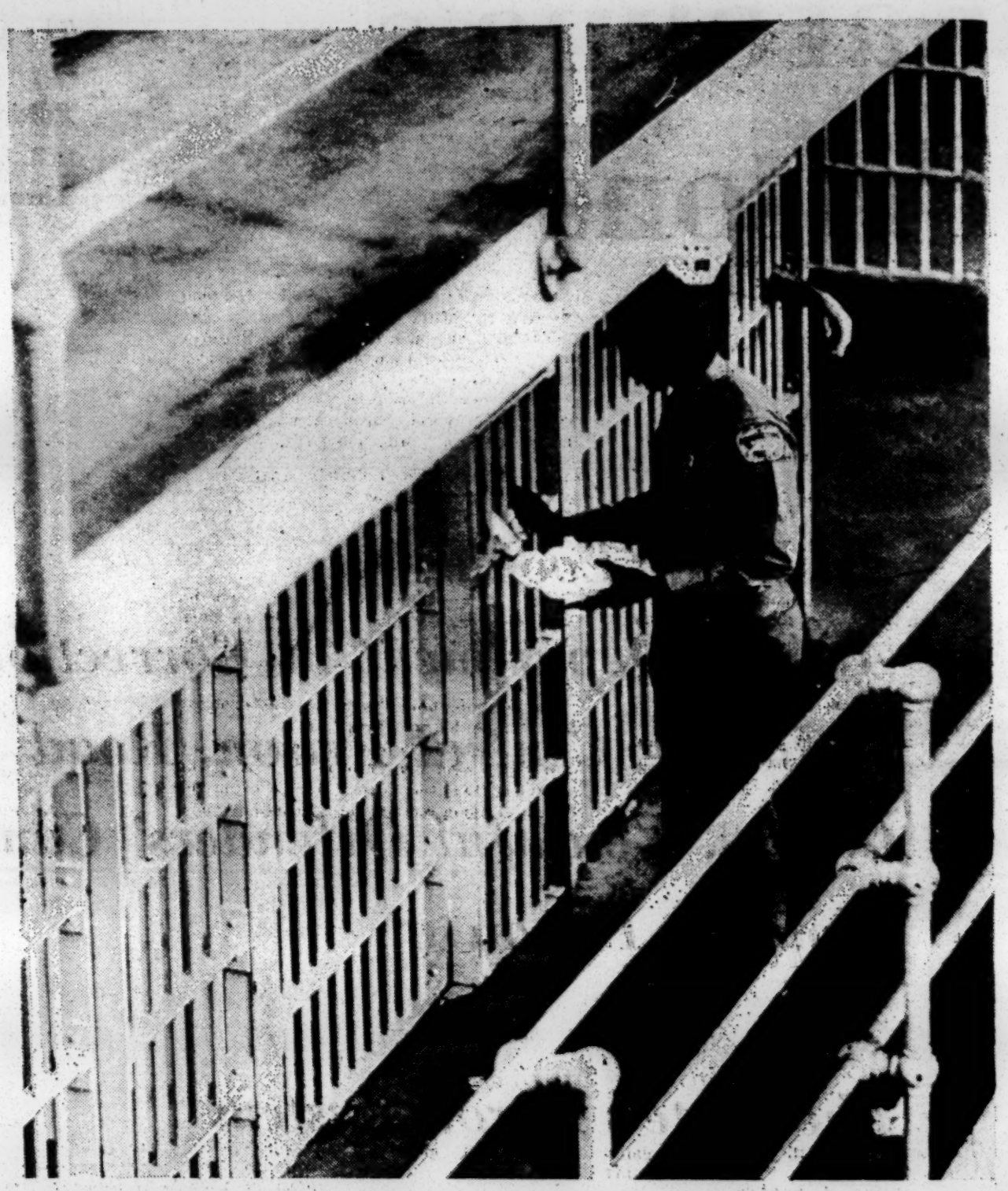
Another woman, who was the victim of two attempted rapes soon after she entered prison, later tried to poison an inmate who spurned her love and attempted suicide less than a year ago with an overdose of drugs.

Several months ago an 18-year-old boy tried to escape two years of constant sexual assault the only way he could think of.

He escaped from a road camp, stole a car and some money to get home, got caught, and thereby assured himself of at least five more years of constantly trying to avoid rape.

"We cannot claim that we can protect any inmate against assault by another inmate," Bounds concedes.

Continued



BREAKFAST — A custodial officer (a guard) carries food to one of the inmates at Central Prison's Cellblock B. The food is in styrofoam, covered trays. (Observer Photo by Hank Daniel)

'I Can Never Get A Parole While I'm On B Block...'

By J.A.C. DUNN
Observer Staff Writer

The wake-up whistle hoots a single, rather ill-tempered blast through the cavernous cell blocks at quarter to six.

Outside "The Walls," dawn has barely begun the day. The tall, barred windows are narrow and mean, like old gray wounds in the scab-red brick ramparts of Central Prison. Inside the windows, the wake-up whistle provokes subtly depressing noises in the high tiers of cells: water splashing, toilets flushing, harsh coughs, heavy yawns, disgruntled groans and sour mumbles from 900-odd men.

In the control cage of cell blocks B, C and D, Sgt. Barefoot and Officer Perry wait for their relief. They have been on duty since 10 the previous night, the only guards in control of three cell blocks, five tiers to the block, 14 cells to the tier, one or two men to the cell.

At least once an hour they have paced along the balconies outside the cells, checking for trouble: the surreptitious struggle of homosexual lovemaking, the shiny red puddle from a self-inflicted razor-slash, or any unusual sound in the thick shadows of a darkened cell: a prisoner's call for help, a tin cup rattling suddenly against bars, or a warning of the guard's approach called out in convict talk, which is a sort of dialect of pig latin using "oggle" or "og" insteady of "ay": 'Ardgoggle on two."

It has been a quiet shift, but Barefoot and Perry are tired. Even in the slow peace of night, the tension in Central Prison's stale, worn out air does not ease.

"In about 40 minutes I'm gonna be home in the bed," says Sgt. Barefoot, a tall, tanned, handsome man with a rich country accent. He was a policeman in Dunn before he joined the Prison Department six years ago.

"If the other shift don't come pretty soon we're gonna have to make the count ourselves," says Perry, moving restlessly beside the pale green bars that enclose the control cage.

He looks at his watch. It is not quite six a.m. Along the tiers of cells, the noise level is rising slowly. Hollow voices echo like Jonah's lament through the ancient steel bones and concrete skin of the prison.

The first shift guards arrive. Sgt. Barefoot unlocks and opens a narrow steel cabinet door mounted on the bars of the control cage, and pulls a lever inside the cabinet, and the barred door to the control cage unlocks. On the cabinet door a brass plate says

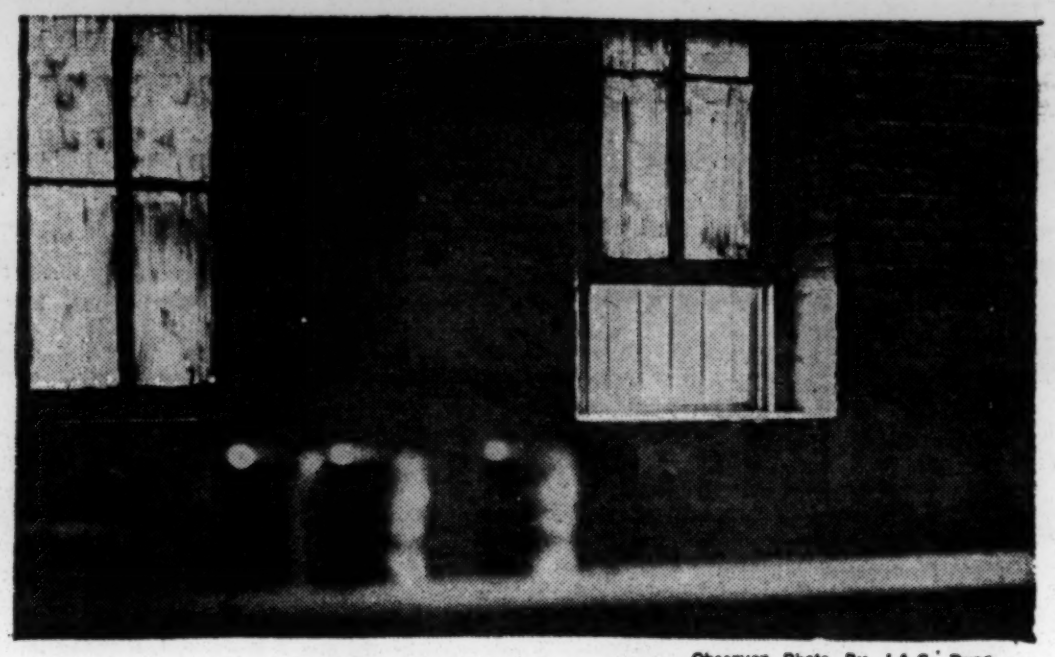
**STEWART'S PATENT JAIL
and
LOCKING OPERATING DEVICE
Manufactured by the Stewart Iron Works
Cincinnati, Ohio**

Sgt. Lewis and two officers come into the cage, and Sgt. Barefoot hands over his keys. One of them is a heavy bronze door key as big as a tablespoon. Guards carry them stuck in their belts.

"Everything quiet," says Sgt. Barefoot. He and Perry leave.

The count-whistle blows, a single blast: six a.m. Sgt. Lewis sits down at the desk in the cage, and his two officers start walking the balconies along the cell tiers, counting heads.

Continued



Observer Photo By J.A.C. Dunn

The View From B Block

Young Criminals

Continued

The result is something Bounds calls "a crime-creating culture."

To escape the predator — "to get a decent night's sleep," as Bounds puts it — the inmate with a short term and a good record will deliberately jeopardize both.

Maiming himself can result in transfer to the hospital. Ripping a toilet out of a wall or refusing to obey a guard's order can result in solitary confinement for 30 days.

Several years ago a teen-ager was sentenced to 30 days for disorderly conduct. In one desperate attempt after another to escape the predators he kept piling on additional time.

He has survived two years of electro-shock therapy and two plots to murder him.

Today he is still in prison, a plaything for other prisoners. "I would say that he is a diversion for the other inmates," says a doctor who has treated him periodically.

It is cases of this sort Lee Bounds refers to when he says, "We are turning decent young men into hardened criminals."

'I Don't Think Any Young Boy Should Be Put In Central Prison'

By MARION ELLIS
Observer Staff Writer

"Murderer" is a horrible word.

Say it, and you get a mental image of a long-armed hard case with a cold glare in his eyes.

A murderer sat across the table. He wore a long-sleeved white shirt with a conservative tie. His wavy hair was impeccably in place. His voice was as smooth and polished as his manners.

The grimy, colorless world of Central Prison just did not fit him. But he spent almost seven years there, and more in another prison. He went to prison for murder when he was 18.

Now a successful businessman, second in command of a large statewide firm, the man who made it presents a good case for prison reform and the abolition of capital punishment just by being himself.

This story of prison life is not pretty: sex perversion, just about every form of physical and mental cruelty, inmate against inmate and guard against inmate.

The too young, too weak, too sick and too ignorant did not make it.

The tragedy is in the young, said the executive.

"Boys don't stand a chance in there. Sex perversion was just out of this world. If a boy was weak, the hardened types would take him over for their own," he said.

Then how did he make it?

"I got lucky. The first friend I had in prison, Pop, an old safecracker from Texas who had done 50 years in prisons, took a liking to me. He said, 'Don't pick your friends right away.' He told me, 'You make it what you want it to be.' I stuck by that advice."

Somehow he successfully avoided being trapped into trouble by some of the hardened inmates. He minded his own business and nobody else's. He saw and heard without seeing or hearing. A "rat" lives a hard life inside The Walls.

The man also was lucky enough to have a parole officer who got him in to see the president of the large company. Without this entree the man who made it might not have made it.

But he wanted to talk about today, not yesterday.

"I'm not so concerned with the chronic repeater, 30 years old and older. I'm thinking about the younger ones. Sure, you're going to be partial to this group, but you will be trying to save this group.

"It's not enough to give a young man a job. You've got to get him interested before deterioration sets in. Sure, you can swing a bush axe, but I don't know of any place you can use a bush axe in an office.

"I don't think any young boy (15 to 25) should be put in Central Prison. He should be given technical training. Good testing techniques are a must to find out just what the boy can do. The staff ought to be about the best you can find. More indefinite sentencing should be used, so a boy doesn't think that he is just going to spend a few months in prison and get out.

"Now, this may sound crazy, but I've seen them go in there with a sentence of two years, go out and get into trouble all over again and some of them are still there. With the indeterminate sentence, a boy might be more interested in rehabilitating himself."

He was very critical of prison employes who lacked interest in rehabilitation.

"You've got to expose them (the young) to things before you're going to get them interested in anything. It just doesn't make any sense to let the hard cases train him to be a better criminal."

But the help must not stop the moment the young man finally steps out on the street again.

"The people in the community who look at a person with a bad attitude, who won't let him forget his past, may be destroying any rehabilitation that did take place."

He has not had any problems in the outside world with these types, he said. Only a few people know of his past and this knowledge has never been used against him. He chose his friends very carefully.

"I don't look at it any more as a sentence I had to serve, but as a point of rehabilitation. If what happened to me hadn't happened, I wonder what my destiny would have been. I was on my way to being incorrigible until this happened.

"I can tell you there's no amount of physical suffering that can take the place of mental anguish. I just don't feel like the penalty's been paid yet. You just can't compensate for a human life. I still have blood on my hands. I've tried to push it out of my mind, but I can't really forget it."

He gets constant reminders of his past, such as running into a former prison guard at the hospital when one of his children was born.

Despite a pardon from the governor, the man who made it says, "I know some day one of my little girls will come home and say, 'Daddy, someone said you had been in prison.' I don't know what I will say. I will explain, but I don't know how now."

No One Asks, 'Did You Sleep Well?'

Continued

Some guards demand that inmates turn out of their bunks and stand up for the count, but Sgt. Lewis's officers do not—not this morning, anyway.

Walking down the row of 14 cells on each tier, the officers find men still lying on their lumpy mattresses, or sitting, gummy-eyed and yawning amid rumpled nests of rough gray blankets, or standing in their shorts and washing, or using the little seatless cell toilets. The men turn to watch the officer with flat, expressionless eyes. The officer does not speak, and the men do not speak either.

Greetings like Good-morning-did-you-sleep-well are not a staple of converastion in The Walls.

At the end of every row of cells, at the shower stall where the cakes of blue soap and the rolls of toilet paper are stacked, the officer stops and jots down a number. Then he walks back to the control cage, counting a second time as he goes, and climbs a flight of stairs to count the next tier, and again the silent eyes watch him from behind the green bars.

The eyes might be accusing, they might be loathing, they might be pleading, they might even be poised to crinkle with smiling if only somebody would smile first; but you cannot tell what they are saying because they are the practiced convict eyes, and practiced convicts, like good poker players, betray as little of themselves as possible. In prison, survival often depends on successful self-containment.

The count is completed. Sgt. Lewis adds up his officers' jotted figures and reports the totals by telephone to the first shift captain. At 6:20 the whistle blows three blasts: all the inmates of The Walls have been accounted for. When the count tallies wrong, the second whistle is one long blast, not three shorts.

The run boy, an inmate who runs errands for his cell block, brings in the breakfast trays for B block. B block houses inmates who have assaulted an officer or another inmate, and they are among the several hundred men in Central Prison who stay locked up, some as a result of the Central Prison riot last April. They do not leave their cells at all except to take a shower once a week, or to go to the prison hospital for treatment, or to meet visitors. Their meals are brought in covered Styrofoam section trays.

After the meal is eaten, Sgt. Lewis goes through the stack of trays, opening each one to make sure a spoon is in it. All the spoons must be returned, because a spoon can become a knife when ground against a concrete floor.

Breakfast that morning is fried potatoes, grits, a slice of bread and coffee. The coffee is brought in a big bucket, and after an officer has handed out the breakfast trays, he goes along the cells with the coffee bucket, and from each cell a hand thrusts a tin cup through the bars to be filled.

Then the officer goes back to the control cage and takes three blue plastic shaving mugs from a cabinet, and locks a blade into each of three safety razors, and puts a shaving brush into each of the mugs, and takes them into B block. B block inmates shave three times a week, passing the mugs from cell to cell.

While the officer is handing out the shaving mugs, the residents of D block are filing downstairs to breakfast in the prison dining hall. Residents of C block, prison hospital outpatients, are filing downstairs headed for breakfast in the hospital dining hall. Inmate workers in the hospital are coming from their dormitory on the top floor to eat there, too.

The hospital workers are dressed in clean white jackets and pants and brown prison shoes, and their faces do not have that closed-in, don't-tread-on-me look that you see on many of the faces in the lockup cells. The other inmates wear lifeless gray.

In one B block cell, a young inmate in his twenties with appealing brown eyes and a deep, gentle voice abandons his shaving and comes to the bars with lather drying on his upper lip.

"I came into prison when I was only a kid, fifteen years old," he says. "I've changed a lot since then. I think I've settled down. But I acted real tough when I first came on the state. I had to, or everybody would have picked on me, called me a coward."

He is in prison for killing a man ("I did what I had to do"). On his arms are the white scars of self-inflicted wounds — a fairly common deformity in prison. The guards are wary of him.

"I can never get a parole while I'm on B block. I've been here for two years, and it's too much of a mark against me just to be here. I've been wondering whether I could buy a parole . . . If I had some money to lay on a lawyer . . ."

Daylight slowly dilutes the bleak electric light, and for each inmate another day begins in his tiny, cube-shaped, pale green world, where the important sounds are sudden bellows from the p.a. speaker, the harsh crash of iron doors, and echoing shouts from cell to cell.

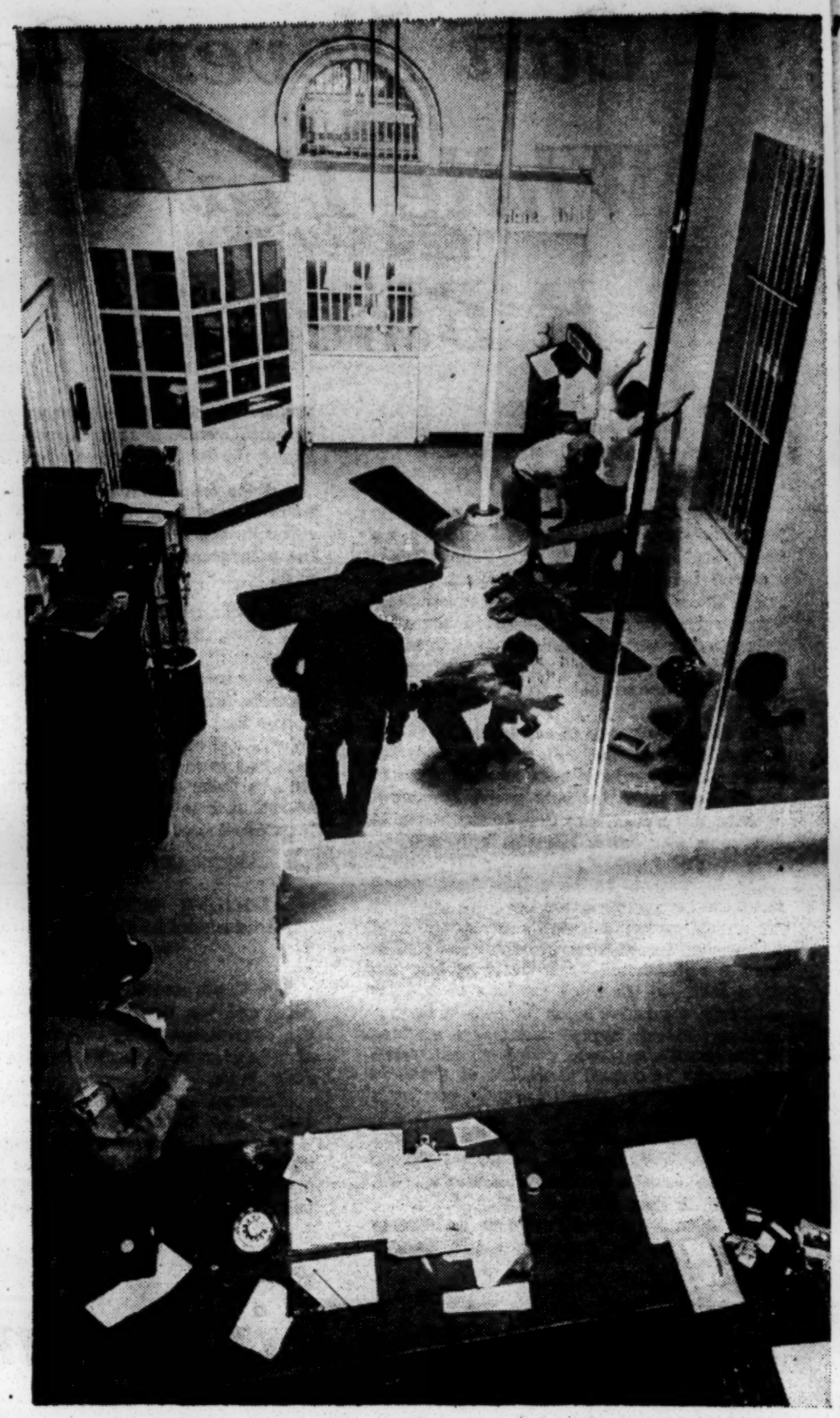
Time passes hour by hour in reading and talking and listening to portable radios fitted with earplug speakers, and in the evening watching the television set mounted on the green wall opposite the cell tiers. Boredom and the inner grinding of frustration have drained the men's faces of emotion. They get no exercise. Their fingernails are very clean and well-trimmed.

Their view of the outside world ("free-street") is through the fantasia of television, or through the dirty glass of the tall, pinched windows opposite the cell tiers. The pecan trees in front of Central Prison were cut down recently so that the view of the main building from the front wall towers would not be obstructed.

But a view works both ways. Freight trains rumble slowly past the front of the prison every day, and beyond the railroad tracks is the relatively new brick building where Department of Correction director V. Lee Bounds has his office.

It is hard to find any inmate of The Walls who does not hate Lee Bounds.

"God," they call him. But they say the word with a sneer.



Observer Photos By Hank Daniel

At Work In T he Back Hall

. . . New Prisoners Are Searched

Not All Of Society Is Ready For Him

Ebenezer C. (Coot) Weston is getting out of prison.

He is not exactly the stereotype of a hardened criminal, but he did take a life.

May 30 of this year, Weston will be 78 years old. He has been in prison since Oct. 8, 1968, convicted of manslaughter in September, 1967.

The death occurred on Oct. 19, 1966, in Currituck County. Weston, unlawfully passed a school bus, and his car struck a six-year-old boy, carrying the child 129 feet past the point of impact. He says he never saw the boy although he was braking for the school bus.

Weston was pronounced senile at the time of the accident, and prison doctors have noted that he is now in extremely bad health

Despite his age and the fact that he has had an artificial right leg since the age of nine, after being hit by a train, Weston had a valid driver's license at the time of the accident.

His license was suspended when he was convicted, but it is now eligible for reinstatement.

Weston, a retired barber with a spotty record of minor past offenses, has been in the Currituck County prison for almost five months. He is ready to re-enter society. But not all of society is ready to have him.

His parole file contains letters from local officials advising that he not be released yet. The death of the boy has not been forgotten in Currituck County.

The Sad, Sick Men Express Their Sorrows

By MARION ELLIS
Observer Staff Writer

The scene was straight out of a bad novel.

The succession of sad, sick inmates coming before the Mental Health Committee in the Central Prison hospital seemed endless.

The committee was meeting to decide what to do with them, despite skimpy information about the patients and limited resources.

A 48-year-old man had cut himself, horribly on his neck and his left arm in a suicide attempt.

A 34-year-old Negro man, serving time for incest, kept talking of seeing television programs on the wall of his hospital room.

A 69-year-old Negro diabetic was obviously senile.

A 41-year-old man wept uncontrollably and said he was ready to kill himself because he was "no good to anybody." His family had deserted him completely, even failing to answer his letters.

A 44-year-old mountain man, in jail for "whipping my daughter," hadn't worked since 1955 and had no intention of ever working again.

Three psychiatrists, a psychologist, the chief male nurse and several other specialists sat watching and hearing the inmates pour out their worries, troubles and sicknesses.

Eventually, there are only three conclusions for any of the patients who come before the Mental Health Committee. They may be sent to Dorothea Dix or Cherry mental hospitals, they may be kept in the prison hospital's psychiatric ward, or they may be sent back to normal prison life.

Only rarely does any of these three solutions really help a serious case. Often the same faces keep showing up before the committee.

One of those cases was before the committee again on this particular morning.

He was a 34-year-old Negro who had been in Dorothea Dix hospital three times and in Cherry hospital once. He had just returned from the latest hospital trip — five months at Dorothea Dix.

"Did that help you?" one of the psychiatrists asked.

There was no answer as the man sat calmly, too calmly, in the straight-back wooden chair in the center.

The psychiatrist repeated the question and the answer was a very soft, "Yes, I think it did."

The inmate told of seeing television programs on the wall of his room.

The specialists in the room made scribbled notes.

Their conclusion, after the inmate had talked about Jesus and religion putting him on the right track, was that the man was obviously psychotic and had to be watched to prevent attempts at suicide. There was very little they could do to cure him. That would have to be done at one of the mental hospitals.

The big problem the psychiatrists and other specialists in the prison mental health field face is lack of money and the overwhelming crush of numbers of prisoners with mental problems.

"I would say that about 20 per cent of the people who come into prison have serious mental disorders," said Dr. Charles Smith, one of the psychiatrists. Out of a total current prison population of more than 10,000, that would be about 2,000 inmates.

And no one knows how many of the prisoners coming in with relatively minor mental problems go out with major mental problems.

There is no time and no money to research the situation seriously.

Only one major study of mental health in prisons has been done in North Carolina, and that was in the early 1960s. It proved that a very high percentage of the felons in prison at that time had psychotic tendencies.

The real answer to the situation may not lie in the prison psychiatry field anyway, Smith said.

"Often the corrections system is just a place to go for help. The community doesn't know what else to do with these people, so they get into trouble of some kind, which is inevitable, and are sent to prison.

"We need better resources in the community to deal with mental health. We can't possibly help all these people in prison" Smith said.

He suggested that a better system is needed to find people with mental disorders before they reach the criminal stage.

"Then they could be dealt with on the out patient clinic level instead of having to populate our prisons with the mentally ill as well as the just plain offender."

Another psychiatrist sitting in on the conference had a different view:

"Being in prison is really basically no different than being in the military. Some people are able to adjust and some are not, but most do."

This psychiatrist suggested that the real solution might be to continue sending all sorts of people with all sorts of problems and resources to prison "so they can help each other."

"We really need a mix of people in prison, not just the hardened criminal sort, so the prisoners can help each other."

His statement seems to negate the proposals of prison reformers who insist that only the most hardened criminal types would go to prison if the local community really learned to deal with crime.

Observer Photo By Hank Daniel

Wating For Medical Check
. . . Mental Problems Are As Bad

8 a.m.: *'Turn In' And 'Turn Out'*

By J.A.C.DUNN
Observer Staff Writer

By 8 a.m. the pace of the prison day has quickened. It is ironic that though one of the basic purposes of prison is to keep people from going anywhere, people in prison always seem to be going somewhere. Guards loiter, but that is for a purpose, and they are always poised to move.

At the front of the main building, inmates are being loaded onto a prison bus to go to Randolph County prison unit in Asheboro. Randolph is the statewide inmate transfer exchange point; there the Central Prison men will board other prison busses to go to other prison units.

The inmates are brought into a lobby called the Back Hall in groups of five. One locked, barred door leads off the Back Hall to the east wing, another leads to the west wing. A third, which operates electrically, leads to the administration building, thence to the world.

A guard command post is in the Back Hall. A sergeant and a couple of officers are stationed there, to "turn" people in and out (in prison, nobody is ever "let" in or out of anywhere). The prison arsenal is in a small room behind the glassed-in booth in a corner, where a locked-in guard does nothing but open and close the electric door. The wall and doors in the Back Hall are a welcome change from the dirty pale green of the cell blocks. They are dirty pale yellow.

A rock-jawed sergeant with a boxer's build and marble eyes is processing the inmates out to the waiting bus. He calls off five names in a parade ground voice, a guard opens the west wing door with his big shiny bronze key, and five men file through from the hallway beyond. They carry bundles of personal belongings wrapped in brown paper, and they place the bundles on the floor to be searched. The sergeant carries each man's prison records in worn, smudged manila folders; field jackets, they are called.

The men line up against the wall. "Smith," barks the sergeant. A man answers, "Here."

"What's your prison number? . . . What county were you born in?" the sergeant asks, making sure that Smith really is Smith, and not Jones trying to get out of The Walls by substituting for Smith. 'What county were you sentenced in? . . . who was the judge who sentenced you? . . . Turn around and face the wall. . . ."

A guard frisks Smith from neck to ankles. "Turn around, open your mouth." The guard peers down Smith's throat, looking for hidden contraband; pills, for example. Some veteran guards can recall astonishing feats of concealment by inmates, such as stashing 21 amphetamine pills all above the neck.

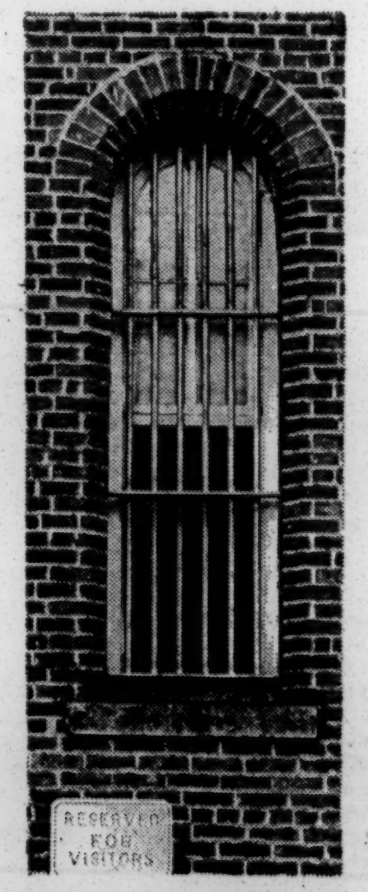
The sergeant moves down the line until all five are identified and searched. "Okay, let 'em go," and the electric gate slides open with a soft rattle and the men file out, and the sergeant calls off another five names. . . .

★ ★ ★

Down in the basement of the Central Prison hospital, a row of inmates waits on a bench outside the conference room. Some wear shapeless gray prison coveralls with elastic waistbands, some wear blue hospital pajamas, their shoes are an interesting assortment of sneakers, slippers brogans and loafers, and almost all their faces have a deeply troubled look. A few look much older than they are.

Inside the conference room about a dozen psychiatrists, psychologists, male nurses, clergy and other prison personnel are sitting at tables arranged in a semi-circle. They are holding a mental health diagnostic session, and in a

Continued



Iron-Bar Irony
. . . Outside Sign

ONE MADE $15,000

'Bulls' Run Prisons From Cells

By DWAYNE WALLS
Observer Staff Writer

The bulls snorted angrily and made ready to defend their pasture three years ago when lawyer Lee Bounds was appointed director of the state's prisons.

The new man would have to be shown quickly and decisively just who was boss in the cell blocks. — Bounds or the shadow government run by a small group of hardened inmates.

Subtle warnings were sent out, intended, as Bounds said later, "to gently remind me that I was an egg-headed professor."

The subtlety grew into outright threats. First there was a small fire in the license plate shop at Central Prison, then the prison sign shop was burned down.

"They were saying to me, 'watch it, buddy'," Bounds said.

But Bounds had built up what he calls "a cumulative loss of caution" in more than a decade as adviser and chief strategist to other prison directors.

If he expected to govern the prison system effectively, he knew, he had to break up the bull system.

"The bulls were working their will," Bounds said.

The bulls were smarter than many of their guards.

A few of them were making more money inside the prison system than the prisons director was making.

Using fear, intimidation and the weaknesses of the prison system, they were exercising awesome power over the day-to-day lives of the inmates.

For the right price, the right favor to the reigning bull, an inmate could get himself transferred almost at will within the system—to the hospital, to another prison, to a better job, to a different cellmate.

The inmates also knew that to fight the bulls was to jeopardize their parole—even to risk death at the hands of the bulls.

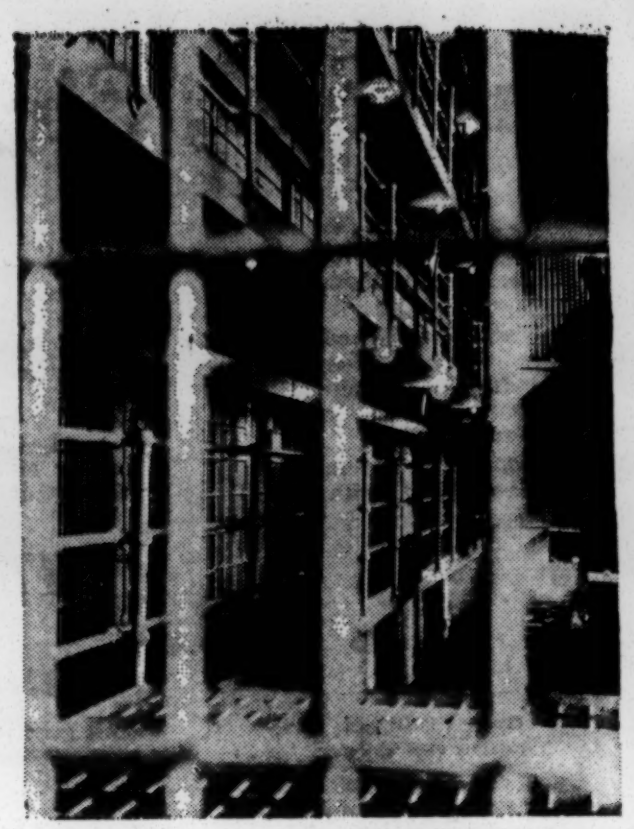
Director
Lee Bounds

Four Observer reporters, Dwayne Walls, J. A. C. Dunn, Mamie Zillman and Marion Ellis, spent weeks looking into the N. C. prison system, talking with prisoners and officials and seeing how the system functions. This is part of their report.

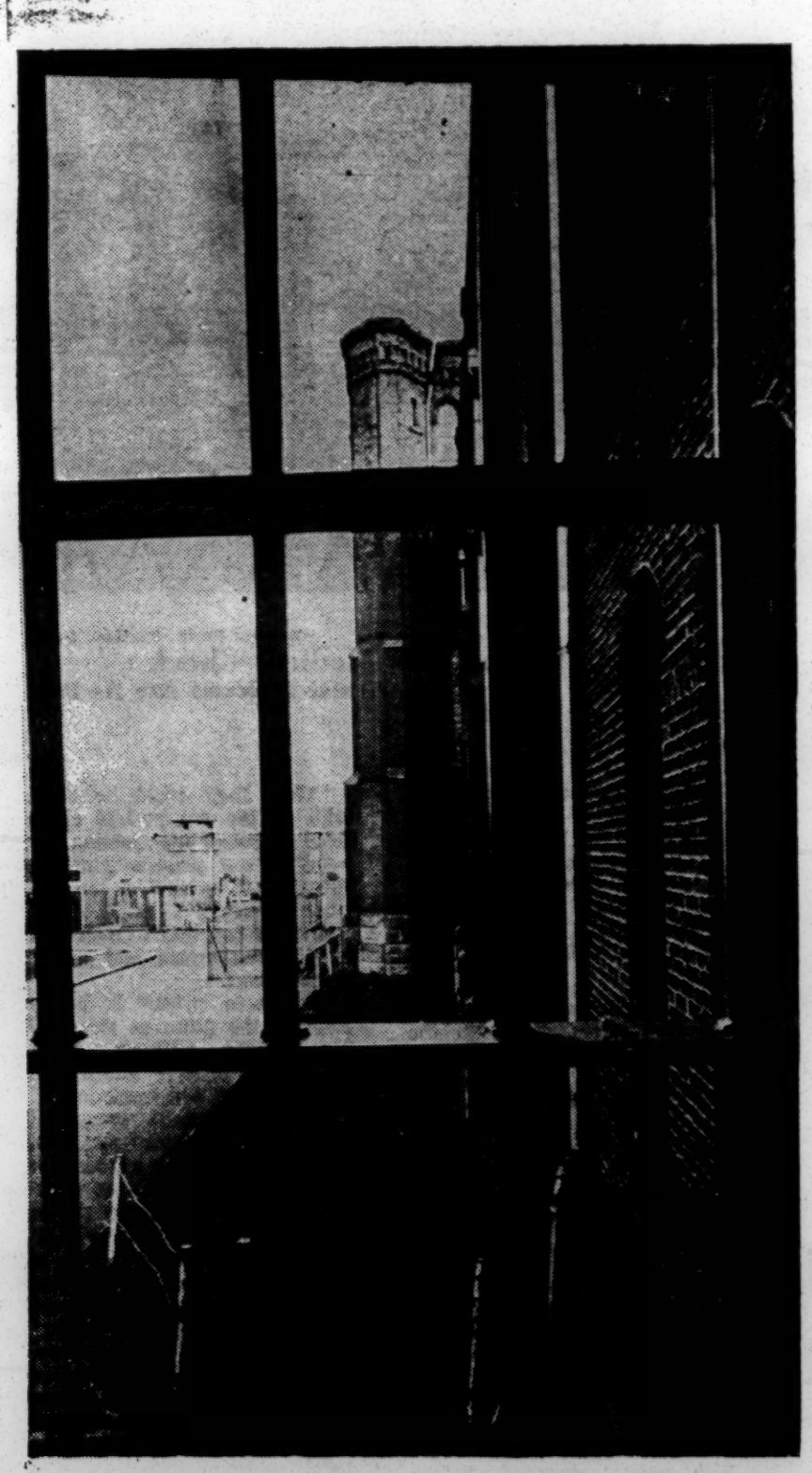
This life-and-death power of a small group of prisoners was born of the weaknesses in the prison system.

It grew and flourished on the profits from the inmate-operated leathercraft business.

Continued



Observer Photo By J.A.C. Dunn
A Central Prison Cellblock



The View From The Window: Hopeless?

8 a. m.: The Back

Continued

chair at the center of the semicircle sits an inmate dressed in pajamas, a small, elderly man with profoundly sad eyes. He cut his throat with a razor while at a road camp, and a thick bandage covers the wound. In the past, he has claimed ignorance of how he was injured.

"Do you remember doing this?" a psychiatrist asks gently.

"Well, doc, I did tell you a lie about that."

"Tell us about it."

"Well, doc, I thought I'd be betterin' my family if I killed myself. I got to thinkin'. I think it was God saved my life."

"Why do you say you'd be better off dead?"

"Well, my wife would have gotten the insurance money to pay off the car. . ."

"How are your spirits now? How do you feel?"

"My spirits're better. I think I got a better look on everything since, uh, my life was spared. . ."

The man goes out. The doctors talk about him for a minute or so, and conclude that he had better stay in the hospital for another two weeks. They agree that he definitely seems depressed.

Hospital noises filter through the louvres in the pale green door — coughs, voices, whistles, clicking typewriters, slamming doors, flushing toilets. Upstairs, the two operating rooms are empty, ready for anything from an ingrown toenail to a brain tumor.

"Well, that's a big question," says the next patient, a tall young man with an abstracted air. His quiet, supercalm speech gives you an impression of extremely precarious inner balance. "Let's just say the guards brought me back here."

"But why?" one of the doctors persists.

"Well, I'd rather not say," the young man replies.

"I don't know why he was sent back here," says one doctor after the man has gone. "The reports from the prison unit don't say. The guards won't write it. They prefer to tell it. I think the thing to do is call up the unit and ask what in the hell the guy was doing. He may have been engaging in all sorts of weird and bizarre behavior, as schizophrenics will do. . . ."

The next patient is a tottering old man who lowers himself delicately into the patient's chair and announces in a slow, low voice that reminds you of an old barn baking in the sun that he has been hearing voices in his head, and the voices say he will be sent to Vietnam.

"I'm not well enough to go in the army," says the old man.

A doctor asks him whether he knows where he is.

"I'm not sure. The place seems like a hospital. That's what the people say it is, anyway . . . This is Raleigh, I think . . . No, I forget what I was charged with . . . "

He knows it is 1969. He doesn't know what month it is. He thinks the day is Monday. But it isn't.

"Now this next man," says one of the psychologists, "keeps losing weight. He doesn't eat well, he doesn't sleep well. He was brought out of his cell crying. He seems to be deteriorating little by little. My problem is threefold: He refuses to get well, which goofs up my compulsion to cure; I don't know what to do with him; and I'm afraid he might kill himself."

The man comes in, tall and thin with tired, ravaged eyes, and sits in the chair. He is nearing middle age. A doctor asks him to hold out his hands and he obeys. They are shaking.

"My nerves has been bad lately," he explains.

One of the doctors asks him how long he has been depressed.

For several years, he says, and starts to cry.

The doctor asks whether he has ever had thoughts of, well, harming himself. Yes, says the man sometimes he thinks he might be better off dead. And tears stream down his thin cheeks . . .

He leaves still snuffling. The doctors talk about possible medication, and whether he is genuinely disturbed, or just feeling sorry for himself, or faking.

"I don't know what to do about him" says one of the doctors. "Every time I come up to his cage, he starts crying . . . . "

★ ★ ★

It is late in the morning. Already, inmate cooks are preparing lunch for the inmate dining hall and the staff dining hall — the same food for both, to stymie a rumored inmate plot to poison the staff.

In the Back Hall, two county sheriff's deputies have brought in new prisoners recently tried and convicted. The new men look rumpled and slightly grimy from days in a county jail. They also look slightly dazed. They line up against the wall.

"Empty your pockets on the floor," says the marble-eyed sergeant. "Take off your shoes and socks and your belt. If you're wearing a ring, take it off and put it on the floor. Turn around and face the wall. . . ."

A guard frisks each man carefully, front, back, arms, groin, crotch, legs, the soles of his feet. "Turn around. Open your mouth. Turn around and face the wall again. How much money do you have? . . . . Sixteen cents . . ."

The guard squats beside the little pile of possessions on the floor and starts going through the man's wallet, pulling out papers and cards and pictures.

Before the afternoon is over the men will be in cells, dressed in prison clothes, trying to reconcile their minds to the shock of locks and bars. They will not receive physical examinations until the next day or the day after that, which means that if a man is a homosexual and has a veneral disease and assaults his new cellmate, or the reverse, he or the cellmate may turn up soon suffering from syphilis or gonorrhea.

It is this kind of possibility — and it happens — that has Department of Corrections director V. Lee Bounds sitting in his office across the railroad tracks with his eyes closed and his spectacles pushed up on his high forehead, a picture of weary but resolute perplexity.

Sam Garrison's Day: Keeping The Lid On

By J.A.C. DUNN
Observer Staff Writer

Shortly after lunch an inmate is brought to Central Prison by ambulance from a road camp prison, unit, where he suffered a heart attack. He dies within an hour of arrival at the hospital.

★ ★ ★

Shortly after that, a guard making a routine check along a tier of cells discovers two cellmates engaged in a homosexual act.

★ ★ ★

At the Central Prison Youth Center on the south side of the prison compound, youthful offenders are working in the print shop, the road sign shop and the license plate factory, which is already stamping out 1970 plates (red on white). The atmosphere in the workshops is completely different from the sullen, festering feeling in the cell blocks up the hill.

A fence separates the Youth Center from the main prison, and "penetration" of the fence is held to a minimum. Food is brought through it, and materials are trucked to and from the factories, but that is all. Visitors enter the Youth Center through a special gate in the massive stone outer wall, and signs on both sides of the inside fence warn that "Anybody Attempting To Pass Over, Under Or Through This Fence Will Be Considered Attempting To Escape."

Early in the afternoon, a prisoner escapes. A young inmate from Polk Youth Center, the youthful offenders' prison on the outskirts of Raleigh, assigned to work during the day at the Central Prison warehouse just outside The Walls, slips away from his work party, puts on a clean white hospital worker's uniform from a box of clothing in the warehouse, drops out a window and walks away. The guards at the gate do not notice him passing on the road, and the other inmates on his work party say nothing. To warn a guard would make a man a "rat," and prison rats not only have no friends, but risk eventual injury and possible death at the hands of an enraged inmate with a concealed knife.

★ ★ ★

Inside The Walls, in Major Sam Garrison's large, sunny office in the administration building, Capt. McCall, the commander of the second guard shift, lays a tattered, coverless paperback copy of Jules Verne's "Propeller Island" on the desk. He riffles the pages open, and there in a pocket neatly cut from the center pages of the book is a hand-made knife. It is about six inches long, with a thin blade obviously ground to a point on a concrete floor, and a taped handle.

"Found it in a shake-down last night," says the captain.

He is succeeded in the major's office by a young inmate returned to Central Prison just that day from Dorothea Dix Hospital. The man is quite upset at being returned to The Walls, and has urgently requested to see the major before being assigned a cell.

He is barely in his twenties, dressed in gray prison shirt and pants. He sits down, lights a cigarette. His hands shake.

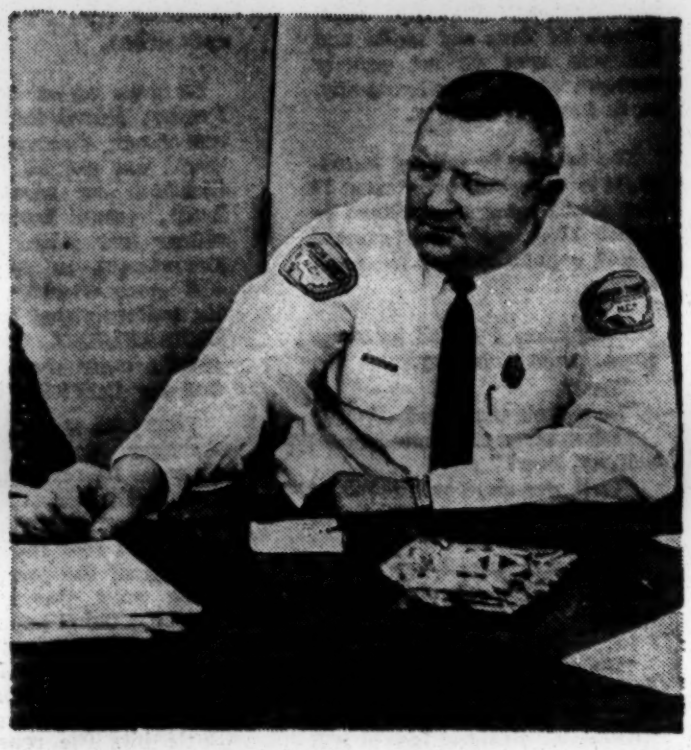
"How you feeling?" asks the major, leaning his huge bulk forward across his desk. "Did they help you over there?"

"No sir, I don't feel any different than when I went."

Continued

Major Sam Garrison

'It's like a war in there.' 'There's something worthwhile to be done here . . . I can't leave . . . I'm committed . . .'



The Bulls Hide Their Profit

Continued

The leathercraft business was conceived as a therapeutic way to allow inmates to use their spare time and, at the same time, to earn spending money.

The inmate could buy leather from the prison hobby shops, cut and lace it into wallets and pocketbooks in his spare time, and then pass the wallets along to his family to sell on the outside.

Theoretically, it was not expected to produce much profit—maybe the $5 per week each inmate is allowed for spending money.

Each prisoner's profits from leathercraft were deposited in a trust fund in his name, and doled out in weekly $5 sums. Typically, each prisoner's balance in trust at any given time was less than $15.

But Bounds knew that some prisoners had trust fund balances as high as $15,000, and he suspected that some profits might be even higher.

Soon after he became director of the prisons Bounds hired Horace (Bones) McKinney, former Wake Forest College basketball coach, and assigned him to investigate the leathercraft business.

McKinney spent about three months investigating, and produced results that surprised even Bounds.

The investigation showed that the wallet racket, as it became known, was a half-million-dollar-a-year business controlled mostly by 30 to 40 inmates.

In 1966 in Central Prison alone, the inmates produced and sold 254,650 wallets and handbags. To manufacture the wallets, the inmates had purchased wholesale from the prison hobby shop $98,871 worth of leather with a retail value of $116,173.

The investigation showed that 472 inmates had participated in the leathercraft business that year.

Yet most of the leather purchases had been made by 46 men, and most of the wallets were shipped out in their names.

Seventeen men were shipping out more than 5,000 wallets each per year, and one man shipped out 35,256 wallets in one year.

Records showed that one man bought enough leather in 1966 to produce 4,569 wallets, yet he shipped out 10,641 wallets that year.

The investigation convinced Bounds and his staff of what they already suspected: The control and most of the profits from the wallet racket were held by a few men who simply used the other prisoners as employes, paying them to work as part of a leathercraft assembly line in the hobby shop.

The Internal Revenue service later made its own investigation and charged 13 inmates with income tax evasion on annual incomes ranging up to $15,000.

The IRS lost its case because it foundered on the same shoal that had frustrated Bounds and his staff. Neither investigation could effectively track the intricate system the bulls had devised for hiding their profits, and for passing money into and out of the prison system.

But Bounds knew that profits from the wallet racket were being used to keep the bulls in power and to finance other lucrative prison rackets, among them loan sharking, lottery, drug traffic, extortion, bribery and homosexual prostitution.

Money earned behind the walls was being used even to finance criminal activities outside the walls.

"We knew that we couldn't move in on these rackets without having major trouble on our hands," Bounds said. "But I just could not accept the fact that we could not get control of leathercraft. I just could not accept it."

Bounds did not accept it. He shut down the wallet racket.

But the bulls would not accept that, and the direct result was last year's bloody riot at Central Prison, which claimed the lives of six inmates and injured more than 100 other inmates and five guards.

"The bulls couldn't stop us with threats implied and boldly stated," Bounds said, "so they rioted. We're getting control now, but we have reaped a whirlwind. We have paid a heavy price for moving in on the rackets."

Observer Photo By J.A.C. Dunn

The Leathercraft Shop At Central—Still Unused

Keeping The Lid On

A 'Rat'

An Escape

A Plea

A Death

Continued

"Well, what's your problem?" The major's tone is not what you might call fatherly, but he is not uninterested either. Perhaps "businesslike concern" would best describe his manner. In any case, though he does not smile and his pale eyes do not exactly dampen with tender sympathy, he is listening intently.

The inmate is talking intently. It is expremely important to him that he not be assigned to a cell block with the "general prison population," as the term is.

"You know I ratted on some guys, major," he says.

"Yes."

"So there's that, and —"

"What about this homosexual activity, now?"

"Well, yes sir, I was involved in some homosexual acts, I was forced into them."

"Are you afraid of being forced into homosexuality again?"

"No sir," says the man, and looks down for an instant and then up at the major again. "What I'm afraid of is that if it happens again I won't be able to say no."

Major Garrison sends the man away and picks up his telephone and dials three numbers with a finger the size of a sausage and gives an order that the man is to be placed in the hospital security ward until he can be assigned elsewhere.

"It's like a war in there," says Garrison, nodding toward the prison building. "Constant war — two wars, really. One between the inmates and custody, and another between inmates."

Sam Garrison is a great buffalo of a man, over six feet tall with the girth of an old oak. His hands seem to be the size of salad plates and his broad, flat, round, ruddy face looks like the underside of an elephant's foot — carefully scrubbed, with a nose and blue eyes added.

He grew up on a farm near Fuquay, joined the Navy at a tender age, discovered that the world was not all rural North Carolina (he served in Iceland), came home a petty officer and joined the Prison Department as a guard. He still wears shoulder patches on his uniforms that say PRISON DEPARTMENT, though newer guards wear shoulder patches that say CORRECTIONS.

That was 11 years ago. Now Garrison commands Central Prison's 160-man guard force.

"The first day I was here the captain gave me a bunch of keys and sent me out to take hcarge of the yard. I'd never even seen the inside of a prison. I didn't know what was happening for my first four years here. Then I got transferred to the records section, and I had a chance to think a little bit. The reason I didn't have a chance before then was that I was always fighting. I'd come to work and fight for eight hours. It was rough.

"But when I got a chance to think, I discovered that there is something to be done here, something worthwhile. I can't leave now. I could get a job making more money somewhere, but I'm not going to leave. I'm committed."

Garrison is a believer in Department of Corrections director Lee Bounds almost to the point of adulation. "I ain't no penologist, I'm just a damned old hard-head," he says. But he is a compulsively concerned old hard-head (and not so old at that). At odd hours during the night he will feel a funny twich at the back of his brain, in the middle of a good television program or even vacationing in Florida, and will call up the captain of the guard on duty at Central Prison to ask whether everything is all right.

Behind The Hospital

. . A Patch Of Jonquils

He is also a great admirer of the movie "Cool Hand Luke," which is about a Florida road camp prison in the 1930s. He has seen the movie four times and says it is "very true, very deep." He can quote the camp captain telling the new inmates, one of them Paul Newman, "You can have it any way you like it. I can be a real nice guy, or I can be one mean sum'bitch." You get the feeling that Sam Garrison may very well have been one mean sum'bitch himself in the past — and still can be, if pressed.

But he can also quote the line delivered by the camp captain just after dealing Paul Newman a vicious blow with a blackjack: "What we have here **is failure to communicate."** Inmate-custody communication is a bit weak in The Walls, says Garrison regretfully. It is still possible for a deserving inmate to be overlooked when he should be looked over.

The atmosphere in Central Prison's murky cell blocks now is "explosive," says Garrison. "When the inmates say 'This used to be a good prison,' they mean that the inmates used to run it. The philosophy back then was just to contain them. Now Lee Bounds says he's going to run the prisons, and they don't like it.

"We need good officers. Our ratio of officers to inmates is about one to fifteen, and that can drop to one to 45 if something happens somewhere and you have to pull men off. In federal prisons the ratio is one to three or four. We start our men at $365 a month, that's less than garbage collectors make in Raleigh. They can go right up town and get a job on the Raleigh police force starting at $550. Why should they stay here? We used to have a training program for officers, down at Sanford, but it kind of petered out. Now the officers train on the job or on their own time.

"Sometimes an officer quits because of the tension. You have to watch these inmates all the time. They're always looking for a way. An officer won't admit it's the tension that's getting him. He gets short-tempered, he says he doesn't like the men he's working with, he has marital troubles at home, sometimes he has a drinking problem, something like that. It takes about an hour to pick it out of him — he's afraid. The one thing you never accuse an officer of is being afraid. That's the one thing you never say."

Major Garrison looks and talks like a man to whom fear is a foreign feeling; therefore it may or may not be pertinent to observe that though most inmates' fingernails are clean and meticulously clipped, Major Garrison's are bitten to the quick.

The danger he is most apprehensive about (not "afraid of") is a hostage being taken by inmates. Every officer knows the standing order: If it comes to a choice between accession to an inmate's demands and somebody's throat being cut, somebody's throat gets cut. Not even Lee Bounds is worth ransoming with a key ring.

"It's much better now than it used to be," says the major. "But I remember, I once took a knife away from an inmate, and I asked him; You know I can take everything away from you, I can take your good time, I can take your meals, I can take your cigarettes, and every privilege and comfort you have. Why in the name of God do you keep on carrying a knife? You know what he said to me? He said, 'Major, I know you can take all those things away from me, but the one thing you can't take away is my life. You can't kill me, and the other inmates can . . . I'd rather you catch me with a knife than they catch me without it'."

Tower Guard Sits And Watches And...

In wall tower number five, officer Burt sits and sits, watching and watching the back yard of the prison, doing absolutely nothing else, just watching. In the tower with him Burt has a toilet, a washbasin, a heater, a chair, a telephone, and in a rack under the window a 30-30 rifle and two shotguns. He may not read or listen to a radio: too distracting. Some tower guards have an electric gate to open or close occasionally, or some sort of at least faintly diverting activity to watch in their section of the yard. Some sing or talk to themselves, and one admitted that he took his dirty socks up to his tower and washed them in the basin on duty.

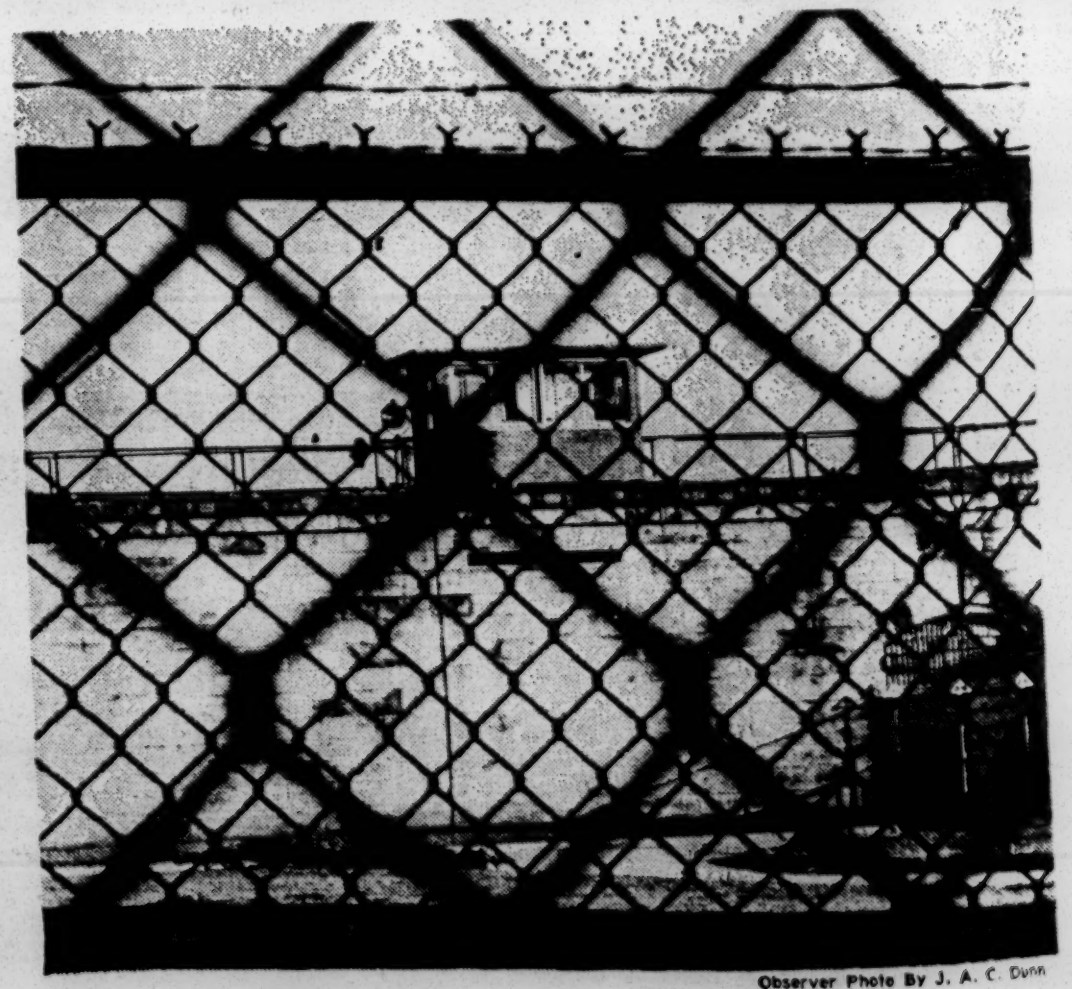
But nothing is happening in Burt's section of the yard, and all he has to do is sit and wait for something to happen, and nothing ever does. It is excruciatingly dull work.

"I can't take this," says Burt, "I'm going to leave. I have another job cleaning up new cars down at the Chevrolet place, and my wife just had a baby and as soon as she goes back to work, I'll leave. I can't stand this. I came here last September, and I worked two days in a cell block, and then they put me up here. I have a lot of buddies in The Walls here. My first day I walked down the cell block and guys were saying, Hey, man, what you doin' here. Guys I grew up with, ran around with. Only I was lucky.

"They say if you stay here too long you'll never leave—if you don't leave you won't leave. So I'm leaving. It's too confining."

On the lid of the ammunition box over the gun rack some past guard has scrawled a macabre message: "Please do not waste these seed. Planted correctly may harvest a human life."

J. A. C. DUNN



Observer Photo By J. A. C. Dunn

Officer Burt's Tower House

Did Riot Break Up Bull Rule?

By DWAYNE WALLS
Observer Staff Writer

The memory of the two-day riot at Central Prison last April is a painful one for Lee Bounds, North Carolina's Commissioner of Correction.

Six deaths and more than 100 injuries are a heavy price to pay for the control of the state's prison system.

But Bounds believes that a realistic appraisal will show the price to be small enough compared to what society ued existence of an inmate power bloc.

The bulls, a small group of hardened criminals who manipulated the inmate society with fear and intimidation, had been fighting prison reform for years to preserve their own interests.

The bull system does not have a precise beginning. would have paid for the contin- Probably, it has existed as long as prisons themselves have existed.

It is not unique to N.C. prisons, but according to Bounds the N. C. Prison system is peculiar in that by its own nature it provides fertile ground for the bulls to flourish.

The bulk of the prison population is housed in a series of "road camps" built 30 and 40 years ago when the prison system was administered by the State Highway Department (since 1967, when highways and prisons were finally separated, the old Prison Department has been the Department of Correction, and Lee Bound's former title of director has been commissioner).

Typically, these road camps house either 50 or 100 men packed tightly into a single dormitory cell.

Until a few years ago even the maximum security prisons, like Central in Raleigh, had no one-man cells except those used for punishment.

The prisons' constantly understrength staff is plagued by high turnover and generally low educational level among guards.

The result is that security is weak enough to win for North Carolina the reputation of having "the leakiest prison system in the nation"; staffing is so thin that inmates must be used in some low-level administrative jobs.

Years ago smart convicts learned that to survive in a jungle, the law of the jungle is the first law.

When a man could not lock himself away from 49 other men at night he had to learn to live with those 49 men—to lead or submit to leadership, to become prey or predator.

A prisoner strong enough to challenge a predator, but smart enough to remove himself as a threat, occasionally could establish himself in a kind of no-man's land where both sides left him alone. But this was rare.

Years ago the bulls learned that inmates working in administrative jobs could be blackmailed into stealing contraband goods, falsifying records or passing along vital information that could be used to blackmail other inmates.

They knew that a guard could be won over with kindness and cooperation or, if necessary, outright bribery.

They knew the techniques of crime and they learned a great deal about the nature of prisoners.

When they had thoroughly mastered a knowledge of how the prison system worked, they began using their knowledge to build their own counterpart to the prison system.

In all likelihood it was a slow process, hampered as much as anything else by competition among the bulls themselves, individually and in groups.

A few years ago, for example, the supreme council of bulls in Central Prison had nearly a 50 per cent turnover during a power struggle.

One member of the council was eliminated by a cyanide pill. One got a knife in his ribs. Another was labeled a "rat," or informer, and escaped to a single cell. Another, the former chief of the group, manipulated a transfer out of Central into the relative safety of a road camp where one of his henchmen was the top bull.

"The bulls play the power game in all directions," says Bounds. "Some of them work both sides of the street by acting as informers."

When Bounds took office three years ago the bulls had been on the defensive since 1949 when the late Gov. Kerr Scott launched the beginning of modern prison reform by authorizing a study of the system.

That study led eventually to partial separation of the prisons from the highway department in 1957 and complete separation in 1967 — although the prison system still must help earn its keep by supplying contract labor to the highway department at the rate of 2,500 prisoners each day.

As the momentum for reform gained steadily, shackles disappeared from prisoners' legs and stripes came off their clothing.

Bread and water diet was abolished, and the lash was banned along with all other corporal punishment (although this prohibition did not actually become law until 1963).

Education, religious and numerous training programs were instituted as the emphassis of imprisonment changed from punishment to rehabilitation.

North Carolina was a pioneer in the use of work-release in 1957 and quickly became the leading work-release practitioner in the nation.

Tentative steps were taken to separate youthful offenders from the general prison population.

Where it served their purposes, the bulls went along with reform measures, even applauding them.

But when his own power, prestige or illegal income was threatened, the bull fought — winning when he could, attempting to nullify what he could not beat.

For example, the prison administration was limited in offering first-class job training to deserving inmates because the bulls controlled the choice jobs in prison industries, which had been established at Central Prison.

The administration also was frustrated in its efforts to persuade inmates to use their spare time for educational advancement because inmates were making considerable amounts of money in their spare time working for the bull-run rackets.

The administration could not even be sure it was properly treating the physical and mental health of its prisoners because the bulls had manipulated the main source of medical service for their own uses.

The bulls knew that the hospital at Central Prison was the only treatment facility for anything beyond emergency care in much of the prison system.

The hospital had become a kind of communications and transportation center for medical services because inmates were shipped in regularly for weekly clinics and then, depending on diagnosis and treatment, reassigned.

Some were held at Central for extended treatment. Others were transferred to Dorothea Dix Hospital for treatment. Still others were reassigned to different road camps as quotas shifted or conditions demanded.

With careful planning, intimidation and some bribery the bulls got control of a few inmate employes at the hospital and set up their own communications headquarters, sending messages and convicts across the state almost at will.

Four years ago an inmate was discovered to have spent two years in the hospital, going from one weekly clinic to another by bribing an inmate clerk.

The inmate was supposed to have been serving on a road gang under an armed guard. His ridiculously prolonged and needless stay in the hospital was discovered only when he asked to be excused from a clinic because his sentence was ending the next week.

"Criminals coming to us for incapacitation and correction were in effect not incapacitated from committing further crimes within the prison world," Bounds said.

"We were not even containing them, and we couldn't be completely certain that we were correcting many of the problems," he said.

The bulls were frustrating and nullifying much of his program and, in many cases, the administration was reduced to reacting only after the bulls had acted.

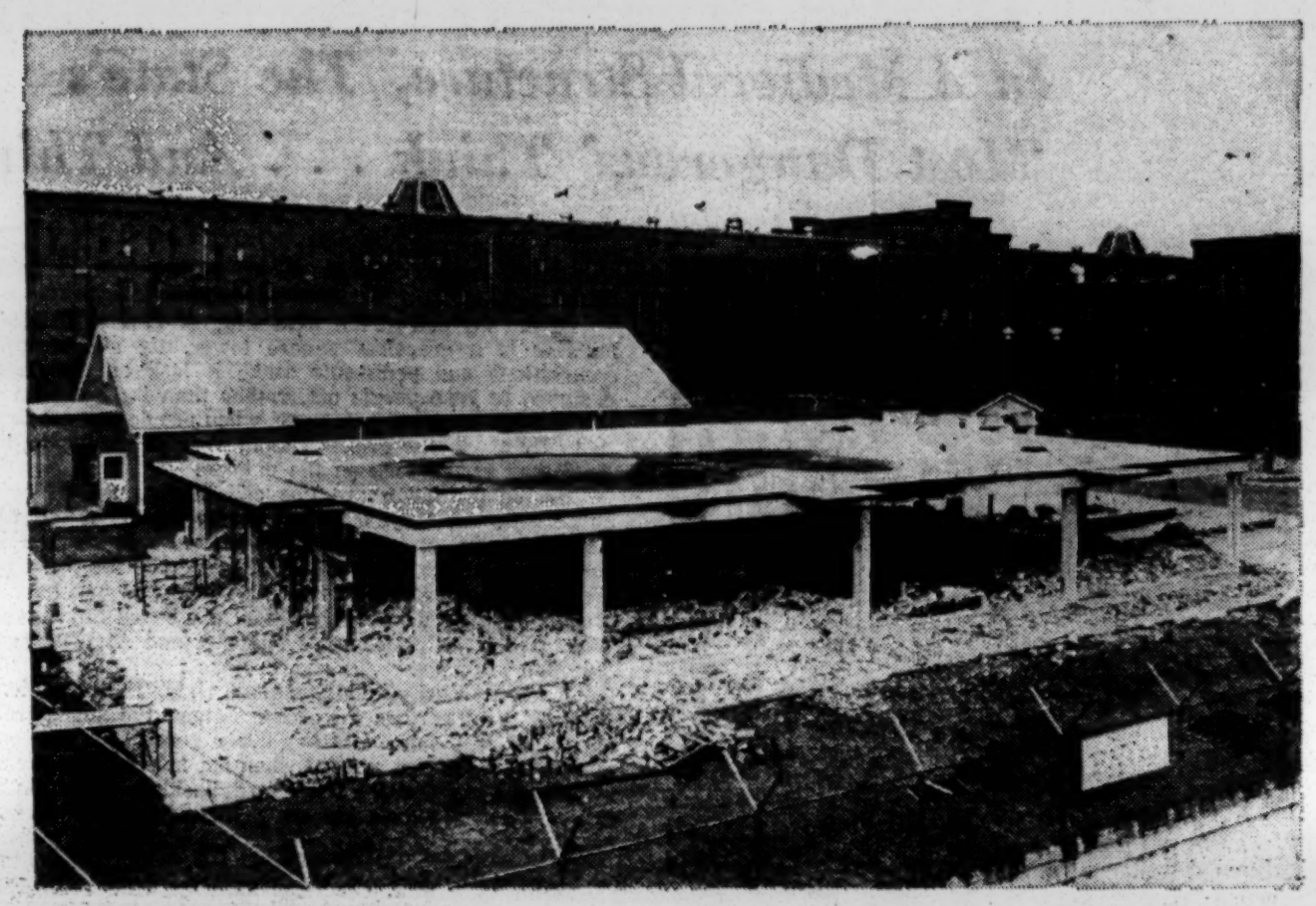
Bound declared war on the bulls. The bulls retaliated by instigating last year's riot.

There is some evidence that the riot might have loosened the bulls' power grip on the inmate world, even if they still cling to a remnant of influence in some units.

I that proves to be true, Bounds might be right in his belief that six lives is not too high a price to pay for control of the system.

Some inmates agree with Bounds.

One of them told Major Sam Garrison of Central Prison not long ago: "For the first time in 11 years I'm getting the feeling that I can build my time the way I want to build it, without being afraid all of the time."



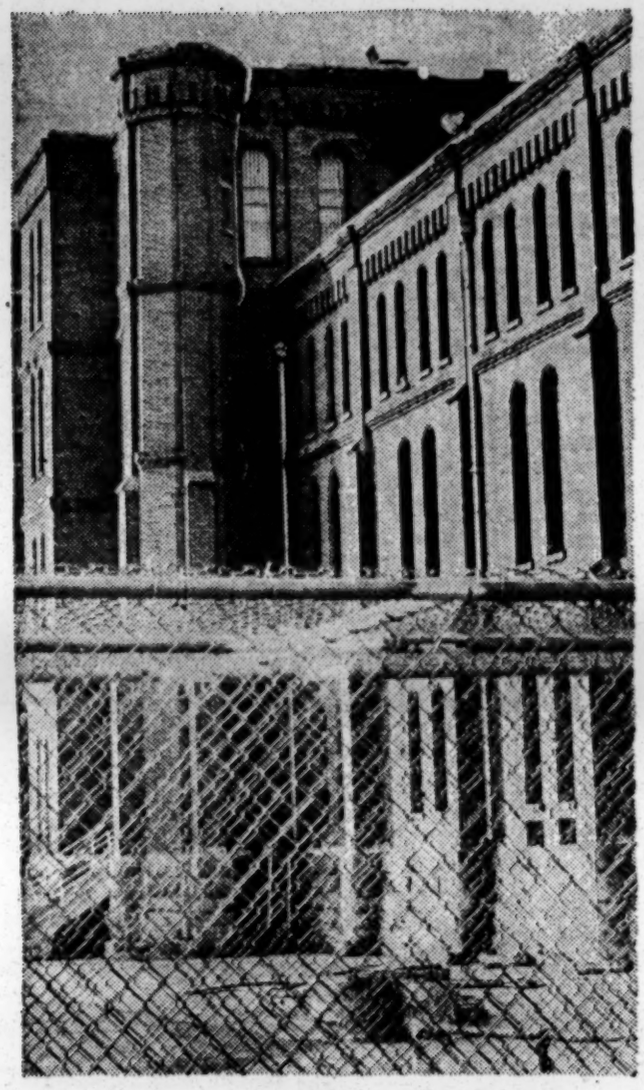
Observer Photo by Hank Daniel

Burned-out Clothes House, Year After The Riot
. . . Behind It, The Chapel, Rarely Used Now

Aftermath Of Prison Riot A Year Ago
. . . Cons Walk Past Debris To Lunch

Eye'n Jay:

In A Medieval Structure, The State's 'Most Dangerous' Think . . . And Think



The Towers Of Blocks I And J
. . . Outside Key Never Enters

By J. A. C. DUNN
Observer Staff Writer

At the far end of the west wing of Central Prison's main building is a graceless square tower. Its slit windows and crenelations and pediments make it look as though it were designed to keep people out, rather than in; but then Central Prison was begun 99 years ago, when people had medieval ideas not only about how prisons should work on the inside, but about how they should look on the outside.

Inside the tower are two cell blocks, usually referred to collectively as "Eye'n Jay," where about 40 of what are considered the state's most dangerous inmates are kept on permanent lockup. From those single cells, the locks of which are turned ordinarily only once a week, you can hear what is probably the most intensely bitter talk heard anywhere in The Walls about Central Prison's topics A and A1: last year's riot and Lee Bounds.

I and J security is intricate and rigid. The outer door opens onto the front yard of the prison (where the pecan trees were cut down). The outer door key never goes inside the tower, but is kept in the prison arsenal when not in use, thus creating the gruesome irony that the two guards inside are also, in a sense, prisoners; they cannot get out unless somebody "turns" them out.

Inside is a dim, cheerless hallway with Central Prison's ubiquitous pale green walls and concrete floor. One locked, solid steel door in the wall leads to I block, another leads to J. In a corner of the hallway a partition forms an office for the two guards. In the office are the monitor screens and speaker for the closed circuit television cameras and microphone that watch and listen perpetually to whatever goes on in J block.

I block is left unmonitored, and in I block are some of North Carolina's famous prison residents. Among them are those believed to have been originally responsible for fomenting the riot; others are what Post Office handbills would call "extremely dangerous."

The atmosphere in I block is eerie. The afternoon sun slants weakly through the narrow, dusty windows, lighting a high, square space the size of a warehouse, one side of which is occupied by three tiers of cells. The air smells musty. A voice echoes, but the place is quite quiet compared to the bigger cell blocks. At mid-afternoon, the television set mounted on one wall has not yet been turned on, and no inmate may play a radio without an earplug speaker. The iron grid balconies and stairs are littered with trash, until the guard sweeps. A catwalk runs around the two outside walls, and in a niche in the outside corner is a shower stall, used once a week (the reason deodorant and talcum powder sell so well in the prison canteens is that so many inmates are so seldom allowed to wash).

McCall: Hopes 'Never Again'

Each cell is a little world, six by ten by seven feet high, pale green, with a metal bunk, a toilet, a washbasin, a light in the ceiling, and a small square of polished aluminum screwed to the wall as a mirror. Most have stacks of books and magazines in the corners, or sheaves of legal papers, and calendars are stuck on the walls with days neatly crossed off. One cell has a calendar drawn on the wall in pencil. Most of the bunks are neatly made up.

One man has his mattress laid out on the floor, and uses his bunk as a bookshelf for his fairly extensive library. He lies with his back resting against his toilet, endlessly reading and writing, studying the dictionary, marking words in red and classifying them according to type.

"It's more convenient to lie on the floor. Of course, I have a little trouble with rats sometimes. They come up through the toilet. There's not much you can do about rats . . . ."

The faces behind the bars are very pale, some of them unshaven. The hands holding the bars are very clean. The voices are very soft and well-modulated. In a way, I block is a sort of grisly parody of an English gentlemen's club. Even the hatred parallels the classic clubman's proud chauvinism:

" . . . Lee Bounds says I'm in here just because it's his orders. He doesn't say why. He says I'm in here for 'investigation,' but does that take 13 months? . . . I've been on the state since I was 16. This used to be a good prison, but now we don't get any exercise, no sunlight . . . "

"They say in the papers that we have a lot of homosexuality in here, and we cut each other all the time and everything, but that's not true. We don't have all that in here. I wrote a long writ after the riot and tried to send it out, but it was sent back. It was too long, too pompous, I admit it. What I did was just get everything off my chest . . . One thing I tried to do was define justice. I never had done that before . . . ."

"Bounds says we're in lockup because he can't control 400 men together. But they can control them in prisons with 3,000 men, so why not here?"

"Being in here can really mess a man's mind up, it really does things to a man's mind, I can feel myself beginning to hate people, and I never hated people before, I never hated guards. What we need is a new prison director. Get 'Jesus' out of there and put in somebody who knows how to run a prison. Bounds thinks he's God or something. Major Garrison, now, he's all right, he's fair . . . ."

"The state won't give you anything in here. There are only five or six of us who 'draw' money from home, five dollars a week, so we split it up among the other guys to make sure a guy has toothpaste and deodorant and cigarettes. If you don't have money for tailor-mades, the state gives you a bag of 'stud'—that's Bull Durham. You roll your own. But that stuff's nothing but sweepings. You ever tried it? You ought to try it one time . . . ."

"That riot, it would never have started if Bounds had come out and talked to us. All we wanted was to talk to Bounds. It was just a sitdown strike, we didn't want any violence. But no, they had to shoot us down like dogs out there. You know there were men begging to get back in the cell blocks, and they wouldn't let 'em back in? Those doors were locked . . . ."

The guard goes around from cell to cell with the "library," a wooden crate filled with a selection of paperback books. One man paces endlessly back and forth in his cell, three steps one way, three steps the other, and after a while the guard turns on the television to an old June Allyson movie, and the angle of the sun's rays glancing through the tall windows get lower and lower. Late in the afternoon, supper is brought in: country steak, rice, collard greens, bread and pudding.

Out in the hallway, Capt. McCall, the shift commander, sits in the guards' office and remembers his own part in the riot.

"When that first shot was fired I thought I was hit because just as the shot went off I got hit on the head with a tin can full of dirt. I thought I'd been shot. I fell down, and I guess the police behind me just went right over me. But I felt my head and I couldn't feel any blood or any hole. I was real pleased when I got on my feet again. I was kind of happy, you know. But I was real scared there for a minute . . . The reason they kept coming after we fired the first warning shots was that they thought we were using blanks. But we were shooting in the air. Somebody shouted, 'Don't pay any attention, they're using blanks' . . . I was in World War Two, but I've never seen anything like that, and I hope I never see anything like that again . . . ."

Shakedown: Pills, 'Mules' And Some Real Ingenuity

By J.A.C. DUNN
Observer Staff Writer

Out on the yard, just as dusk is beginning to fall, the last inmates are filing back from the dining hall to their cell blocks. They walk through a wire mesh tunnel, a sort of cattle chute, erected a few months ago as a security measure. Since last year's riot at Central Prison, nobody has strolled at liberty in the yard except a few working inmates and the guards. In fact, until the cattle chute was built, the inmates were fed only two meals a day.

Inmate run boys are making trips to the canteens before the 6 p.m. count-whistle, and the shadows cast by the riot-burned hulk of the clothes house and the empty chapel lengthen across the yard.

In one of the cell blocks, two black arms reach through the bars of adjoining cells and play a couple of quick games of dominoes on the trash-littered floor.

An inmate returning from supper pauses to remark, amid the ringing clash of locks and the echoing of voices in the vast, cathedral-like voids of the cell blocks, "When I get out of here I'm gonna get revenge. I'm gonna get somebody. Just give me two or three days on the street, that's all I want, then they can have me back for the rest of my life. I saw Lee Bounds in here a while ago, and I said to him, 'You can build a wall around my body, but you can't build one around my mind.' You know what he did? He dropped his head. He did, and that's no con. He dropped his eyes."

In C block, where the hospital out-patients are housed, there are more inmates than cell space. The overflow sleep in double-deck bunks lined up on the ground floor. One inmate is using a mop wringer

Continued

A 40-Cent Bet Can Win You $20

Continued

as a stool to sit on while watching television, and they all will talk for hours about the medical treatment they have asked for but haven't received . . .

"I get these shots for epilepsy, and I'm supposed to get these pills to counteract the effect of them, these here," and the man holds out a little pill box labeled "piperol 5 mg," "but I ain't had any and I need 'em, 'cause those shots just make you feel all drawed up inside . . ."

And they say that "the way you get medical treatment in here is to belong to a clique. If you go rat on somebody, the sergeant'll say, Come on in, you're my man . . ."

But who do you believe? The guards say that some inmates have refined the raw art of malingering to pure science: They study a pharmaceutical handbook and concoct a fabric of "symptoms" it sometimes takes a doctor weeks to unravel and disprove.

★ ★ ★

Down in the basement of the prison hospital, the Central Prison Alcoholics Anonymous chapter is holding its weekly meeting in the conference room. The chapter was fairly large until last year's riot, which sent most of its members to lockup (and, according to chapter rules, dismissed from the chapter). Now only 13 men are present. No guard is in the room, but Doug Harris, the prisons' state director of rehabilitation, attends the meeting.

They agree that it is just as hard to be a prison inmate as it is to be an alcoholic, and that maybe it would be a good idea if somebody formed an organization called "Convicts Anonymous," or something like that.

"Let's stand and repeat the serenity prayer," says the inmate leader of the chapter, an intelligent, competent looking young man smoking a pipe. The men stand and bow their heads.

"God grant me the serenity to accept what I cannot change," they recite, "and the courage to change what I can, and the wisdom to know the difference between the two."

Except for its location and its membership, the meeting is very much like any other AA meeting. Any man who speaks introduces himself: "I'm Jack and I'm an alcoholic," and is greeted by a shouted chorus of "Hello, Jack!" A panel discussion is held, and the four panelists discuss various aspects of AA. Three of them mention alcoholism as a factor of being in prison. Halfway through the meeting the evening count-whistle sounds, and a few minutes later the three blasts of the "all-in" whistle sound, and the coffee urn burps quietly in a corner, and cookies and coffee are served at the end of the meeting.

"Belonging to AA helps you get along in prison," says one man. "It helps you think before you do anything rash."

★ ★ ★

At about 8 p.m., Lt. Parker goes back to the cell blocks to shake down a few cells. He calls three officers to go with him. Lt. Parker is brisk and efficient. He stands very straight and he talks very straight and his white shirt is carefully starched. He is firm, but not harsh, and he strikes you as one of those men who derive a certain satisfaction from both obeying and enforcing institutional discipline. He is not above sugaring his brittle air of regulational correctness with a little smug sarcasm, scch as introducing an inmate doing his second stretch for forgery with, "Now this young man just can't stand prosperity."

The shakedown party goes to F block, which has one-man cells. In the first cell they visit they find nothing wrong. But when they reach the second cell, which they pick on the basis of "information" about who might possess contraband of some sort, the officer in the control cage at the far end of the cell tier does not lever the cell door open fast enough. The man in the cell quickly flushes something down his toilet before the officers can get to him.

"What was that?" asks Lt. Parker.

"A note," says the man sullenly.

But the officers assume that it was a narcotic pill of some kind, and so when a fair number of other pills are found in the cell, Lt. Parker questions the man about them.

"Those are pyrobanthine for my stomach," says the man.

Lt. Parker confiscates them. "What about these blue pills?"

"Those are for my sinuses."

"You get one every morning?"

"Yes."

"When do you take them?"

"Whenever I need them. You know how sinuses are."

Lt. Parker confiscates them. While he is quizzing the man about his pills, the three officers searching the cell discover that the man has too many books of matches (the rule is, one book for every pack of cigarettes; the powdered heads of many matches can be made into a bomb if packed into a tight container), and a pornographic drawing done in ballpoint pen on the flyleaf of a priso nlibrary book.

The man also has a mule.

A mule is a device for transferring something to another cell—cigarettes, pills, money, whatever one man wants to give to another. Cell blocks are built back to back in pairs, with a five-story pipe tunnel between them, and in each cell is an air vent directly into the pipe tunnel. By making a rope of strips of bedsheet and weighting it with a cake of soap in a sock, a man can reach into the air vent and lower something with the rope to cells below his or opposite his in another cell block. The pipe tunnel is also known as the "telephone," because conversation can be shouted through it.

Objects can also be "muled" through the plumbing, by a complicated system of either makeshift ropes threaded through the pipes, or the simultaneous flushing of toilets.

An officer removes the man's mule from his air vent, and Lt. Parker starts to take the library book away.

"Don't take the book, lieutenant," says the man. "Just tear the page out. I didn't do it. It was there when I got it."

No, I think I'll take the book," says Lt. Parker.

'Well, leave me something to read," the man says.

Lt. Parker relents, tears out the offending page, and returns the book to the man. Explicit pictorial or verbal sex is not allowed in Central Prison. Pinup pictures are allowed as long as they do not reveal "the parts of the body," and it is an unwritten but enforced rule that any mail to or from an inmate will be returned to the sender if it contains what the prison mail censors delicately call "specific sex talk."

The man also has an old waxed paper milk carton, to be used as fuel for a fire to heat coffee, and a folded newspaper stuck through the handle of his tin cup so that he could hold the cup over the flaming milk carton without burning his fingers. But Lt. Parker does not confiscate the milk carton or the newspaper.

"When you don't have anything you have to improvise," he says knowingly, "and these guys are experts at improvising."

He takes his officers to E block, and there, from a four-man cell with two men in it, the shake-down party gathers an interesting haul: an air vent mule, chips of glass, a big checker board far above regulation size, nude pinups, too many domino sets (one per cell allowed), a length of wire (a potential dagger; very dangerous), and about eight sheets of papers with numbers on them.

"Hey, you don't have to take those," says one of the two inmates, nervously watching the search from the balcony.

"What are they?" Lt. Parker asks, thumbing the papers.

"Just some numbers I was adding up." The man's cellmate is watching Lt. Parker examine the papers, swiveling his eyes without turning his head.

"What are they for?" Lt. Parker asks patiently.

"Nothing. Just to pass the time away."

"For what ultimate goal?"

"Nothing."

Lt. Parker keeps the papers. The man is running a numbers game, he says later, and the papers with the columns of figures are tally sheets.

"They don't use stock market quotations. They use the last two figures of The News and Observer's daily circulation total, which is printed at the top of the front page. Forty cents can win you $20."

★ ★ ★

Up in the hospital workers' dormitory, most of the men are asleep in their double-deck bunks. In a corner, one man is talking unintelligibly in his sleep. Only one ceiling light is still on, but under it, a man is drawing a portrait of a child. He has a snapshot propped up on the table in front of him, and a box of pastel crayons, and a buddy is coaching him. It is a pretty good drawing. The child is one of his own.

"It's taken two or three days to do it," says the man.

"Now go over this line here with your brown and smooth it out," says his buddy, pointing to the flesh tones of the child's arm.

The man concentrates hard on blending the flesh tones, and then leans back to look. "If I keep on like this I'll be the best artist in here when I get out," he says.

How long?

"Life."

Observer Photo By J.A.C. Dunn

Officer Searches In Cell Air Vent For 'Mules'

. . . They Ar e Used To Pass Objects Between Prisoners

Outside Looking In...

A Parolee Reflects Bitterly: 'I didn't have anything to do with it, but the guard saw him and he was with me so we both went to the hole.'

By MARION ELLIS
Observer Staff Writer

The prisoner said he was sick and couldn't work. The guard didn't believe him.

The penalty was 14 days "in the hole" (solitary confinement) on a monotonous diet of tasteless gruel served twice a day.

"It was a bum rap," said the prisoner, now on parole in Gastonia.

He spent 21 months in three prisons, for second degree murder—his first offense. His jail record was spotless except for that time "in the hole."

"That kept me from getting work release early," he said, "but I'm not bitter about it. I think I understand how it happened now. I just got off on the wrong foot with the guards at that unit."

Other prisoners and parolees are not so kind.

"This one guard just had it in for me," said a 22-year-old parolee in Dallas. "I guess he didn't like my looks or something. They had this rule at this one camp that everybody clean his plate. This guard said he had been watching me and that I hadn't cleaned my plate. He told me to go get some food out of the slop can and eat it. I told him I wasn't going to do it because I had cleaned my plate."

The penalty for this infraction ("disobeying a direct order") resulted in 28 days in the hole. The gruel "tasted a little like liver."

In his seven years in prison, this parolee, now married and working in a textile mill, was in the hole three times. Two of those times were on bum raps, he believes.

Besides the clean plate incident, he was sent to the hole for 16 days at one camp for possessing alcoholic beverages.

"This boy found a full can of beer one day while we were on some road work. I didn't have anything to do with it, but the guard say him and he was with me so we both went to the hole."

A 39-year-old parolee in Gastonia spent 29 days in the hole because someone "ratted" that he had a bottle of liquor in a tool box in the maintenance shed, where he was working.

"It wasn't for me, but I took the rap because I knew no one would believe that."

This parolee was a cook for several months, one of the prestige jobs in a road unit. "We never had enough (food) to go around and I found out why. One of the guards was taking the stuff home before it got to us. He was fired."

Twenty-seven days in solitary confinement may seem like a stiff penalty for asking a guard to close the screen, but that happened in the Currituck County unit, according to a 55-year-old parolee in Davidson County.

"Down in them swamps, the deer flies are fearsome," the parolee said. "One night I got bit on the arm so hard that it woke me up and I saw the guard sitting there in the breezeway with the screen door to the dormitory open. I got up and asked him to close it. He told me that he had just come on and the door was open then. I said that didn't matter to me, but would he please close the door. He called for the lieutenant."

The parolee was charged with refusing a direct order and sent to the hole. "I also lost four months of gained time over that thing," the parolee said.

Inmates who are trying for early release through good behavior fear any mark on their record, even the most insignificant.

A 36-year-old Lexington County parolee who served a six-year sentence for second degree murder was trying his best to keep a clean record because his wife and six children were living on $190 per month in welfare payments.

Several prominent citizens, including a noted newspaper publisher, helped him get his sentence reduced from 28-30 years to 19-21 so he could become eligible for work release at an earlier date.

But even with this kind of help, he could not escape one bum rap.

"I had come back from a temporary home leave (a weekend with his family) and me and several other guys were waiting to check in with this sergeant. I know one of them had been drinking because I could smell it in there, but I hadn't been drinking. Anyway nothing was done then and later on that night the sergeant came over to me when I was putting my stuff in a locker. He said, 'I bet you thought you'd gotten away with something.' I told him I didn't know what he was talking about. Nothing happened then.

"That was on Sunday night. On Friday night I was called in and told that I was being given an official reprimand. That meant if anything else happened I was likely to lose my work release."

The only other blots on his prison record were a suspended disciplinary action and 3-to-30 days in the hole for unauthorized visit to his family.

The latter was a very human error: The prisoner's wife had a baby while he was on work release. This obviously involved an unauthorized visit that the prisoner could not explain.

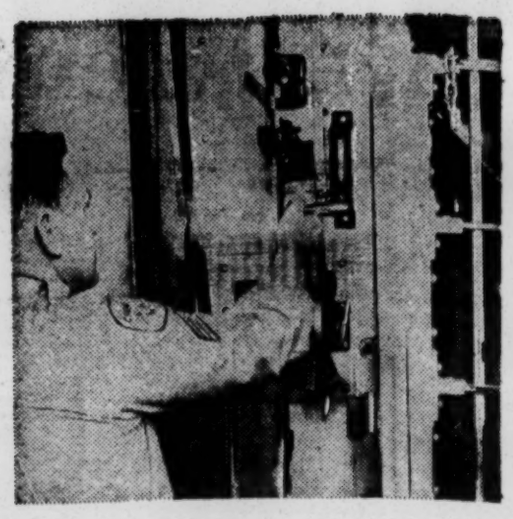
"What was I to say? That it was another man's baby?"

"Some people have to talk rough to you just because you're an inmate," a 40-year-old prisoner at the Wake County unit said. "Some treat you like a human being. But you don't have any choice in the matter."

A 26-year-old prisoner at Umstead Youthful Offenders camp, serving his eighth year on a second-degree murder sentence, talked about justice inside the prisons.

"You have to watch every little step in there. You can't talk to the guards (at other units) like you can here at Umstead, They don't like for anybody to talk to them until they are asked.

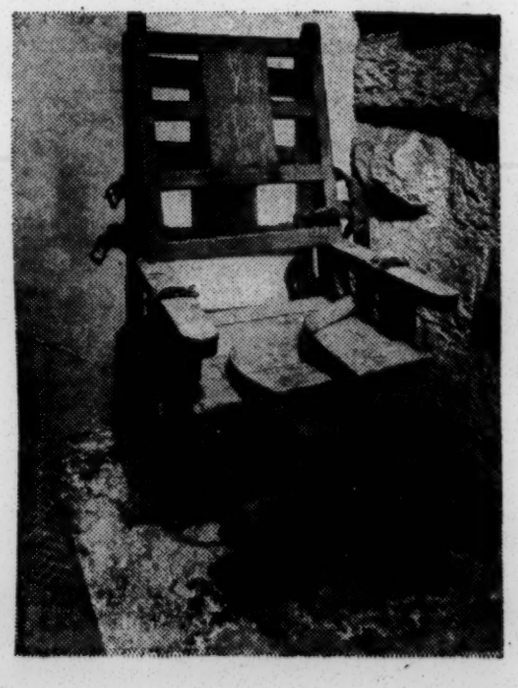
"A prison is like a different world. If a man's not a convict, he can be made a convict."



From Here, Cells Can Be Opened

Observer Photo By J.A.C. Dunn

Dominos Through The Cell Bars



Central's Old Electric Chair

. . . Last Used In The 1930's

Age-Separation Doesn't Protect Boys In Prisons

By MARION ELLIS
Observer Staff Writer

"The guard knew. It was obvious with so much noise. He even stopped and looked for awhile, but he kept on making his rounds."

A 19-year-old parolee in Charlotte was describing an attempted homosexual gang rape on a 16-year-old prisoner at the Polk Youthful Offenders Camp late last year.

Could the guard see what was going on?

"Oh, yeah. They keep the lights on all night in there."

Then why didn't he attempt to stop the gang rape?

"Oh, I don't know," the parolee answered, almost casually. "Some of the guards are scared of a lot of the boys. They hear something going on and they just walk on by acting like they didn't hear anything. They're not all like that, but some are."

The parolee was later transferred to Umstead Youthful Offenders Camp, the prison without bars, and found no overt homosexuality there.

"But Polk was something else. They're like animals in there."

How did he resist the homosexual advances?

"You won't have any trouble if you let them know right off that you're not having any of that stuff, but if you're weak or don't give them the right answer, then you're in trouble for the rest of the time you're there."

From this conversation and others with youthful offenders in and out of prison, it is obvious that separating the up to 21-year-old group from the over 21 prison population has not stopped forced homosexuality.

"Some of those boys are pretty big and the dormitory cells are so crowded that no one could stop all of it," the 19-

Continued

Parole Is 'Risky Business,' But Key Factor In Reform

By MARION ELLIS
Observer Staff Writer

"Parole" is one of the most misunderstood terms in the language of prisons.

Despite extensive attempts at clarification by the State Board of Paroles, too many policemen still suspect that "parole" is just another way for prisoners to circumvent punishment, and too many prisoners still think that it means freedom.

"It is not a perfect procedure state chief paroles officer H. A. Hodge Jr.

"But those who oppose the parole system should remember that 98 per cent of the people who go to prison eventually return to society. Only two per cent die in prison."

The ex-inmate's attitude toward society might be drastically altered and his adjustment to freedom might become almost impossible if he had to serve every last day of his sentence.

"We have two primary objectives," said Hodge, a veteran of 40 years in parole work. "To protect society and to help reform the parolee. We have made some mistakes both ways, by letting people go and by keeping them in.

"We don't admit to perfection. Parole is a tricky, risky business. Sometimes even a psychiatrist may suggest parole, but the community may not be ready for the inmate's release."

Hodge is rumored to be in line for a parole board position when Howard Hepler, who is ill, retires. He admits that money and staff limitations prevent every inmate who is eligible from being paroled on time.

"Only about 15 per cent of the population are being paroled. The other 83 per cent are continuing to serve their sentences. The other two per cent die in prison."

An inmate becomes eligible for parole by serving at least one-fourth of his active sentence. But he gains ten days toward release for every 30 days of good behavior. He also gains 30 days for every 12 consecutive months of good behavior, and he can gain more time by working at certain jobs in the prison, or by working overtime when he is needed.

Parole is further complicated by the possibility that the community may object to release of a particular inmate. The judge, solicitor, sheriff or police chief involved in a man's case are consulted before he is paroled, and public notice of his impending release is posted in the courthouse.

"This does not necessarily mean that the man will not be paroled," said Hodge. "We may decide that he cannot be released in his home county and order him released somewhere else, if he agrees."

The ultimate parole authority is the three-member state board, now headed by Wade E. Brown. The board, appointed by the governor, need not give reasons for granting or denying parole and usually it doesn't.

It is publicly unacknowledged fact among North Carolina's 59 local parole officers that politics enter into the parole business.

"We know that the governor must grant some paroles and we accept that, but once those people are granted a parole it's a whole new ball game," a parole officer said.

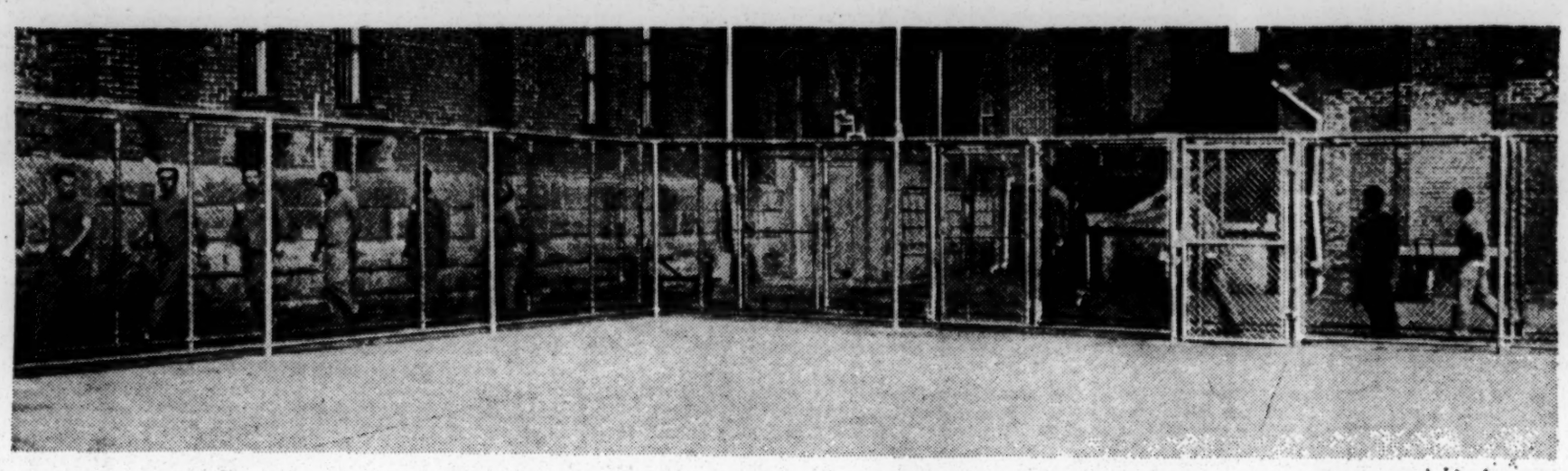
He meant that if the parolee violated a regulation he would be subject to return to prison like any other parolee, regardless of how he got his parole.

Despite the imperfections in the system, parole officials have put together a telling case for continuing to grant paroles. They point out that it costs an average of 72 cents per day to supervise a parolee, as opposed to $5.68 per day to keep him in prison. They calculate savings to taxpayers of nearly $6 million last year on an operating budget of $863,428.

In addition, the state's 3,300 parolees earned $6.4 million in taxable income last year, and $218,220 did not have to be spent in welfare payments to inmates' families because the inmates were on parole. This made the total monetary worth of North Carolina's 1968 paroles a whopping $12.6 million, according to parole board figures.

But parole looks different from the prisoner's point of view.

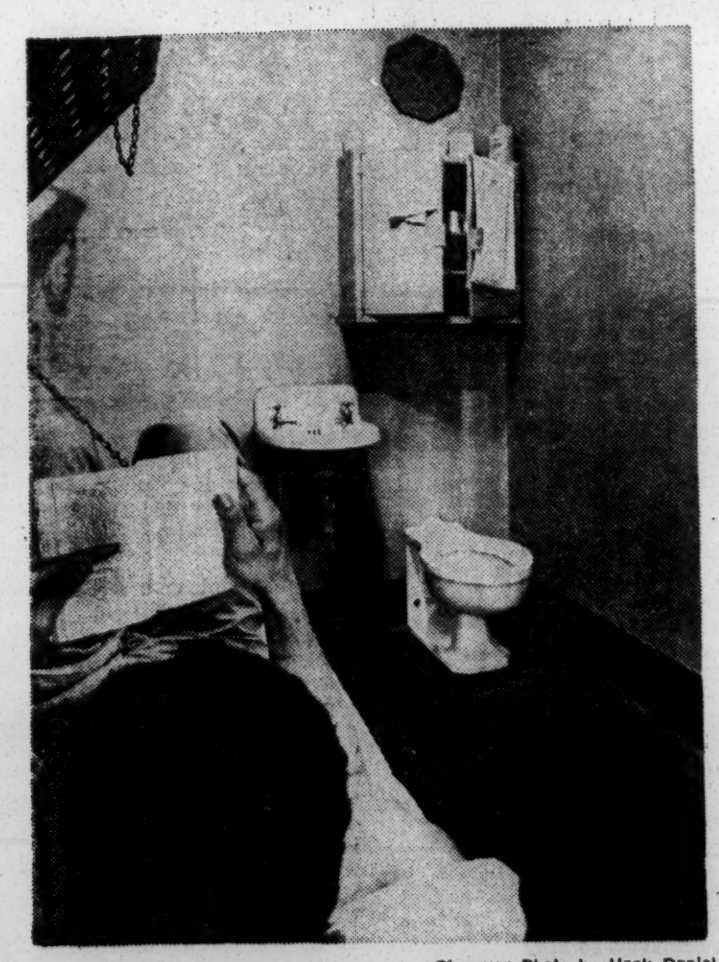
Continued



Observer Photo by Hank Daniel

Prisoners Return From Dining Room Through 'Modality' Or Cattle Chute
. . . Few Prisoners Have Had Yard Freedom Since Last Year's Riot

Parolees Tell It: 'They're Animals'



Observer Photo by Hank Daniel

Reading In A Cell

Continued

year-old parolee said.

No one knows how much of the homosexual activity is temporary—due to healthy young men being locked up with each other for long periods of time—but sometimes a young man is turned to consentual homosexuality, perhaps forever, after repeatedly being forced to submit.

"Usually it happens when you put some young guy in with guys who have long sentences," said a young parolee in Dallas. "You know, 30 to 40 years. I guess they figure they're going to be there for a long time, so they might as well get their kicks any way they can."

"You can't stop homosexuality. It's a part of the system," says a 39-year-old parolee in Charlotte. "Those people who practice this are more jealous than any one I've ever known over a woman."

"If a real young guy comes in, 16 or 17, with sissified movements, then that's just temptation to a lot of these older guys," says a 26-year-old prisoner describing the situation at any one of three state units he has served in. He is now at Umstead, but has seen no forced homosexuality there.

"There's no way to help him unless somebody will stand up for him."

"That was the only time I challenged the 'bull' at that camp," the 22-year-old parolee from Dallas was saying. "At Asheboro, this big guy made this little boy (submit to homosexual assault). He was 15 years old and he was from Belmont. There wasn't much I could do there, but when I was transferred later and he was transferred to the same place I really worked that bull over. I broke three of his ribs. Now, maybe I shouldn't have done it, but I couldn't let him get by with that."

A 39-year-old parolee in Gastonia who has served at three road units — Statesville, Shelby and Lincolnton—described homosexuality there.

"There was plenty of it. It made me sick to my stomach. The only way I could see to stop it would be to isolate that young kid. They tried to do that at Statesville. They put these two kids in the sick room, but some of the guys kept doing something crazy to be put in there with them. Sometimes they put them in segregation (solitary confinement) and sometimes they put the kids in front near the bars so they can keep an eye on them. Then anytime the kid has to go to the bathroom he tells the guard and the guard knows if anything funny is going on."

"There's no way to stop it," says a 55-year-old parolee in Davidson County who has been in and out of North Carolina prisons since 1931. He has been out three months on his latest parole. "I've seen it lots and lots of times. There's nothing you can do. If you get involved trying to stop it, it just means trouble for you. What you gonna do, give everybody a private room?"

"Individual cells is the only way I can see to stop it from happening to the young ones," says the 39-year-old parolee in Charlotte.

"You can't get involved because if you do you will end up in the hole or else end up getting cut," he said.

"If they can't afford individual cells, especially at night for these boys, then the least they can do is separate the long-termers completely from the short-termers," says a 37-year-old parolee in Gastonia.

Nighttime

Guards And Cons Start A Restless Truce, But Every Footstep Is Heard

By J. A. C. DUNN
Observer Staff Writer

At 10 p.m. the guard shift changes, and Central Prison slowly begins to settle down to its strange nighttime silence.

In the Back Hall, a sergeant is still telephoning all over North Carolina trying to locate the relatives of the inmate who died of heart failure in the prison hospital that afternoon.

In the B, C and D block control cage, Sgt. Barefoot and officer Perry are back on duty. Perry turns off the television at 11, but a certain amount of stir and talking continues in the cells.

"They all quiet down about an hour after the TV goes off," says Sgt. Barefoot. "Sometimes one'll run his cup along the bars, and that'll make a real racket in this quiet. If you don't get him quieted down all the others'll start up too. I'll go up and talk to a man twice, but I tell him that if I have to come up again then I'll use this Mace. He knows I mean it."

Mace and billyclubs, euphemistically referred to as "gas" and "batons," are the only weapons carried by guards inside the prison. Guard slang for Mace is "Rightguard," a sinister pun on the men's deodorant that also comes in a spray can.

"I like working here," says Sgt. Barefoot, leaning back comfortably in the desk chair in the control cage. "I just like working with people."

★ ★ ★

Death row is not called death row now. It is A block.

"And we're not called 'guards' any more," says officer Talton, who is locked in for the night with A block's 41 inmates. "We're officers. 'Guard' is a bad word."

It is very quiet and dim in A block. The shadows and the pale green walls make standing on the balcony almost like being underwater. Down at the far end of the cell tiers is the entrance to the gas chamber. Nobody has been executed in North Carolina for several years and the chamber may never be used again. But it is maintained in working condition, and visitors occasionally gawk at it.

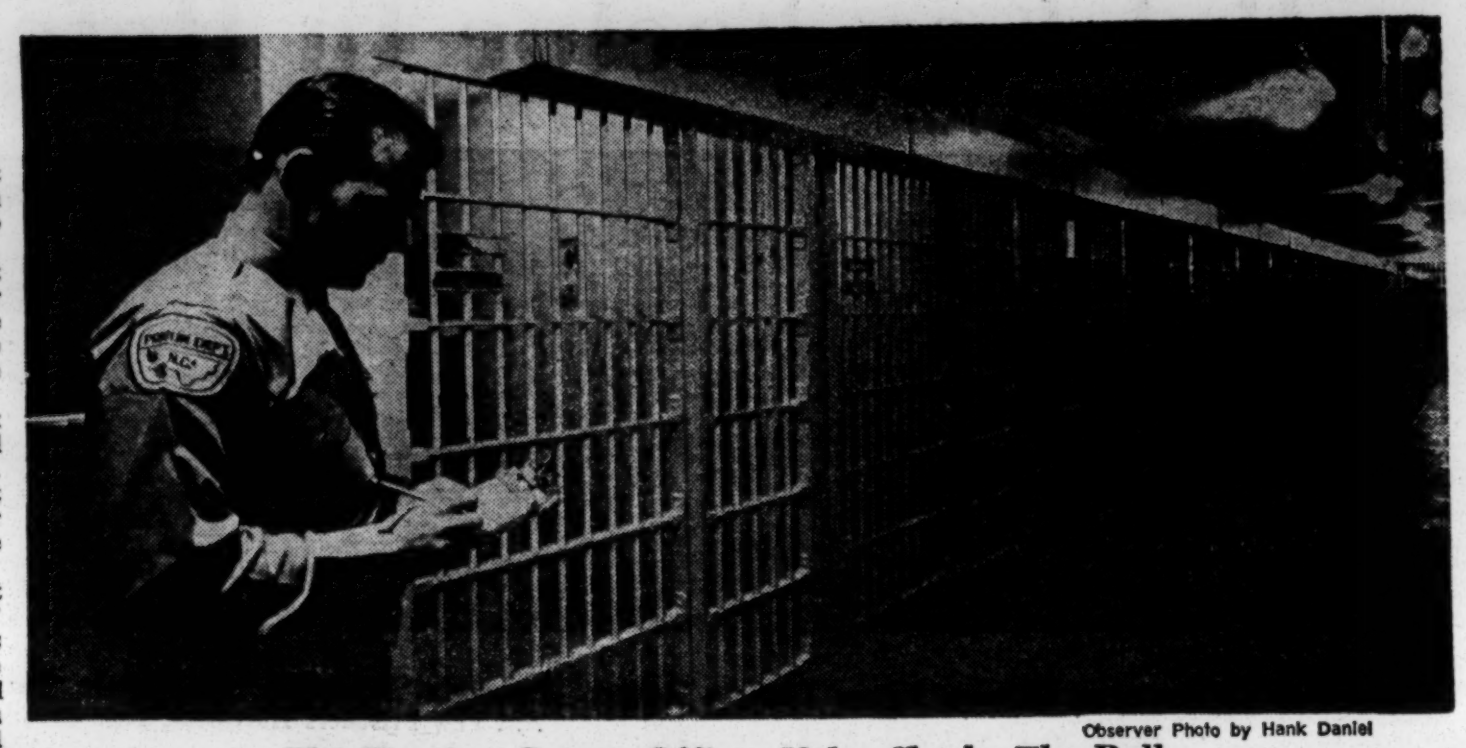
Talton has been sitting in a swivel chair padded with pillows. He used to be a mechanic in the Raleigh city garage, and he has been reading "Hot Rod Rodeo."

"I was about to go to sleep," he says, "I have to get up and walk around everyone once in a while, to stay awake."

★ ★ ★

In the Back Hall, the inmate television repairman reports to Lt. Driver, the third shift lieutenant, that he is going to bed. In the glassed-in booth in the corner, the guard who operates the Back Hall electric gate is taking telephone reports of inmate counts from all over the state. It will take him three or four hours to record the headcount in all 77 prison units.

Officer Driver



Observer Photo by Hank Daniel

The Evening Count: Officer Noles Checks The Roll

Lt. Driver pours himself a cup of coffee and pronounces his assessment of The Walls:

"I don't believe it does a man any good to stay in here 10 or 15 years. It might do him more good to be in one year and work so hard he can hardly climb in the bed at night, even if it's only carrying a cinderblock from one side of the yard to the other all day. You keep a man in so long and he gets hardened to it."

★ ★ ★

In the kitchen workers' dormitory in the basement, the only sound from the double-deck bunks is heavy breathing.

The guard unlocks the barred gate at the door to the dormitory and takes a leisurely stroll around the big room, and returns to the door. Two or three men raise their heads, one gets up and goes to the bathroom, one goes to the water fountain, and one awakes in a spasm of coughing.

"They wake up when they hear an unfamiliar step," says the guard. "They're just like animals, they can sense something different, something strange. Funny, how that is."

★ ★ ★

The night crawls on without incident. In the emergency room on the first floor of the prison hospital, the night duty male nurses twiddle their thumbs, waiting for death, mayhem or a stomach ache. Nothing happens.

But at 5 a.m., the male nurse on duty on the second floor of the hospital discovers that one of his inmate orderlies is missing. He telephones the Back Hall, and Capt. Chamblee, the shift commander, takes the call. "I'll come over," he says, and he and an officer walk over to the hospital, not too fast but not dawdling either, and go up to the second floor. Their gray uniforms look oddly out of place amid the hospital's shiny green walls and brilliant, aseptic lighting.

The nurse is waiting in the hall. "The last time I saw him was about one o'clock," he says, and describes the missing man.

Capt. Chamblee and the officer begin to search. They look in storerooms and bathrooms, they switch on the lights in the five-man wards and look under the beds and flip back the blankets from the heads of sleeping patients; they look down the laundry chute, they look in closets. All they find is an open window.

"That's a pretty long drop," says Capt. Chamblee. But he goes downstairs to alert the wall tower guards by telephone.

The officer goes to the other end of the second floor and searches rooms there. After a minute he calls, "Here he is."

The lost inmate comes out of a ward, rubbing sleepy eyes, grinning sheepishly. The officer takes him downtstairs, and he explains himself to the captain: "I was down in the ward playin' checkers with the guy in there, and when I came out the nurse had locked the door at the end of the hall and gone away, so I just went back in the ward and sacked out on an empty bed."

Capt. Chamblee mulls this over for a minute, and then accepts it. The inmate goes back upstairs to his station. Capt. Chamblee and the officer head for the Back Hall again.

"You want me to write this, cap'n?"

Capt. Chamblee looks at his watch. It is 5:30. "No," he says. "Too much paperwork at this hour of the day, in triplicate and everything. Had me scared for a minute there, though."

★ ★ ★

A few minutes later the 5:45 wake-up whistle sounds its single, irritable hoot in the cell blocks. It is still dark outside, but the whistle is answered by bustle noises in the tiers of cave-like cells: mumbles, groans, yawns, coughs, toilets flushing, water splashing . . . .

Parole Is 'Risky Business' But Key Factor In Reform

Continued

Many parolees are unhappy with the way paroles are granted and the "ridiculous" rules they have to follow to stay on parole.

"I don't understand that bit about being restricted to an area within 5½ miles unless your parole officer approves it," an ex-parolee said. "That was the most chafing regulation of all."

A parolee must follow 15 rules laid down by the board in order to remain free. They range from not drinking alcoholic beverages to having to hold a steady job.

The steady employment rule has caused headaches for both the parole officers and the parolees.

One officer described a case in a small county where a major farmer was hiring parolees at practically slave wages.

"They kept coming to me saying that Mr. —— had kept money out of their check," said the officer. "There wasn't much I could do about it. What was I supposed to do, challenge one of the area's most prominent citizens?"

He solved the problem by gradually easing all the farmer's parolee workers into other jobs. But it was tricky and frustrating.

Other parole officers agree that they must be on guard against this sort of practice, especially when an employer hires several parolees and cautions them about telling their parole officer or being in danger of having to go back to prison.

"We can't let that go on, but sometimes we don't know about it unless we find out by accident. When it happens, we move the people on to other jobs."

The problem here is that employers of parolees, unlike employers of work release prisoners, file with authorities a statement of payments to employes.

"Unless the parolee will tell us about it, then there's no way for us to help him. And some parolees are so anxious to stay out of any kind of trouble at all that they just put up with it," another parole officer said.

Then there is the accompanying problem of a parolee not getting automatic raises or other benefits that other employes get.

A parolee in Gastonia described his experience:

A job and a home are the two prime prerequisites for parole, and the most frustrated character in the paroles business is the local officer who must find these jobs and homes.

He must deal with maddening difficulties, such as the Charlotte woman who suddenly withdrew her offer of a home at the very moment the 19-year-old youthful offender who was to take it was packing his bag to leave prison.

Another parole officer told of his trouble in persuading his own minister to even talk to his parolees now and then about their problems. And in Winston-Salem, a church congregation found out that a girl attending the church was on parole and forbade her from coming back.

WOMEN'S PRISON

Most Ask Question: Can I Be Forgiven?

By MAMIE ZILLMAN
Observer Staff Writer

Evening.

The air is pure and fresh. Heavy dew clings to the winter-brown grass and shrubbery. Shadows edge the low, dark red brick buildings. The N.C. Correctional Center for Women is quiet.

Inside the buildings, the air is hot and close. The smell ranges from antiseptic to musty, depending on where you are. Some of the inmates of Dorm B are sitting around card tables, watching television, playing Chinese checkers or rolling cigarettes on a prison-issue cigarette roller. Others are already asleep in double-deck bunks in the dormitory.

Their facial expressions range from blank to defiant to happy. But you don't see any innocence.

The atmosphere is relaxed with only a tiny thread of tension. You get the impression that life in "women's prison" is much easier than in Central Prison on the other side of Raleigh.

All the dormitories have television except the punishment cells. Movies are shown on Saturday afternoons. Most of the women, who stay an average of three years, join some aspect of a full recreation program, or a woman's club, a garden club, a hobby shop, picnics and holiday contests.

Showers are not only permitted, they're required. Each woman is entitled to one free hairdo monthly. If now on work release, they keep busy working in the prison sewing plant, tailor shop and laundry. Blacks outnumber whites by 70, but the institution has had "less trouble" since integration.

And only the troublemakers are locked up.

The basic philosophy of the Correctional Center, which its 330 inmates call simply "inside," is to teach middle class norms, self discipline and self respect. Mrs. Elizabeth McCubbin, administrator of the only women's prison in North Carolina, likes neither "soul-saving" nor the word "rehabilitation."

"That means restoring the women to their former state," she says. "I like 'resocialization' because the girls learn new work and living habits. They find out they can have fun without two or three drinks under their belts" (almost 80 women's prison inmates are alcoholics; most attend prison AA meetings).

Women's prison oozes from every one of Mrs. McCubbin's tough-but-oh-so-gentle pores.

She has a direct line to the prison from her home across the street, and since 1955, when she took over as administrator, she has abandoned nightgowns because pajamas are less embarrassing if she is suddenly called to the prison at night (the only three guns in the prison are in her office).

Mrs. McCubbin loves to tell the story of the butterfly, the symbol of women's prison: The butterfly begins life as an ugly, crawling, worm-like creature, she says. Next, it enters the cocoon, where it rests, thinks, grows — a process comparable to a stretch "inside." Then one day that once ugly caterpillar emerges as a thing of beauty and flies away to freedom.

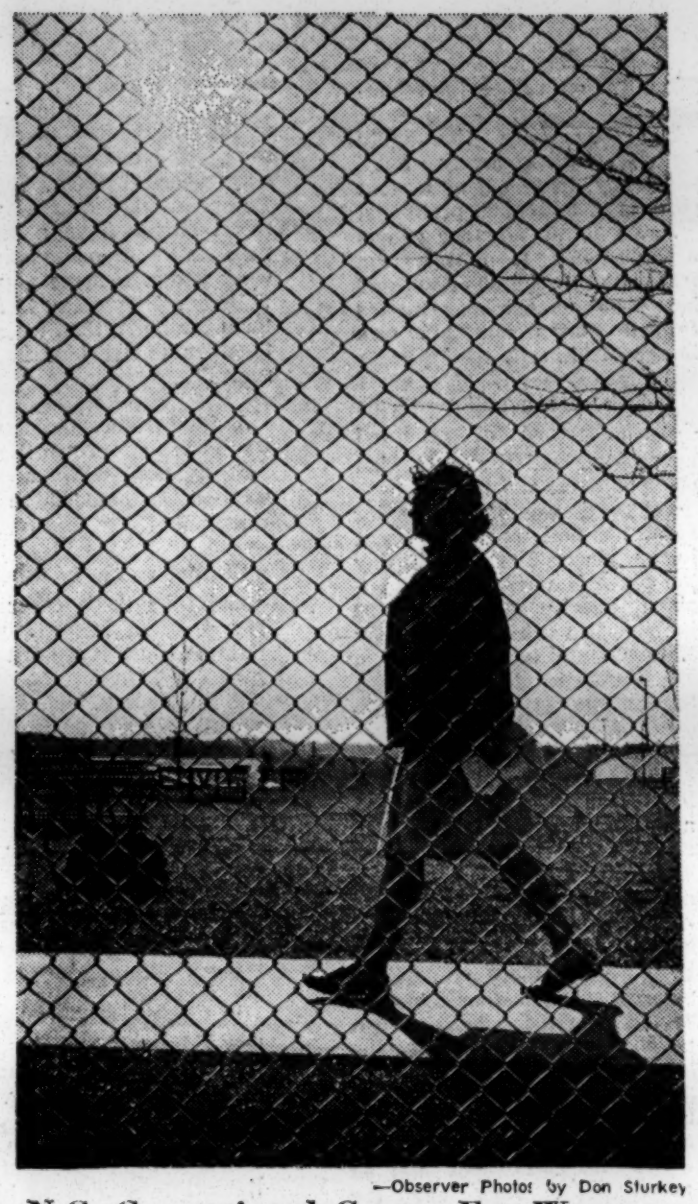
More more more more

For many inmates, one of the greatest accomplishments of their lives is to receive a high school diploma. This has happened to 117 women since 1963, and some continue their education by learning commercial work. The "inside" school also tackles complete illiteracy.

Women who fight, steal or can't get along with others, or who are nervous and just want to be alone are locked up in Dorm C, a small brick building painted green inside. Each cell holds up to four women and has thick bars, four metal bunks, thin mattresses, a toilet and a small sink.

Mrs. Lacy Walls, who has been a women's prison matron for 15 years, says that "Dorm C is a combination of the old and new prison ideas. It has bars and cells, but a woman can change her attitude and get out, and that's the modern philosophy."

Every Tuesday is disciplinary day. Rule-breakers appear before Mrs. McCubbin with the staff member accusing them, and after a case is tried a woman may be reassigned to another job or remain in Dorm C until her attitude changes.



—Observer Photos by Don Sturkey

N.C. Correctional Center For Women
. . . Most Stay An Average Of Three Years.

Women who cause disturbances or attack other inmates are put into segregation, much like Dorm C except that it's isolated in a separate building in a distant corner of the Center's 194-acre compound. A hysterical woman can scream there for a week and no one will hear her. She has only blankets and wears only pajamas and slippers.

"One girl told me that if I'd been to hell as many times as she'd told me to go, I'd be a cinder," says Mrs. McCubbin.

"Some women we just can't get to," Mrs. McCubbin says. "Their shells are too hard. But most of them want to know, 'Can I be forgiven for what I did?' and, 'Do I have a contribution to make?' and, 'Who am I?' If we can get to them, we can help them . . . If I can get to them and start them thinking, we're not going to have anything bad happen here."

(Mts. McCubbin has no control over the outside world, however: Less than a month ago a man tried to break into women's prison.)

"Mrs. Mac has trained the staff to get to us," says one inmate with several years' experience "inside."

"Some of them trust us more than they trust people on the outside," says Mrs. Walls. "They think we're different. I've heard many of them say this is the first good relationship they've ever had with anyone. Show an inmate what's good about her, and she'll change for the better."

"We don't have real homosexuality here," Mrs. McCubbin says. "Some of our girls need to feel close to someone else. They get very possessive, but there is very little deviant behavior.

"Many women have jumped from being little girls to heterosexual relations. When they get here, they go back to the adolescent stage that they skipped, which means telling secrets and having best friends.

"Our matrons really bear down on looking for homosexuality. If it was rampant, I know darn well we'd catch them. I know we don't have more than 10 confirmed homosexuals, and since I've been here only one real homosexual incident has been discovered."

But one matron says, "I'm sure there's plenty of homosexuality, but you can't catch them at it. Two or three of them get their thrills from watching the others shower."

And on a wall in the segregation building are scratched two women's names linked with a plus sign.

One inmate, who vacillates in and out of prison, observes: "The matrons get suspicious if you have a close friend. To me, this is ridiculous. She'll ask you if there's anything between you. People on the outside think you just become a woman-lover when you get in here, but that's not true."

Mrs. McCubbin says there is only a small drug problem—small, perhaps, because inmates are required to take medicine immediately on receiving it. Very few women bring in drugs, and the practice isn't nearly as widespread as at other prisons, she says. However, she predicts that the drug problem may grow worse.

One inmate says there is no "drug racket," and that you can't get drugs "inside."

"They have shakedowns whenever you think they should, and they find a variety of things . . . scissors, razor blades, pills, sometimes love notes."

The inmates complain about little problems like roaches — justifiably. They say the food isn't so good, either, but one inmate says that's because inexperienced women are put into the kitchen.

As for the institution as a whole, the sewing plant and auditorium need air conditioning, the staff needs more money and more in-service training, and the work release program needs to be enlarged beyond Raleigh.

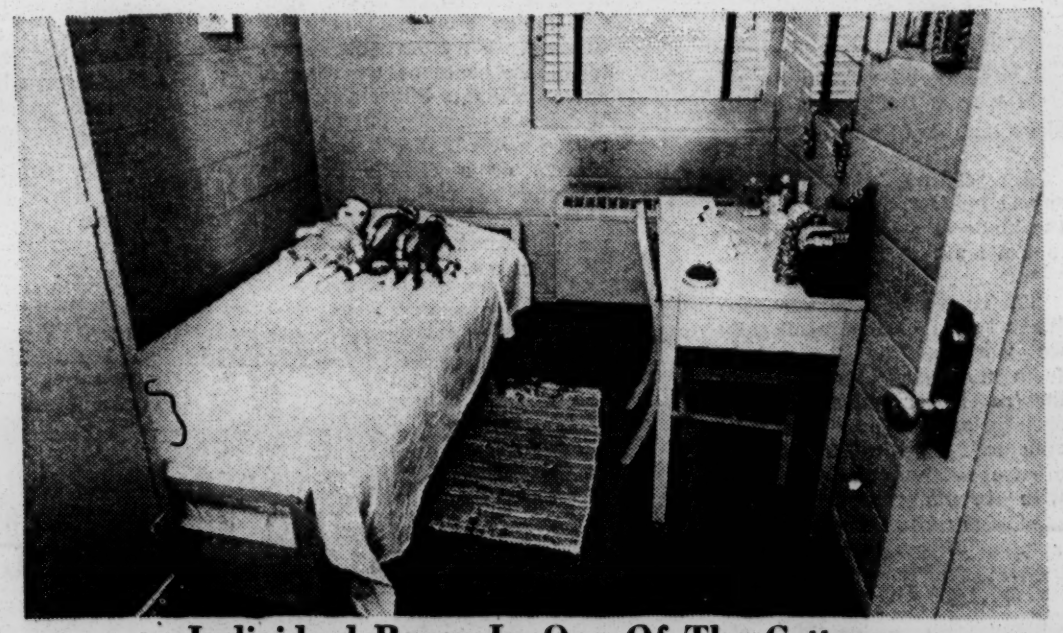
For all its problems, women's prison appears to have far fewer than other North Carolina prisons.

"For a penal institution, you couldn't ask for much better," one inmate remarked. "We're being punished and corrected. Any time you're locked away from people you love, you're being punished. But as soon as you get here, they start training you for the outside."

The night Martin Luther King Jr. was killed, the women's prison work release inmates were returned to the prison with a police escort. Their bus had been stoned, and Mrs. McCubbin was pacing nervously in front of the prison, waiting for them.

"I'm so glad to see you," she said when they arrived.

The reply was simple: "I'm so glad to be home."



Individual Room In One Of The Cottages

What Kind Of A Boy Ends Up In Prison?

By MARION ELLIS
Observer Staff Writer

Quiet, cold eyes that spend a lot of time watching the floor and slowly move up to meet your own only when you make it clear that the interview is not a trick or a trap . . .

That's youth in prison; young men, who might have come in as boys, but are boyish no longer. Prison life does not foster frivolity.

They tell horror stories of murder, rape, armed robbery, incest and other less horrible crimes on the outside; and stories of forced homosexuality and cruelty inside the prison walls.

They are very careful not to let emotion creep into their conversation. Emotion is a sign of weakness in their world.

What kind of a boy ends up in prison?

Patterns begin to form as you talk to the young men and read their case histories.

. . .Large, poor family, had trouble with school, felt he had to work to help support his family or babysit while momma and daddy (or just momma) worked, got into tr' 'e at age 10 or 11, had no one to help him out when he needed it . . .

Of course, they don't all fit that pattern. But all of them do place great importance on having had no one to give them good advice.

North Carolina's prison population is getting younger. The average inmate age is about 28 now, and prison officials are beginning to deal with youth as a separate category.

Under the youthful offenders program, boys between 17 and 21 are given special treatment. They serve what are known in prison jargon as "one-day" sentences — one day to a few years, imposed under the committed youthful offenders act of 1967. This emphasizes rehabilitation rather than punishment.

The boys are thoroughly tested, psychologically and physically, to reveal at least a glimpse of individual problems.

And youthful offender camps are designed to destroy the traditional image of prison and help a boy change his attitudes toward others and his own image of himself.

But there are still problems — a shortage of qualified counselors, and the right kind of equipment, and money.

Umstead youthful offender camp has no bars and no great horny fence. During the day the place is virtually deserted, since nearly all of its 99 inmates are working at nearby Butner state hospital. Only a few remain to clean and polish the antiquated buildings, leftovers from World War II.

The Umstead youthful offender is perhaps the best of the prison crop. He is allowed a private room if his job requires him to come or go at odd hours. He is an active part of an inmate government. He can talk to a counselor about his problems. He attends weekly group therapy sessions where psycho-dramas are presented dealing with common psychological problems — the harsh father, etc. The role-playing seems very real at times.

The boys go to races and on other trips. They say the difference between Umstead and ordinary road units cannot be calculated.

"This is a different world from those other places," says a 26-year-old, who has been in four N.C. prisons since his conviction of murder eight years ago.

"You can't talk to the guards in those other places. You have to watch every little step there. You've got to forget all those things when you come in here."

One problem that bothered him in the other prisons has been alleviated by Umstead's inmate government.

"They (the bulls, tough guys) would always try to pull you over, but I always managed to stay clear of them. But here we have an inmate government. If you have a problem, then we try to get together and work it out. If some guy starts actings staggy (stag is another term for bull), then we can get together to let him know the score."

A 19-year-old "building" one day to two years "on the state" for assault with a deadly weapon is glad there is an Umstead.

"I don't know whether I could take those other places. My problem has always been fighting, but it's hard to get into a fight in here because you get thirty-sixty," he said. This means a loss of 30 days of good time and 60 hours of extra duty, usually on some hard job that was just waiting for a "30-60."

A 23-year-old offender, now in his seventh year of a 27-to-32 year sentence for armed robbery, thinks Umstead has given him a chance to straighten himself out—and he has been in other prisons.

"I think I can handle it now," he said quietly. "I used to not be able to get anywhere because of my temper. I have always had a temper and it's gotten me into trouble since I was 12 years old. But now I think I'll be able to handle it on the outside because I can handle it here."

The Umstead program has only one major problem, the inmate said. "We don't have enough counseling. The boys won't open up. They think they're ratting to The Man."

Two of the unit's four counselors, the assistant superintendent, the institutional parole officer and a state paroles official sat around a library table later, and came to the same conclusion: more counselors and better techniques are needed.

"When you have 28 boys to counsel you know you really can't get to know every one of them. Most of my time is spent with the really chronic ones," said counselor Joseph G. Wheeler.

"Sometimes we don't do anything but give him a place to grow up," Larry R. Meachum, the other counselor, said. "At least we don't think it's a bad place for this to happen."

Kim Griffin, the assistant superintendent, talked about the kinds of boys who are sent to Umstead.

"We're getting all kinds now. When I first came here in 1960 we were getting the people from the poor classes. Now they're better educated, but society as a whole is better educated. The most common offense now is stealing cars, with breaking and entering next. Cars have become a big symbol of prestige for these boys."

Just how do you go about rehabilitating a youthful offender?

Nighttime At Central: Footsteps, Always

"Most of these boys have never had any responsibility," said Wheeler. "I try to give them some responsibility. I tell them that they have a job to do and if they want to do it in an hour, that's fine. If they want to piddle around and not finish the job, then they must suffer the consequences. The choice is theirs."

"What we're trying to do with most of these boys is get them to learn a whole new system of values," Meachum said.

"Most of them have an intense disregard for authority, any kind of authority. They laugh when a cop gets shot on television. They always pull for the bad guy. We know we have a tough job on our hands and we know we can't always succeed. Under this indeterminate sentence we have a powerful tool to effect a change in a boy's attitude, but we still don't know whether it is a real change or a change brought about because of this controlled environment. Most of the time we don't know until we actually let them out.

"We try to get them to respect authority and change their basic attitudes by setting the example, by confronting them with the fact that they must conform in order to stay here. We tell them that they can walk away from here any time they want to, but that they must consider the alternatives when they are caught."

The alternative is the road camp — the bush-cutting crew or the paving crew, back in the harsh world of hardened criminals.

Some boys do come back.

Two described what happened, both concluded that they were just not ready to handle themselves.

"I really didn't think they would send me back, but they did and I'm really lucky to get sent back here," said a young murderer who violated parole by getting into a fight a month after his release.

He'll probably be there a long time because a second parole is difficult to get, and third paroles are virtually nonexistent.

14-Month Wait Paid Off For Him

The inmate walked up to the psychologist's desk in the Central Prison hospital, reached into his shirt and pulled out a knife.

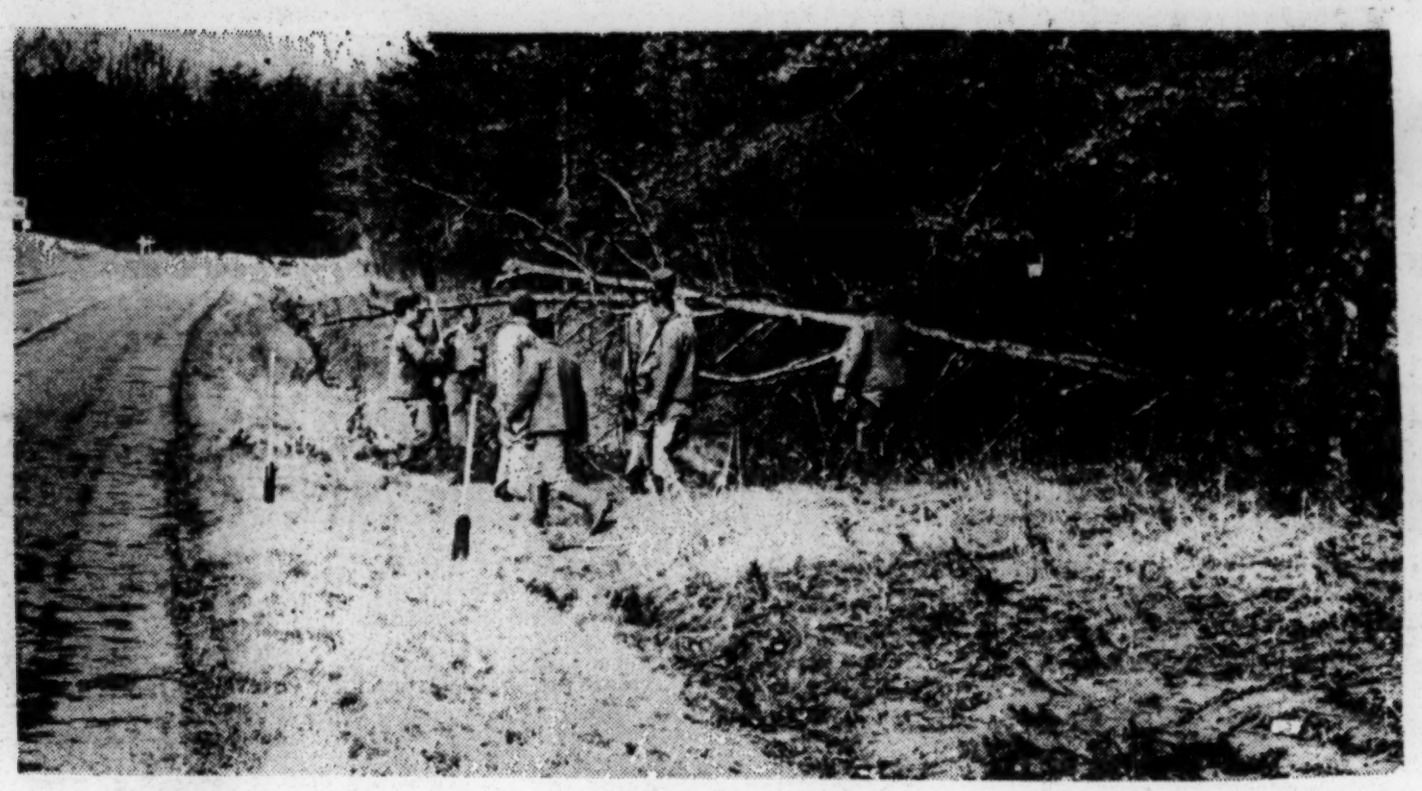
He laid the knife on the desk.

"I'm afraid I'll kill somebody," he said.

The psychologist transferred him to a mental hospital. That was exactly what the inmate wanted. His homosexual lover was in the same hospital. They had been separated for 14 months.

So the Central Prison inmate made the knife. Then he buried it in a handy place near the prison hospital. Then he watched the guards frisking inmates going to the hospital. He noticed that of all the guards, two did not search the front of a man's shirt.

The inmate waited 14 months until those two guards were on duty at the same time, and then unearthed his long-hidden knife and successfully carried it through two friskings until he reached the psychologist's desk.



At The Edge Of The Bush

Often road camps work a step away from "freedom," but the eyes are always open. And, if a prisoner runs, "the dogs can be there in ten minutes," as one guard said. "They know I can shoot. You don't shout when one runs. You just shoot."

'...Man, You're At The End Of The Line'

By J.A.C. DUNN
Observer Staff Writer

In The Walls time crawls like a crippled lizard. But on the roads, it never ends. Always, it seems, the State Highway Commission can find a ditch to be cleared somewhere, or ice-damaged trees to be pruned, or pavement to be patched, or a right-of-way to be cleared. And if not, the foreman will just ride around in the truck until quitting time looking for something a state road squad can legitimately do.

The sandy-haired young man spending his evening sitting by the oil stove in the cell block doesn't know all this, but he has only that day arrived at prison unit 5574, just outside Yadkinville.

All around him in the dormitory men in various stages of undress, blacks and whites, are talikng and chattering, listening to radios, watching television, playing rook on a blanket-covered table, writing letters. The air is stuffy and fetid.

They are all felons, and all "gun grade"; that is, none of them is trusted out of range of an armed guard. And all the Yadkin Prison personnel are uniformed guards — "custody"; no social workers, no psychologists, no rehabilitation or recreation specialists. Just guards.

The sandy-haired young man is talking about the creeping irony of the fact that he spent 14 months in Vietnam, 942 air hours in a medevac helicopter, he remembers, skidding in the blood on the metal floor, and then finally home, a wife, a baby, and now he's pulling time for forgery. Maybe get paroled by May, "if I stay real straight and don't mess up, so that's what I'm going to do."

Of course, he wonders about Yadkin Prison, hearing the men around him talk about what's wrong with it.

Capt. Edgar Hamby

"I been on a lot of road camps in this state, but when you come to Yadkin, man, you're at the end of the line."

The men talk about how infrequently the doctor comes, even when you ask to see him. They talk about the only recreation being ping pong and shuffleboard, "and some of us don't like ping pong or shuffleboard." They mention the hobby shop, where a man can do leather work; indeed, several men are sitting around lacing the seams of wallets, their fingers poking and pulling the leather laces as automatically and unconsciously as a woman's fingers knitting one and perling two. But they don't get into the hobby shop much, they say. In fact, says one wryly, the only reason the captain allowed them in there that afternoon is that a visitor is in the camp; and supper was extra good that night for the same reason.

And that brings up the subject of food. They don't get enough, they say. It's not that it's bad; it's fair.

Except for the deer. Sometimes the local game warden finds a deer killed on the highway, and if it hasn't been there too long he brings it over to the prison, "and then we have deer steaks and then deer stew and then deer hash ... The captain says it saves on the budget."

Capt. Edgar Hamby stands out in the lobby between the two dormitory cell blocks in the 30-year old main prison a slightly stooped countryman with a leathery face, a former Winston-Salem grocer until he joined the Prison Department 12 years ago "because some friends of mine kept agitatin' me about it."

"Agravatin" and 'agitatin" are two very important words in Capt. Hamby's vocabulary, particularly when he talks about the agravating inmates who agitate trouble.

Capt. Hamby lives in neighboring Wilkes County and stays two or three nights at the prison, he says; but for some reason he remains a rather distant figure for most of his inmates. They say they don't see him in the cell block much. They do say he is "fair," though hard to talk to — "If you want to talk to him, you got to run. He won't stand still and listen."

Capt. Hamby himself is hard to figure out. He seems reasonably concerned about his inmates: "I treat 'em as I'd expect to be treated myself if I was in there. But if they give me trouble I don't backwater on 'em."

But standing there in the lobby and talking in a low voice about prison unit 5574, he sees an inmate walking across one dormitory and remarks, "Now there's a fella been here about six months, and I ain't even talked to him yet. Used to be, no inmate came into the cell block 'fore he talked to me, but I quit that. I don't have any reason why. I just got so much on me. This used to be a first offenders' camp, ages 21 to 30. I was sorry to see that stopped. This used to be a pie job, but it's not a pie job now."

Capt. Hamby's philosophy of prison operation seems to be as simple as a bale of hay: "save on the budget": be tough but fair, and "keep 'em guessing."

"About 90 per cent of these guys have been here before. Some of 'em'll tell you I'm a sonofabitch, some of 'em'll tell you I'm a straight shooter. They must be happy or they wouldn't come back here so much."

As for regulations, "Well, we had a school here once, and a fella from Raleigh laid down all kinda rules, IF THIS HAPPENS, AND IF that happens, and IF that happens — I don't pay any attention to that. I take care of the ifs as they come along. There's no way you can make rules so you can enforce 'em all the time. Those guys playing rook there, they're probably gambling, but there's nothing you can do about it."

And Capt. Hamby doesn't like his prison to get too full.

"The only way I can get 'em out of here is to recommend 'em for honor grade so they'll get transferred."

Capt. Hamby is one of those unfussy men on whom even a uniform looks like overalls ("I ain't one to put on airs"). He and one of his officers, a Lt. Bray, make an odd pair. Lt. Bray is a retired Marine sergeant, "and that's why he talks the way he does," says Capt. Hamby tolerantly. "Sort of overbearing." Lt. Bray keeps his shoes immaculately spitshined at all times, even in muddy weather. "I walk lightly," he says with a mirthless smile. The inmates say they have seen him delicately hold up his trouser cuffs as he walks across wet ground.

★ ★ ★

FAR ACROSS the state, in Polk Youth Center in Raleigh, bedtime is approaching. An officer is pacing along the corridors settling everybody down — "Okay, settle down, there" — not unlike summer camp, with guards instead of counselors, bars instead of tent flaps.

The atmosphere at Polk, which opened officially the day of President Kennedy's assassination, is completely different from the atmosphere in Central Prison or Yadkin Prison. The mean (in the sense of "average") inmate age is 17½. The inmates — boys, you want to call them — work and learn in the woodwork shop, the automobile engine and body shops, and the bricklaying shop.

In the auto shop, one former Army helicopter mechanic, now an inmate, says the facility is "better than any technical institute on the outside."

And in the bricklaying shop, a genial, grizzled old brickmason with snaggly teeth and an ancient pipe teaches his charges how to lay a wall plumb "so they'll have something when they get out."

The faces at Polk have brighter eyes than you see in other prisons, and you don't often encounter that rancid, turned-in expression common to older, hardened cons. You see more smiles than at other prisons, and you do hear laughter — a rarity in Central

Continued

At The Road Camps, Guards Watch Cons, Cons Watch Guards

By J.A.C. DUNN
Observer Staff Writer

The work squads from Yadkin Prison hit the road at about 7 a.m. just after an officer goes through the cell blocks issuing daily doses of medicine, shaking pills from the bottles into his palm.

It is a fine day for road work, windy, and clear and crisp; the air is fresh after rain the night before. The men file out of the cell block building and across the front yard and through the gate and climb onto two gray busses. They are dressed in gray cotton shirts and pants and brown canvas jackets and brown prison brogans.

Capt. Edgar Hamby, the prison commander, comes out of the administration building and stands watching the inmates. He spent the night at the prison unit and is still a bit groggy with sleep. He has not shaved or put on his necktie. In fact, he is wearing a plain gray shirt instead of an officer's white shirt. But then, Capt. Hamby doesn't go in for flossy superficialities.

Inside the administration building, the procedure for putting into effect one of Yadkin Prison's basic missions is scrawled in pencil on a scrap of paper tacked to a corner of the office bulletin board:

"Notice. Send all the men to Forsyth every day when not raining to hard to load & if not stopped at 8 o'clock call Mr. Chew 722-9823. Edgar Hamby Capt."

Observer Photo By J. A. C. Dunn

Road Guard W. A. Hester
. . . Always, A Wary Eye

Officer Ralph Durham stands beside Capt. Hamby watching the men load up. His ruddy face is smooth and unworn and his eyes are clear and calm and direct. At 23 he has not yet learned to be either mean or callous. He wears a pistol belt and shiny black leather boots, and he carries a 12 gauge shotgun, and because he has on thermal longjohns he wears no coat. He is counting in his head as the men come out the gate and board the busses.

"Fifty-three?" calls the guard at the gate.

"Fifty-three," Ralph Durham answers, and then he and another officer get into the lead bus and Durham drives to Winston-Salem, 45 minutes away.

Yadkin County roads are not maintained with prison labor, but Forsyth County roads are, and Yadkin Prison helps fill the State Highway Commission's Forsyth labor quota. In front of the Forsyth Prison, the men unload from the buses and divide into five squads and walk up the driveway to the Highway Commission yards.

Ralph Durham's eleven men, number one squad, remove the snow plow from a yellow state truck (the plows had been put on the night before because of a snow prediction). The wind is cold, and number one squad's water boy, an honor grade inmate from Forsyth Prison, fetches Ralph Durham a cup of coffee and a fried apple pie from the prison canteen, and then fills the water barrel mounted on the front bumper of the truck and hooks the firebarrel filled with kindling under the truck bed.

Durham stands back as the men climb into the cage on the truck, 12 men in a space about ten feet long, six feet wide and five feet high. Then the work foreman, W. A. Hester, latches the cage door and holds the shotgun while Durham climbs into the guard's booth at the back of the cage, and then hands up the shotgun and climbs into the cab and drives away.

Hester is a bulky man with bright blue eyes and deeply weathered face. He was on an LCI at Omaha Beach on D Day, an event in his life he will describe in some detail with no provocation. For 20 years he has worked for the State Highway Commission, the last half dozen honchoing inmates. His only work order for the day is scribbled notation of a stopped-up drainage ditch in a Winston-Salem suburb.

Hester has a driver, an elderly man who drives a highway mower in good weather, but Hester prefers to drive the truck himself. He drives quite slowly, and when he find the clogged drainage ditch he stops and goes around to the back of the truck. From his cubby-hole Ralph Durham hands down his shotgun, then climbs down himself and reloads it. When he has moved about 40 feet away, Hester unlatches the cage and the inmates climb out.

"Put your rubber boots on," says Hester. "Get your shovels."

The men take off their brogans in the road and put on rubber hip boots, and put their brogans back in the truck cage. The waterboy takes down the fireball and lights the kindling with a dose of kerosene. Hester lets the men stand around the flames for a minute; It is still pretty cold. Then he tells them how he wants the ditch cleared, and they scatter slowly away from the fire barrel and step into the cold mud in the ditch. One man's boot leaks.

The water boy lifts the blazing firebarrel with a length of pipe and carries it down the street to Durham, who stands watching the men work, talking with the waterboy but never taking his eyes off the men.

"I believe in trusting them a little bit," he says. "They respond to it. I've never had one to run in two years. You never can tell. But they can't run very well with those rubber boots on, anyway. And they know we could have the dogs out here in ten minutes."

★ ★ ★

While number one squad is shoveling mud, the Central Classification Committee is holding its weekly meeting in Central Prison in Raleigh to decide where to assign inmates. Eight prison officials representing records, custody, social services, rehabilitation and psychology sit around a table, and the inmates are brought in one by one from a holding cage in the hall.

Some are brand new inmates, some are repeaters just returned to prison, and some have been in prison for some time. Most want to be sent to a prison unit near their homes, but the young man up for

Continued

The End Of The Line

Continued

Prison — and sometimes in very young eyes you can detect traces of real innocence.

You hear more optimistic talk from the Polk inmates, too, and not without reason. Many are serving sentences ranging from one day to a number of years, imposed under the provisions of the North Carolina youth offender act. And the last time Mace was used on an inmate at Polk was last year, and that was by an inexperienced officer.

Polk is badly overfilled: 430-odd inmates jammed into a 350-man capacity.

"We'd rather have them here than throw them to the wolves," says Harold Lilly, state director of youth prisons. "We don't want them to get in with the hardened criminals in other prisons."

But of course, Polk has problems. In one cell block, one of the few equipped with the cubicle cages that protect a man from sexual and other predators, a young inmate who escaped from a work detail at Central Prison only a few days before sits and talks about his brief taste of freedom. He was worried because he had had no mail or visitors recently, so he stole some hospital worker's clothes, dropped out a warehouse window and walked away.

"I got out on the highway and headed for home. I got a ride with a preacher and a lawyer and a guy worked for a bottling company. But when I got home I got caught. I was thinking I could stay gone for a while, but I guess I didn't use my head right."

And down the hall, a young man serving a life sentence ("I don't have much hope") murmurs about crooked guards. "You're only supposed to have $5 at one time, but if your folks slip you $20 on visiting day, if you know the right guard you can give him $5 and he won't say anything about it . . . And they got these boys you know, they sell themselves. I know it's done because I've done it. Like, I go to a boy and I say, I'll give you cigarettes and toothpaste and stuff, but it's got to be on my terms. So I give him what he wants, and I get what I want."

"It's hard for the guards to stop that kind of thing," says Harold Lilly. "There's one officer to watch four dormitories, and these boys can commit a sex act very fast. Just like rabbits."

★ ★ ★

AFTER THE BOYS at Polk have gone to bed, a tranformer blows up just down the road from Yadkin Prison, and the whole place goes absolutely black for 35 minutes. The guards remember exactly how long the power stays off because they are very edgy. Without floodlights on the fence and building, prison unit 5574 is ripe for an escape attempt. There is no auxiliary power.

Every available truck and car and bus parked around the prison is pointed toward the fence with its headlights on. When the electricity is restored, everybody breathes freely again.

Cold And Filth— 'This Is Terrible; We Shouldn't Have To Treat Men Like This'

Ralph Durham
. . . 'My Wife Says . . .'

In Road Camps, Cons And Guards Watch Each Other

By J.A.C. DUNN
Observer Staff Writer

At 11:30 in the morning Yadkin road squad number one's jackets are off and their stomachs are rumbling. Hester the foreman wheels the yellow truck up to a roadside restaurant just northwest of Winston-Salem, and he and his driver, who has spent the morning dozing in the can of the truck, go inside to buy hot dogs for themselves and Ralph Durham, the guard.

Durham stays in his booth behind the inmates' cage on the truck. He wanted beans, but the restaurant doesn't have any.

Hester comes out with hot dogs and drives across the highway to a filling station to buy soft drinks. Then he heads the truck down a side road, searching for a quiet place not too near houses where the squad can build a fire and eat lunch.

"Don't want to get around houses," he says. "When we get near houses, you ought to see it. Women take their kids and go inside and pull the shades down. Scared to death."

★ ★ ★

At that moment, at Randolph County Prison in Asheboro, rags of cloud race across the sky like ghosts' coattails, the wind is chilly, a fine drizzle is falling, and in the bus yard beside the prison a very delicate and dangerous feat of inmate-handling is in process.

Twice a week, prison busses come to Randolph Prison from all over the state, bringing inmates for transfer to prisons near their homes for release or parole, to other prisons for administrative or disciplinary reasons (sometimes a prison's isolation cell will fill up), to Central Prison for medical treatment, or to road camps after classification and assignment in Raleigh.

This shuttle system started last November, and enables an inmate to go from one prison to another in one day. Previously, inmates were transferred on a circuit bus that stayed on the road most of the week, so that an inmate might spend two days or more in transit between one prison and another.

The shuttle system is an improvement over the circuit system, although the mechanics of shifting inmates from one bus to another are dangerous, and unpleasant — sometimes downright cruel — for the inmates.

Wating For The Shuttle: Buses And Prisoners

Two Central Prisons busses arrived at 10 a.m. with 103 men. A bus arrived from Asheville at 10:30 with 28 men. A bus arrived from Odom Prison in Jackson at 10:45 with 40 men. The Forsyth complex bus arrived at 10:55, and among its inmates are two men from Yadkin Prison. Other busses and trucks came. The truck from Troy arrived with four men at 11:25, and the Randolph complex bus arrived last.

From 10 a.m. until just after 11:30, all the inmates have remained locked in their busses, which are parked in a large fenced yard beside the prison compound. A guard watches the yard from one tower, and another guard watches from the opposite corner of the yard. Guards traveling on busses leave their weapons at the tower before entering the yard.

The yard has no building in it, and the sergeant in charge of the Central Prison busses must use the front seat of his bus as an office in which to sort out the record folders of all 212 inmates being transferred.

The inmates have box lunches given them by the prisons they left, but no water. The big busses have a urinal tube in the rear, and puddles of urine have collected under the buses. But the small busses and panel trucks have no such comfort. One inmate traveling on a small bus has urinated in his shoe en route, and asks to be let out when he arrives so that he can empty his shoe. And on the floor in the back of the panel truck from Troy are human feces.

When the Randolph bus finally arrives (for some reason

Continued

Continued

review after a long stretch on B block wants nothing except to get out of B block.

The committee reviews the man's background: He is serving 20 years; he is a borderline mental deficient and a known homosexual, but with no psychosis: he has been in B block because he assaulted another inmate "and he's had a good attitude, but he denies having attacked the inmate."

"He can believe whatever he wants to believe because he's operating on a defective level," says the psychiatrist.

The man is brought in. He is young, and just that morning he was peering mournfully through the bars of his cell, despairing of ever getting out of lockup.

The men around the table questioned him in turn. Does he feel ready to come off lockup?

"Yes sir, I'm ready to be a model prisoner, I won't give no trouble."

What has been his biggest problem in the past?

"'Narrow-mindedness . . . Lack of understanding." You wonder where a borderline mental deficient picked up those phrases.

How about the sex play?

"That's no problem, I guarantee you all, I won't give you all no more problem as long as I stay in prison."

"What's your biggest problem in prison?" asks Major Sam Garrison, who sits in on the meeting.

"Being with gangs, major."

"Why didn't you take part in the hunger strike in there?"

"'Cause it don't make sense. I ain't gonna suffer for them."

The man is sent out to the hall to wait. The committee votes and agrees to take the man out of B block.

"The question is, what do we do with him now?" says the doctor. "He's so damn dull and stupid he'll have a hell of a time taking care of himself anywhere."

"There's no in between with a fella like this," says a guard lieutenant. "He's either all right or all wrong."

The man is brought back in. Major Garrison talks to him.

He is going to be sent to a road camp, says the major. The man's face does not alter, but he watches the major closely. He's going to have to prove himself, says the major — to the committee, to the road camp captain, and to himself. Understand?

"Yes sir, I ain't going to make no more trouble."

"Stay away from those cliques," says the major. "Stay out of those gangs. If you get in trouble one more time . . ."

★ ★ ★

Number one squad has finished the ditch and gone farther out into rural Forsyth County. They are pruning ice-damaged branches hanging over the highway right-of-way and chopping down trees too badly ice-damaged to straighten up again. The woods are very thick just there, and Ralph Durham watches the squad very carefully.

"Limb it up there, limb it up good," shouts Hester the foreman, and the bush axes flash in the sun.

"You got to be careful when the woods are thick like this," says Durham, standing out in the road with the trigger guard of his shotgun resting on his pistol belt. "I got two men I think may be planning to run. That one, and . . . that one there. They've been talking together a lot, and one of 'em's been watching me. He doesn't think I notice it, but I do . . . You see how you can almost lose sight of a man back in those bushes there. They'll try me when they're planning to run. They're not supposed to be any more than five feet into the bushes, but they'll take one step farther, and then another, and then another, just to see how far I'll let 'em go."

The men finish the tree they are working on, and step out onto the road again. Hester herds them along the shoulder — "Move on down here, get these next ones."

"I count every three or four minutes," says Durham. "You don't shout when one runs, you just shoot. They know I'll shoot, too. Once when we were working out in the woods far enough away from people, I did some target practice, and they saw it. They know I can shoot, and they know I will."

The Tricky Part On The Road Is The 'Shuttle'

Continued

It is always last), the 212 traveling inmates are let out of their busses and the exchange begins. The Central Prison sergeant calls out the names of men going to Central, Asheville, Odom, Mecklenburg, Hoke complex, Blanch (formerly Ivy Bluff), Forsyth complex, Rowan complex, Troy and Carthage, and the men stand in lines behind the busses, clutching their paper packages of belongings, waiting to hear their names.

The drizzle has turned to rain, and many men have only shirts on. A few are in civilian clothes. One is a soldier, released and headed back to Fort Bragg with his uniform on a hanger. They shiver in the wind, and some are coughing. A few stoop to drink at the water spigot sticking out of the pavement.

"This is terrible," says Capt. Muncy, the Randolph Prison commander. "We shouldn't have to treat men like this. It's dangerous, too — only two guards outside the fence, all these men inside. Mace isn't very effective out here in the wind, and some of these men aren't dressed correctly. They're cold, and you look around, you see men wearing a green shirt and brown pants, or their own personal shoes. Gun grade are supposed to be in brown, honor grade in green, and they're supposed to be wearing prison shoes — they leave a particular track.

"And there's no way to tell a felon from a misdemeanant. You can't shoot a midsdemeanant. Suppose a man tries to go over the fence, how do you know whether to shoot? I'm not reciving these men, I'm just passing them on to other prisons, but if I was receiving them, I'd send some back where they came from until they came properly dressed."

Shortly after noon, the men are sorted out onto busses, misplaced men are taken off the wrong busses and put on the right ones—with their records—and the busses stand locked while the transfer guards eat lunch in the prison dining hall. Half an hour later the guards come out and the busses start down the long road across the state, and the rain begins to wash away the puddles of urine.

★ ★ ★

Squad number one is gathered around a fire at the edge of a small stand of pines beside a dirt back road. The men are toasting sandwiches on bush axe blades held over the fire. Each has three dry sandwiches: cheese, cold meat, and something that may be jelly. They also have one thick, hard chocolate cookie each.

A few yards down the road, Hester the foreman and his driver eat their hot dogs all-the-way, using the truck hood as a table. Ralph Durham eats sitting in the cab of the truck. He is not supposed to sit in the truck while the inmates are out of the cage, but the pine woods are not thick and he has his shotgun handy.

"I'd rather be in The Walls than doin' this," says one inmate, munching unenthusiastically on his cheese sandwich. "But this is one of the best squads to be on. You don't want to be on number four squad. That foreman, he'll put ten men in an eight-foot ditch and tell 'em all to shovel."

"I ain't learnin' any trade out here," says a young Negro inmate. "I want to build my time and make something out of myself. What am I learnin' here except how to swing a bush axe?"

"Okay, let's go," Hester shouts, and the men collect their jackets and bush axes and douse the fire and file back to the truck. Ralph Durham stands 40 feet away and watches them climb into the cage, and the truck moves on.

Hester makes a long, meandering circuit of the Forsyth County roads in the next four hours, but finds little work for the squad to do; a few branches to be pruned, a fallen tree to be chopped up, a clogged culbert to be cleared, but nothing else. The men spend most of the afternoon jammed into the little cage, shouting over the roar and clatter of the truck. Once when the truck stops, a single voice from the cage fills the sudden silence: "See, the state had me up for assault because I slapped my wife . . . ."

Ralph Durham sits patiently in his cramped little booth at the back, reading a quiz book. "If a train is a mile long and travels at a mile a minute," he reads, "how long does it take to go completely through a mile-long tunnel? . . . Two minutes, that's right. I like to read these. It helps you keep on your toes."

He would have joined the Highway Patrol, he says; in fact, he had already applied for the Patrol, but a friend persuaded him to join the prison department. Durham is going to take the test for sergeant the next week, he says, and if he passes it he will probably stay with the prison department; if not, he will resign and re-apply for the Highway Patrol.

"My wife wants me to be a sergeant. She says she wants to be a little more proud of me. I'd like to make something out of myself, I'd like to make a little more money—legally. I just wish I could have gone to college."

He grew up in Burlington and Wilkes County, where he helled around a lot, raced cars and motorcycles, and found out some things about the moonshine business. "I cared more about cars and speed than I did about girls—except for one. That's my wife. Since the baby was born, I just don't seem to care about speed any more. Funny, how that happens to you."

Being a road guard is very boring, he says. Sometimes passing motorists yell ugly remarks at him—"Probably ex-inmates." But the money isn't too bad. He and his wife live in an apartment in Yadkinville. The rent is cheap, and things will be better if she goes back to work. She is a beautician.

Late in the afternoon, while the men are shoveling mud from a choked ditch, Durham is still watching them carefully.

"I know that one's going to run eventually," he says, nodding at the inmate he suspects of planning an escape. He seems very matter-of-fact about it. "I can tell when a man's planning to run soon. The other men will stay away from him, and they'll either watch him all the time or they'll watch me."

At 4:30 the truck is back at Forsyth Prison and the men are loading onto their busses to go back to Yadkinville, back to another night in the stuffy cellblock watching television and playing rook and listening to radios with earplug speakers and bitching about bad raps and good times, the same routine on and on, waiting for visiting day and mail call, slowly crossing out numbers on calendars, hoping not to turn into a "waterhead" withdrawn into a strange mental cocoon, trying to be a "solid con" and mind your own business without crossing anybody on either side of the line, con or custody, and trying to stay clear of the rats and the homosexuals and yet hold your head up and be a man without having to do anything to prove it that will get you sent to "the hole" for 30 days—or even three days—and wondering whether the Parole Board will smile this month; on and on for months, years, and for a few, a lifetime.

Watching the busses rumble out of the prison yard and down the driveway toward the highway with those stony, lifeless faces soaking up the sights of free-street from behind the barred windows, you think of a very short and very sag song written by Mason Williams:

Isn't life beautiful?
Isn't life gay?
Isn't life the perfect thing to pass the time away?

Guard Sits And Watches

What He Is, Is A Criminal

By DWAYNE WALLS
Observer Staff Writer

What is a criminal?

A criminal is a youngster who had to decline election last year as a class officer in one of the state's small colleges because he must sleep in prison every night and therefore is not available for after-school meetings.

He is a black man who has cut himself about 2,000 times by his own admission—first to escape predators and then to draw attention to himself and finally in repeated suicide attempts.

He is a white man who walked into the Central Prison hospital one day a few years ago, nervously unscrewed a ballpoint pen and dropped two cyanide pills on the doctor's desk—with a confession that he could not carry out his assignment from the bulls to murder a fellow inmate.

A criminal is a boy from a broken home who was an excellent baseball player at the age of 14 and dreamed of one day becoming a big leaguer until a fight with his drunken father started him toward a 40-year stretch in prison.

She is a woman who began her second prison term the same month her mother was released from prison and a few years after her sister got out.

He is an aging safecracker who has practiced his craft since the age of 15 and admits freely that he will go right back to it when he is released for the fifth time.

"A criminal," says Commissioner of Correction V. Lee Bounds, "is anybody in society who got in trouble and ended up with a criminal conviction."

There are not many people in society who might not be potential criminals of one sort or another, Bounds says.

In other words, society can say what a criminal is but it can not say who a criminal is.

He is the man who cheated on his income taxes and got caught, the man whose attorney was not quite persuasive enough or the man who had no attorney at all.

He is almost certain to be a man who was friendless when he had his day in court—that is, without character witnesses outside his own family.

The criminals in North Carolina's prison system today are teen-agers and old men. They are black and white. They are severely retarded and they are certified geniuses.

They are former Boy Scouts, former Rotarians, former

Continued

Reporter Recalls Boyhood Choice-Prison Or Reform?

By MARION ELLIS
Observer Staff Writer

The 19-year-old prisoner sat talking to me in the prison library.

Suddenly, my mind flashed back 14 years when I was a boy in trouble, a juvenile delinquent charged with breaking and entering and larceny.

I was arrested in the high school principal's office. I was in my junior year and had been nominated for Boy's State, and the first thing I thought of as I walked down the long hall escorted by detectives was that nomination going up in smoke.

The young prisoner, his long blond hair swept back in duck tails, told me his life story. I thought of how lucky I was.

Why the difference? Why not me, instead of this soft-spoken boy who had been in prison for almost a year? After all, I had stolen something after breaking into a vacationing neighbor's house, and it was my second offense in less than two years.

A few days after the interview, as I was writing the boy's story, the answer hit me—I had help.

First, my brother, 11 years old at the time, ratted on me to the cops. He told me about it a year after my arrest. I asked him why he would squeal on his own brother.

This reply had more logic than any I had been able to muster in my 17 years: "I just figured that if you got away with it that time, you would do it again and sooner or later you would get caught."

He was right, of course. Two former close friends of mine later went to prison for 10-year stretches for the same offense. The only difference between them and me was age. I was still a juvenile when I committed my crimes; they were over 18 when they committed theirs.

Then there was old man Kelly, the juvenile probation officer. He was a very old retired preacher who could have been accused of coddling his probationers, because he did. I don't think I will ever see another face as welcome as his was on the day he came to get me out of the cold city jail cell with its lumpy, straw-filled mattress and exposed John in the corner.

He told me that action was not likely in my case if I could give a true promise to straighten out. He told me that all records of my juvenile activity would be closed for good if I kept a clean record from now on. He told me that he didn't believe there were any bad boys, only boys who "didn't understand."

Then there was the juvenile detective, Johnny Showers who drove a flashy black-and-yellow Ford. This I admired. His calm and compassion struck me. He seemed sincerely concerned about me, and I believed him when he said he wanted to keep me out of reform school. He told me about life at the school and made it sound harsh and friendless, and when I visited there later I discovered that he was telling the truth.

Then there was a favorite junior high teacher who lived nearby. I could talk to her when I couldn't talk to any other adult. She seemed to understand and she too seemed concerned about the possiblity of reform school for me. She told me to be patient, to give myself a chance before I decided to spend part of my life locked up in a far away place.

And then there was Randy, my best friend and only confidante at the time.

A few sad days after my arrest and the withdrawal of the Boy's State Nomination, we were walking to school together.

He said simply, "I don't know if we'll be able to hang around together any more. My mother doesn't like it."

I didn't know it then, but I had been reformed on the spot.

Observer Photo By Hank Daniel

Daily Routine In Central Prison
. . . Little To Do But Stand And Stare

He's a boy from a broken home who dreamed of becoming a big-leaguer; He might be a former Boy Scout, Rotarian, deacon, or kid who grew up in a pool hall. He might be someone like you.

What He Is, Is A Criminal

Continued

deacons and kids who grew up in pool halls and street corner gangs.

Statistically the prisoner in North Carolina today is a white man (barely) who is 27 years old with a below-normal IQ of 85.

The chances are good that he grew up in a broken home in the lowest economic level of society.

He dropped out of school after the seventh grade and probably got into trouble with the law soon after dropping out. He might have served time previously in a reform school, but he is currently serving his first term in the state's prison system.

He is a single man, an unskilled laborer, likely a thief, and an urban thief at that.

He will serve less than a year in prison because he is there for committing a misdemeanor. But the man in another cell will serve three years because he is a felon.

If he is a black man he is serving a sentence that is about two years longer than that of the white man convicted of the same offense, according to a recent Southwide survey.

If he is a Negro and his crime was committed against a white man his sentence will be about seven years longer than it would have been if he had committed the crime against a Negro, and about eight years longer than the sentence of the white man who committed the same crime against a Negro.

The odds are two-ot-one that he will serve time again after he completes his present sentence, whatever the color of his skin.

No matter who he is, alcohol played some part in his crime.

There is a slight chance that he is innocent.

But statistics paint profiles in broad strokes. The statistical criminal is still a human being, afflicted with all the weaknesses of humanity.

The criminal is a man who owned a small business and was a good citizen for 50 years until he succumbed to a human foible in one moment.

He is a mentally retarded teen-ager who was brutally raped his first week in prison and then stood before a washroom mirror and systematically slashed himself across the face five times with a razor blade, crying silently all the while.

He is a man who danced a little jig in his jail cell — singing "they will never burn me for I'm too young to die" while the jury debated his fate.

He is a man generally regarded as a hardened criminal who lay in his cell one night crying and praying because he had made the decision to stab his best friend the next day as an act of survival — to establish a reputation as predator instead of prey.

The criminal is a brilliant kid from a poor home who stole parts to satisfy his need to build electronic gadgetry that worked, the boy who never will realize his dream of some day enrolling at one of the nation's outstanding universities.

He is an epileptic from a middle class home who tried to hang himself after he was raped twice by two other inmates.

A criminal, it has been said, is the difference between the caught and the uncaught.

He is a man the rest of society can look at and say there but for a lucky break, there but for an understanding cop or judge or probation officer, there but for the grace of God, go I.

Your opinion influences your legislator only when you express it. We urge you to write to your legislator or clip and send this coupon. If you don't know your legislator's name send this coupon to us and we will forward it. We will not publish your name. Postal regulations probibit use of this coupon on a post card.

The General Assembly And You

☐ I think the N.C. General Assembly should lend financial support to efforts to improve the state's prisons.

☐ I think North Carolina's prison system is adequate and needs no additional financial assistance.

Remarks. _____

Name: _____ Hometown: _____

The Charlotte Observer P. O. Box 208 Charlotte, N. C. 28201

Road To Change: Reveal Problems

By DWAYNE WALLS
Observer Staff Writer

The guard lieutenant at Central Prison raised an eyebrow and betrayed a subtle change in his usual unemotional mask.

He had just been told that a newspaper reporter would be wandering at will and without any restriction throughout the prison for the next few days.

Did that idea both him?

No, said the lieutenant. It didn't bother him. It was just that ... five years ago this couldn't have happened ... but now, for the first time, I have nothing to hide."

The lieutenant's attitude pretty well sums up the most radical change in the state's prison system in recent years.

But Lee Bounds, the N.C. Commissioner of Correction, is convinced that disgraceful conditions exist within the prison system even today mainly because the public never has been fully aware of just how disgraceful those conditions are.

Traditionally, in other states as well as in North Carolina, the prisons were a closed society—partly because prison administrators wanted it that way, partly because society neither cared nor demanded to know what went on behind the walls.

In 15 years of reserach and practice in penology Bounds developed a suspicion, which he nursed into a conviction, that real progress in prison reform can be achieved only when society is informed of existing conditions.

Bounds believes that an informed society will become a concerned society, especially if it can be shown that prison reform is not primarily for the benefit of hardened criminals, but helps prevent youngsters and first-offenders from becoming hardened criminals.

Accordingly, Bounds began his administration three years ago determined to show society what happens behind the walls.

"Our first job," he said, "was a deliberate and continuous campaign of revelation — carrying to the public facts, and a declaration that it is the public's responsibility to do something about those facts."

The facts Bounds laid out were that rape and other crimes were occurring every night in the prisons ,and that "we could not keep either the peace or the prisoners in our prisons."

Bounds's candor provoked some skepticism among prison administrators elsewhere in the nation. But despite periodic reminders that his approach might backfire, Bounds has kept up his "campaign of revelation."

"We have a bad prison system in this state," he says again and again in speeches.

It is a bad system, he says, because the public and the legislature have not provided the resources to do the job adequately.

It is a bad system, he says, because prisons have such a poor reputation and such low pay that potentially top-flight employes shy from any association with prisons.

It is also a bad system because many judges still do not understand or do not appreciate some of the legal tools available to them to make the prisons better.

On the one hand there is too little flexibility in sentence maximums and minimums, according to Bounds. A man serving two-to-three years has less incentive to cooperate with prison officials than does the man serving two-to-five years.

On the other hand there is a great deal of disparity in sentencing from one court to another.

Inmates convicted of similar crimes in different courts frequently learn when they meet in prison that they got significantly different sentences. The result is that one of them can become bitter about his "raw deal."

Judges generally have been slow to accept the two-year-old Committed Youthful Offender Act, which prescribes a maximum prison term but allows for conditional release under supervision at any time after imprisonment, when the Department of Correction finds the inmate ready for release.

Bounds has made the youthful offender the Correction Department's major concern. "We are trying to arrest criminal careers at the point of the youthful offender serving his initial sentence," he said. "We have recognized that this is the biggest pay-off area. If we can stop them at that point we can accomplish something."

Bound's "campaign of revelation" has had some modest success.

The legislature has given him some of the tools needed to make major changes — the committed youthful offender act, for example, and an incentive wage program to help break up inmate rackets by paying inmates up to $1 per day for their labor.

Two years ago the legislature appropriated $4.2 million to build a modern prison at Morganton. At the same time, two identical prisons sought for the Piedmont and Eastern sections were turned down.

This year Bounds is asking for an appropriation of $15.2 million to build three more prisons like the one authorized for Morganton.

The money was not recommended by the Advisory Budget Commission, and it is unlikely that the legislature will appropriate it.

The new prison design is unusual in that every inmate is housed in his own cell, with a key to lock himself away from his fellow inmates.

Bounds insists that he can not control crime against inmates until more single-cell prisons are built. But additional units likely are at least two to four years away.

Bounds also is asking from the current legislature $6.7 million for salary increases, additional staff and expanded program.

The Advisory Budget Commission recommended $3.7 million, and the legislature is not likely to veer from that recommendation.

The budget commission recommendation will not appreciably change the prison guard's traditional position as low man on the totem-pole of state salary schedules.

It does not provide for the establishment of research program that Bounds considers essential.

The recommended appropriation will give Bounds about one-third of the total number of new professional personnel he sought for health services, correction and rehabilitation.

But it will give him all of the purely custodial positions he asked for — though many of them will remain vacant for lack of qualified applicants willing to work at the salary.

At the moment it appears likely that Bounds and his staff will go on doing for the next two or four years essentially what they have been doing for the past three years.

That is, they will do what they can with what they have.

Prisons Have Money Woes

By MARION ELLIS
Observer Staff Writer

One-fourth of North Carolina's prison guards found new jobs last year, primarily because of the extremely low pay for doing a tough job.

Guard resignations in 1968 totaled 334, and the rate of turnover is getting worse, Department of Correction Commissioner Lee Bounds says.

"Lieutenants can resign from our service and receive higher pay as patrolmen on the police forces of Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro or Winston-Salem," Bounds said.

"The salary range for patrolmen in Charlotte exceeds that for our captains, who are superintendents of our smaller prisons and who are frequently in charge of our major prisons."

Top pay for women's prison matrons is now $440 per month. Male guards receive a top of $463 per month; a sergeant, $534; a lieutenant, $587; a captain, $677; and a major, $782.

The situation is critical and is getting worse not only because of the increased difficulty in finding guards to hire, but because of increased efficiency in the Correction Department's two other divisions — parole and probation.

Bounds maintains that "the growth in the probation and parole programs during the past 10 years has removed from the state prison system the less difficult to manage offenders; as an inevitable consequence, the more difficult to manage inmates have steadily increased in proportion."

The Department of Corrections is seeking $62.1 million from this legislature for the next two years — an $18.2 million increase from funds allotted by the 1967 legislature.

But every other department is asking for whopping amounts of new money, $600 million more, and the prisons are unlikely to get all they ask.

Three new prisons are sought, and money to remodel old ones, and salary increases that average more than $100 a month for prison guards and other employes.

More probation and parole officers are badly needed, along with increased wages for them.

The average caseload per probation officer is now 117 with a total of 20,786 probationers now under supervision; and the number of additional cases being piled on North Carolina's 172 probation officers is growing rapidly.

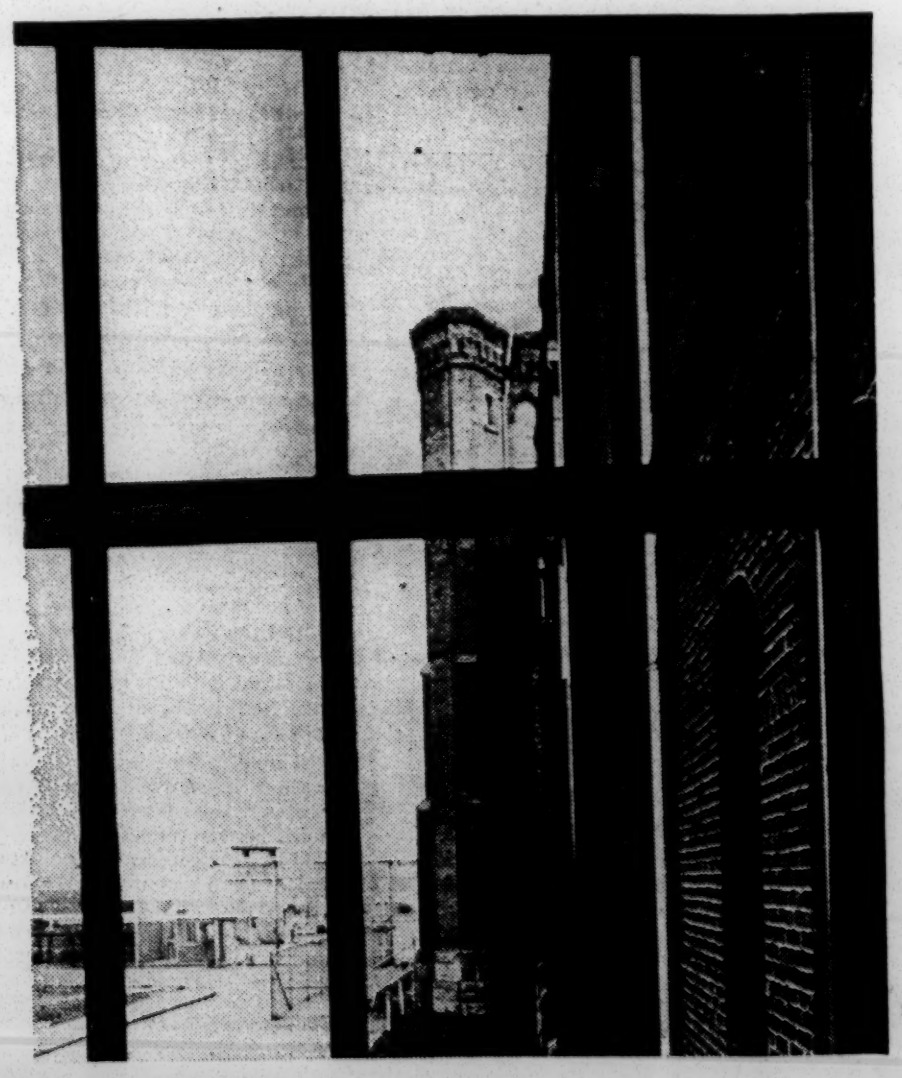
Prisoners who are released on parole or conditional release now number nearly 4,000. There are 54 active parole officers in the state, an average caseload of 73 per officer. The national average is 50.

Salaries for both probation and parole officers average less than $7,500 per year, and the legislature has been asked to raise their salaries also.

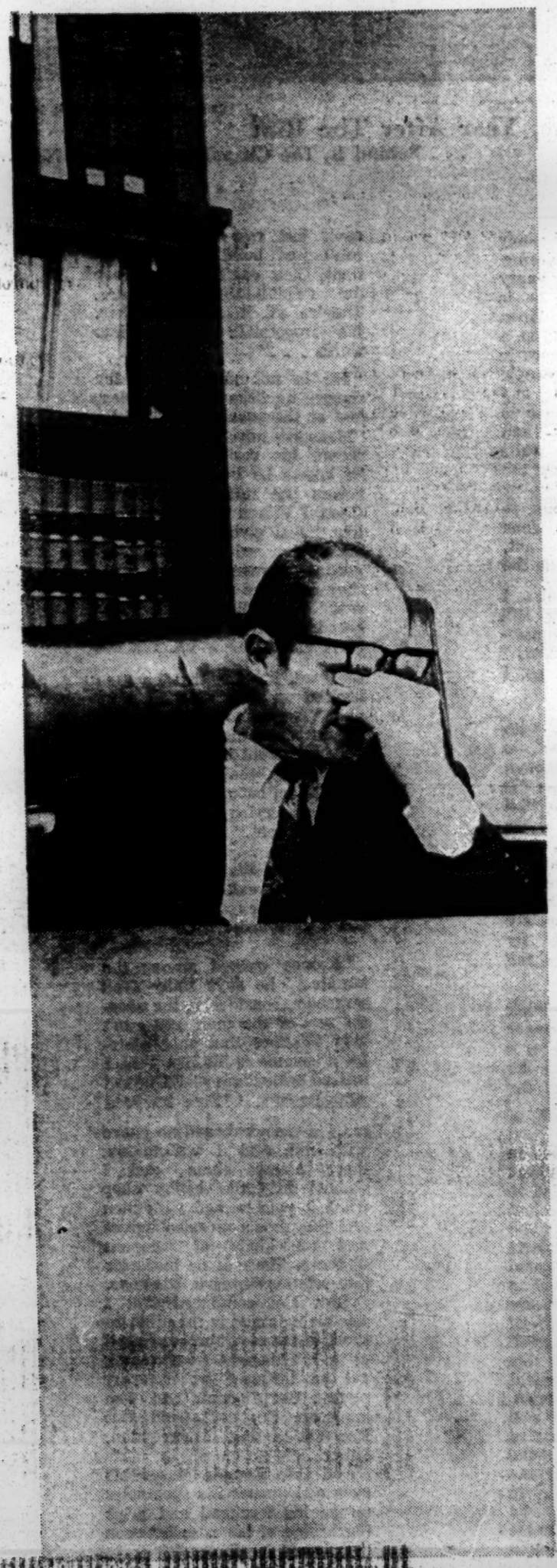
And there are other requests that don't seem to be attracting much attention.

"Basic research is needed to determine the causes of crime," Bounds says. "We need to know more about what makes men criminals in order to be more rational in our efforts to reform or rehabilitate them."

To make an admittedly small beginning toward this, he has asked for $67,729 for research for the next two years.



Vernon Lee Bounds, director of N.C. prisons, has been charged with murder. And there's the man himself, sitting in the big leather chair down there at the end of the long table-desk in his



green-walled and carpeted office (green green green, everything in the N.C. prison system looks like a bus station), an unexpectedly reedy little man to be in complete control of so gutsy a crew as all 18,000 prison inmates of the Sovereign State of North Carolina.

V. Lee Bounds has pushed his owlish black-rimmed spectacles up on his forehead and his eyelids have clicked shut and he is holding the bridge of his nose between thumb and forefinger, as though his nose were a rare specimen of something. This is a characteristic pose for Lee Bounds. It makes him appear to be on the edge of death in an agony of either exhaustion or grief, like a rather spiffy stockbroker caught playing bear in a bull market and trying to decide whether to jump out the window.

Sometimes, that's exactly the way Lee Bounds feels.

After the inmate deaths and injuries in the Central Prison riot a year ago, some North Carolina convicts charged him with murder (they could have achieved a nicely ironic touch, considering their position in society, by accusing him of more subtly technical offenses, such as six counts of being an accessory to voluntary manslaughter and 101 counts of conspiracy to assault with a deadly weapon). Since the riot, Bounds' relationship with a great many convicts has not been what you might call peachy.

Inside North Carolina's concrete and barbed wire, quite aside from the deep chill between him and many inmates, Lee Bounds has what amounts in many respects to medieval physical facilities with which to "rehabilitate" mid-twentieth century criminals; and though his guidance has moved a lot of employees of the Department of Corrections to change their attitudes toward prison and prisoners, some of them persist in approaching their work with what can only be called Neanderthal thinking.

After all, it is very hard to scoff at an intelligent young Central Prison inmate who points out quite reasonably, and without rancor, "One thing we need is a little kindness. Instead of 'shut up' and 'stand up,' an officer should say, 'Hey, fella, stand up for count.' Kindness doesn't cost one thin dime." That same inmate also remarked, "This prison system doesn't need an expose right now. They're honestly trying to do something about it."

Outside the concrete and barbed wire, Lee Bounds has the Moat Syndrome to contend with. The Moat Syndrome is society's general tendency to consider a guilty verdict the final solution to crime, and to view prisons as a sort of sociological septic tank — on the other side of the castle moat — for the safe and legal disposal of "mad dog" thieves and killers.

It is a revealing phenomenon of the Moat Syndrome that until prison medical, psychological and dental positions were placed under the aegis of the Department of Health, it was hard to find a doctor who would go to work in a prison: Working directly for the Department of Corrections was apparently considered not respectable by many prestige-minded doctors and dentists, whereas working for the Health Department on assignment in the prison system was something else again.

No wonder Lee Bounds sits there clutching his nose, the very personification of "it takes a worried man to sing a worried song." A prison director's lot is bloody miserable. If the right one don't get you then the left one will, and in between you have to try to persuade what may or may not be a predominantly moat-minded legislature to give you something more than just enough money to keep the locks locked.

Of course, Lee Bounds asked for it. He bit it off at the root with his eyes wide open.

He is a Virginian, born the son of a sometime carpenter in 1918 at the height of the national influenza epidemic, which killed his mother two weeks after his birth. He was her third child, and she was his father's second wife. Father Bounds married twice more, once to the wife of his late brother, young Lee's uncle, which made Lee's aunt his stepmother and his first cousin his half brother.

The family floated around the Maryland-Delaware peninsula and when he was in high school Lee Bounds prophetically came close to going to prison himself: He got mad and threw a teacher downstairs.

But he didn't go to prison. He joined the Navy in the late 1930s. The Bounds family had no money for college educations, and Lee Bounds hoped to go from the ranks to Annapolis. But that didn't work out, and it was not until World War II came along that Bounds became an officer.

In 1945 he was discharged from the Navy, and by 1949 he had a bachelor's degree and a law degree from the University of Virginia. In law school, he says, criminal law was the most interesting course "because it dealt with human beings and human proibems."

He spent the summer of 1949 at the Institute of Government in Chapel Hill, and that summer the commander of a North Carolina prison camp was charged with assault for handcuffing a prisoner to the bars (he was convicted before then Superior Court Judge Susie Sharp). Though prison regulations allowed such action by a prison officer, the law did not.

Bounds spent the next academic year teaching at the University of Chicago Law School, and while he was there the head of the women's prison in Framingham, Mass., was charged with allowing her inmates too many liberties; again, it appeared, the problem was a discrepancy between prison regulations and public laws.

Bounds returned to the Institute of Government in the summer of 1950, and spent three months writing a book he has since regretted. He was convinced that the only problem in prisons was to reconcile laws and regulations: that is, to specify by statute what a prison staff could and could not do. The book was designed to provide this reconciliation, but though it may have been a useful guideline 19 years ago, it is useless now.

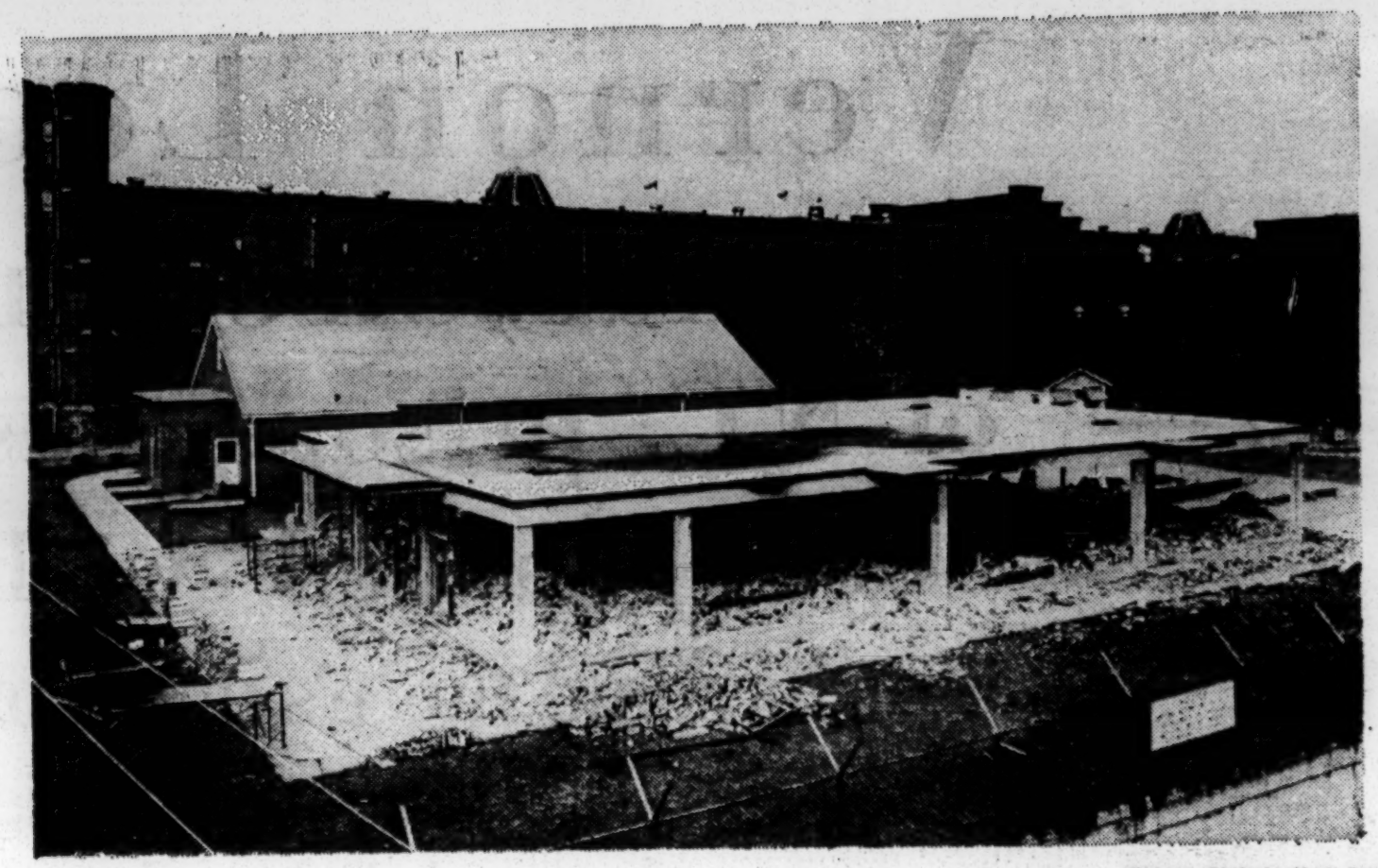
"I have since tried to get hold of every copy of that book I can find and destroy it."

Of course, law-regulation wasn't the problem at all. The problem was something else entirely, very hard to put your finger on and extremely complex. Bounds spent the next academic year teaching at the University of Pennsylvania Law School, blissfully ignorant of the basic folly of his book, but he returned to the Institute of Government in the fall of 1951, this time to stay.

North Carolina convicts rioted in 1952, and gradually Lee Bounds became the Institute's prison specialist. When Prison Department directors Walter Anderson, Col. W. F. Bailey and George Randall came to the Institute for help in solving their penological problems, they were put in

Continued

A Man Called 'Jesus' Is Unsafe



Observer Photo by Hank Daniel

Burned-out Clothes House, Year After The Riot
. . . Behind It, The Chapel, Rarely Used Now

Continued.

touch with Lee Bounds. After a while, they began to simply stay in touch with Lee Bounds all the time.

During the next dozen years, Bounds became known in North Carolina as the shadow brain behind the political brawn in the Prison Department—back then, the prisons directorship tasted more of plum than of profession. It is, for example, a popular contention in some N.C. circles that George Randall, Bounds' predecessor and the man who is credited with making North Carolina's prisons among the most "advanced" in the nation, actually didn't know a prison from a peapod when he resigned to become director of prisons in Oregon.

Bounds denies this. "We worked as a team, always," he says. "Some of the ideas were mine, some were Walter's or Col. Bailey's or George's. I just figured how best to put them into effect. I traveled with them all over the state, to Washington, to other prisons. We worked out the work release program together, and I was never the 'brains.' They never were front men who took the credit for my ideas."

What Bounds was, however, was the thinker, the lawyer, the academician, the intellectual specialist who had time to mull and ponder and took things up in books and work things out according to law without having to bother with hourly nuisances like incompetents and incorrigibles and bunches of jangling keys. In the bookshelf beside his desk now are volumes such as "Wharton's Criminal Law," "Law, Liberty and Psychiatry," "The Law of Criminal Correction," "Brief Against Death" and "Black's Law Dictionary."

"I wish I could have a Lee Bounds now," he says wistfully. "But I can't. I am Lee Bounds."

He admits that even up until he took office as director of prisons three years ago, "I still thought of prisons intellectually — if you had a problem, you could go to a law book and look it up. For instance, I took a lot of dangerous prisoners off lockup because I didn't think it was right. I said, I'm not going to have this kind of thing in 'my system.' I thought I could eliminate the problem of prisons just by saying so."

And then his voice becomes sombre:

"But when you get a call in the middle of the night and you go over to the prison hospital and watch the doctor trying to repair the wounds, and you hear the groans, and then the doctor comes out and says, 'He'll die,' then you realize that you can't just say 'It will be so.' "

Lee Bounds is badly hung up on prisons. He cannot let go of them. He lives within sight and sound of Central Prison, and he takes prisons home with him at night. He has a hotline to the Central Prison switchboard beside his bed. He and his second wife, whom he married after he became director, took their honeymoon at a convention of correction officials in Atlanta, and have never gone on any other trip together except one weekend, when they drove up to Charlottesville so he could show his bride the University of Virginia.

He disclaims involvement with politics; in fact, in some respects he seems almost naive about politics, though probably he is not actually as naive as he sometimes lets himself appear. Nevertheless, he has been subjected to both the baldest and most graceless and the subtlest and most insidious forms of political pressure, and where most politically oriented public officials would retaliate

to such treatment by canny calculating and maneuvering, Lee Bounds reacts with angry dismay so intense that he is almost moved to tears. When provoked, he does not drop a deceptively corrosive word in an appropriately vulnerable ear; he gets in his car and drives out of Raleigh alone to let his rage boil off — and maybe visits a prison while he's out there, "to justify the mileage."

"The only way I'm going to get out of this office is when Governor Scott throws me out, and then I'll just go and do the same thing somewhere else. I left a tenure job in Chapel Hill to do this — resigned completely, no strings attached. Yes, I am hung up. I can't let go. I can't get out."

His fixation, which is both emotional and intellectual, is partly the result of a problem peculiar to modern prisons: "If a man is going to be convicted of a crime and stripped of his liberty by society's law, then we must enable him to live in an environment where he can depend on the law to protect him — not in a lawless society where he survives only by breaking the law, where the law is fear.

"I know how people think when a work release prisoner goes home and finds his wife with someone else, and he works her over, or works the other man over, or both of them. People say that 'mad dogs' are being turned loose on the streets. Society thinks that when a conviction is handed in and the convicted defendant goes off to prison, that's the end of the problem. But it isn't the end of the problem. Beyond the prison gates you're dealing with particular people, and we get the people whom all of society's agencies have dealt with and failed with — the welfare agencies, the medical agencies, the mental agencies, all the social assistance and improvement agencies, they've all had a hand at these people, and they've failed. That's one reason these people are in prison.

"But you can't do any one thing and get anywhere. You can't just raise salaries. You can't just build more institutions. You can't just improve the rehabilitation processes. They're all involved together. It's impossible to put into words . . ."

He is not unaware of the danger he risks in his position, and of the possibility of death. "Measures have been taken" to secure his residence, because he knows he has inmates just across the railroad tracks in Central Prison who say things like, "Just give me three days out there, and that's all, I'm gonna get revenge and then they can have me back for the rest of my life"; and, "I've hated so much in here that I can't eat. I throw up. It's not the food, it's just that I get so knotted up with hate . . . "; and, "It gets so hot in Central Prison in summer that I've lain here and slept buck naked and still can't breathe. I've seen guys taken out of here screaming and crying, 'bugged out' from the heat."

He knows that inmates contemptuously call him "Jesus," and that they have charged him with murder.

"I once walked among the inmates," he says sadly (and somehow, considering the earnest zeal of the man, you can't help thinking that that statement sounds a bit like "Oh I walked with them and I talked with them"). "Five hundred men in the yard, and no guard with me, and I walked out there among them, and I walked into the hobby shop when it was packed with men and they had concealed knives and all kinds of weapons in there. There is no basis for that relationship now. It's gone.

"But I'm convinced that I was right in giving the order to shoot in the riot. I'm convinced of it. If I thought I was wrong I'd be tortured by it every night. . .But I can't run. I'm hung up. I'm not afraid, but I'm not a big brave man, either. . ."

And Lee Bounds closes his eyes and pushes his spectacles up on his forehead and grips the bridge of his nose between thumb and forefinger.

June 2, 1967

Mr. David Dammann
Training Center Director
National Urban League, Inc.
78 Marietta Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Dave:

Your letter of May 19th announcing the Advisory Committee Meeting of May 24th reached my office after I had left town. I did not return until June 1st, and so was unable to attend.

I know that you consider my criticisms of the VISTA Program to be captious, at best, so I am in the process of preparing a relatively well-reasoned statement of my views on VISTA Training and VISTA services which I hope will be less negative than my oral observations invariably seem to be.

I would, however, suggest that, between cycles, you reconsider the makeup of your Advisory Committee and attempt to include a few people who are not representatives of large governmental or other institutions. While this might not have a profound effect on policy, it would at least provide a counterweight to the heavily agency-oriented view that currently prevails.

Please accept my personal apologies for the incident at Melsh's a few weeks ago. I hope you will attribute it not to personal rancor or insensivity to your problems, but rather to the evils of drink.

Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

William J. Farmar

WJF/vmb

AMERICAN TEAMWORK WORKS

National Urban League, Inc.

Southern Regional Office
78 MARIETTA STREET, N.W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303 • AREA CODE 404 – 688-8778

CLARENCE D. COLEMAN, *Director*

President
LINDSLEY F. KIMBALL
Senior Vice-President
RAMON S. SCRUGGS
Vice-Presidents
JOHN H. JOHNSON
LOUIS E. MARTIN
MARTIN E. SEGAL
Secretary
ERSA H. POSTON
Treasurer
IVAN C. MCLEOD
Assistant Treasurer
LESLIE N. SHAW
Executive Director
WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.
Deputy Executive Director
MAHLON T. PURYEAR
Honorary Trustees
WILLIAM H. BALDWIN
ROBERT W. DOWLING
LLOYD K. GARRISON
THEODORE W. KHEEL
HENRY STEEGER
Board of Trustees
Morris B. Abram
Mrs. Max Ascoli
Joseph M. Baird
Mrs. Haley Bell
Eugene H. Buder
Walker Cisler
Kenneth W. Clement
John S. Hayes
Sophia Y. Jacobs
Martin D. Jenkins
John H. Johnson
Lindsley F. Kimball
Mrs. Arthur B. Krim
Robert Lazarus, Jr.
John G. Lewis, Jr.
Henry A. Loeb
Lawrence W. Lowman
Brian G. Manion
Louis E. Martin
Mrs. O. Clay Maxwell, Sr.
Ivan C. McLeod
Mrs. Leo M. Mervis
G. William Miller
Joseph J. Morrow
Edward C. Myers
James F. Oates, Jr.
Everett P. O'Neal
Peter Ottley
Henry G. Parks, Jr.
Ersa H. Poston
Samuel D. Proctor
Hobson R. Reynolds
Henry J. Richardson, Jr.
Ramon S. Scruggs
Martin E. Segal
Leslie N. Shaw
Louis Simon
Mrs. Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
William J. Trent, jr.
Leonard Woodcock
Frank H. Wyman
Clayton R. Yates
Dwight R. Zook

E. K. JONES VISTA TRAINING CENTER

May 19, 1967

Mr. William Farmar, Assistant Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Farmar:

The next meeting of the Advisory Committee of the E. K. Jones VISTA Training Center is scheduled for Wednesday, May 24, at 9:00 a.m., to be held in the conference room of the National Urban League on the fourth floor at 78 Marietta Street.

We certainly hope you will be able to be with us. We will be making our final review and evaluation of the Cycle IV Training Program, with a view toward determining possible improvements for future training cycles, and your observations and suggestions will be needed.

Looking forward to seeing you Wednesday morning, I am

Yours sincerely,

E. K. JONES VISTA TRAINING CENTER

David A. Dammann

David A. Dammann
Training Center Director

DAD:jc

Mississippi Council On Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi

September 15, 1967

The Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr., Meridian, President
The Rev. Henry Clay, Jr., Laurel, Vice-President
The Rev. N. Machesky, Greenwood, Vice-President
Mr. John B. Pettus, Handsboro, Vice-President
Mrs. W. I. Schutt, Jackson, Secretary and Treasurer
Glennis E. Barnes, Assistant Director
Kenneth L. Dean, Executive Director

Telephone: 948-0878
948-0879

Mr. John Boone
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Boone:

It was good to have the chance to talk with you at Gatlinburg. I always appreciate your contribution in a discussion.

This morning, I talked with Martin Fraley, who is the Governor's man in charge of Parchman Penitentiary. I spoke to him of your interest in visiting Parchman. He said that he would have to know more about your interest and talk with you directly before he could decide on whether or not you could make a visit there. As is always the case, he boasted a bit about Parchman. He spoke of the drop in the crime rate in Mississippi, and pointed out that 15 years ago the State had 2,500 inmates at Parchman, and that today, they only have a few over 1,600 inmates. He describes Parchman as the most liberal penal system in the country.

Let me remind you again that Mr. Fraley thinks very highly of Vernon Jordan, so it would be wise to have Vernon make the initial recommendation for you. I should also point out that it is not yet definite as to whether Mr. Fraley will continue as Director of the Board of Paroles under the new Governor. This could be good or bad. I just don't know.

If there is any other way in which I can be helpful, do let me know.

Yours,

Ken

Ken Dean

KLD:kce

When People Care Good Things Happen.

~~SRC staff members have already interviewed inmates in Arkansas & Tennessee and are anxious to conduct similar interviews in Mississippi. They are interested mainly in assessing the inmate's perception of his situation in life and in the institution as well as the manner & degree to which the processes involved in the adminstration of Criminal Justice differentiate among ethnic groups & socio-economic levels.~~

We want to collect data on 100 cases from available records & Interviews with 100 inmates to study their attitudes toward Parahuman's liberal rules.

Mrs. Colette Dusthimer
Municipal Court, General Division
165 Decatur Street, S.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

JULIAN BOND
Representative, District 136
162 Eurahlee Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

COMMITTEES

EDUCATION
Transportation
INSURANCE
Surety & Title
STATE INSTITUTIONS & PROPERTY

The House of Representatives

Atlanta, Georgia

October 25, 1967

Mr. W. R. Wofford
Building Inspector
City Hall
68 Mitchell Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Wofford:

I wonder if you could give me some idea of the number of inspectors who cover the area of Atlanta known as NASH - BANS. This is the area surrounded by Bankhead Highway, Hunter Street, Ashby Street and Northside Drive.

Additionally, have you any suggestions for improving their effeciency? I hear some complaints from constituents living in this area, and would be happy to work with your office in rectifying any difficulties you may have.

Sincerely,

Julian Bond

JB:jc

4 of 6
Bakerstown Rd. S.W.

JULIAN BOND
Representative, District 136
162 Eurahlee Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

COMMITTEES

EDUCATION
Transportation
INSURANCE
Surety & Title
STATE INSTITUTIONS & PROPERTY

The House of Representatives

Atlanta, Georgia

October 25, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone
SRC
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Boone:

Didn't you ask me for this information? I'll let you know what the reply is.

Sincerely,

Julian Bond

Julian Bond

4261 Bakersferry Road, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30311
October 30, 1967

Mrs. Colette Dusthimer
Municipal Court, General Division
165 Decatur Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Dusthimer:

Thank you for your consideration of a suspended sentence relative to the property of our mother, Mrs. Mattie Boone, at 235 Sciple Terrace, N. W. She needs all she can possibly get in order to finish the work that is ordered by the court. While the property is rented, it produces only $48.00 a month. Monthly mortgage payments amount to more than $48.00, to be exact $51.00 per month to the Georgia Savings Bank. Furthermore, the tenants are relatives and they are unable to pay regularly.

Our mother is diabetic and has a heart condition and we appreciate it that we will be able to take this load off of her shoulder. We are doing our best to finish this work within the prescribed time.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone

Rev. J. E. Boone

JOB;JEB/vmb

4261 Bakersferry Road, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30311
November 30, 1967

Mrs. Colette Dusthimer
Municipal Court, General Division
165 Decatur Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Dusthimer:

Thank you for extending the time that we have to finish our mother's house at 235 Sciple Terrace, N. W. Previous financial difficulties held us up. This time, however, it was necessary for us to request the two weeks extension because we encountered bad weather which prevented us from working on the outside.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone

Rev. J. E. Boone

JOB:JEB/vmb

JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION

A Quarterly Review of the Problems
Incident to the Education of Negroes

Bureau of Educational Research
Howard University
Washington 1, D. C.

January 23, 1968

Dear Sirs:

This is to acknowledge with thanks copy of "Black Youth in a Southern Metropolis."

Very truly yours,

Walter G. Daniel to

Walter G. Daniel

Editor

COPY

INDIANA BOYS' SCHOOL
Plainfield, Indiana

July 13, 1966

JUL 18 1966
CLASSIFICATION - PAROLE DEPARTM
UNITED STATES PENITENT

Doctor Chester Chiles
Associate Professor
Department of Corrections and Criminology
Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Indiana

Dear Doctor Chiles:

Under separate cover, we are sending you two sample case histories. In each case, you will find an Admission Summary, and a Pre-Parole Summary from which we have removed all identifying data.

In each instance, the summaries have been re-typed, but in general, the materials resemble very closely the documents in the files of our School.

In connection with one of these case histories, you will find a psychological evaluation which is rather detailed. Concerning both cases there is a sheet marked "Additional information," which relates in brief what happened to each boy.

We trust this information will be of value to you.

Very truly yours,

Robert P. Heyne, Superintendent

Paul Corrie, Director
Social Service Department

RB/ms
cc: Mr. John O. Boone, Chief
Classification - Parole
United States Penitentiary
Terre Haute, Indiana

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This particular boy wanted to return once more to his mother's home. He was given a Parole and Discharge with the understanding that he could return to her home.

The family was contacted, but the letter sent them was returned, marked "unclaimed." A Parole officer checked the house, and found it empty. The family had sold their furniture and left the community.

The Division of Parole was contacted, and they were requested to find a work placement for the boy.

Later, a placement plan was received, and the boy was placed in a residence hall, the dormitory of an agency in a city in western Indiana.

Employment was secured for the boy in a car wash. The superintendent of the Mission where the boy lived said he would be available at all times for counselling.

He was released on parole and after about a year, he was granted a final discharge. He had made an excellent adjustment under parole supervision.

PRE-PAROLE SUMMARY AND PLACEMENT INVESTIGATION REQUEST

Name:_____ File No._____ Board: _____

Proposed Placement:_____, (relationship)

(Address).

Alternate Placement: None.

He was returned to our School on (date) and was ordered held one year by the Parole Board. The boy knows that in the past his problems centered around his home and up until this month he was convinced he would have to find another place to live. From the time he was returned until the end of (month) he never heard a word from home.

At that time, he became eligible for a Temporary Absence, and to his surprise his mother sent for him. The TA seemed to be very satisfying and he says that he was well received.

He has been one of our best boys. He worked in the Orchard, where he did very good work, and was trusted by his supervisor. His cottage reports were good also. In the recent past, he has worked as a messenger in one of the offices.

_____, Counselor.
_____, Date.

RETURN SUMMARY

Name:
Date of Birth:
Place of Birth:
Race:
Religion:
Occupation: None
Social Security No. unknown.

File No.
Charge: Delinquency
Date Received:
Guardian:

The subject (name) was returned to Indiana Boys' School on (date) on Warrant number -------. He was charged with remaining away from home overnight without permission of his parents.

There was also a suspicion of his being under the unfluence of alcohol.

According to the report he was away from home without permission on (date). A violation report was filed and the Parole officer was instructed to reprimand the boy.

On (date) the mother reported that he had been away from home for four days and four nights. The statement of the boy shows that he returned home and could not get in the house, so the following evening, he returned and shut off the fuel oil at the tank. This of course shows a conflict between the boy and his parents.

The subject says his mother caused him to be returned to I.B.S. He says that he did not always get along well with his step-father

_____,Counselor

Date.

ADMISSION SUMMARY

Name:
Date of Birth:
Place of Birth:
Race:
Religion:
Occupation: None
Social Security No.: Unknown

File No.:
Charge: Delinquency
Date Received:
Guardian:
Address

I. LEGAL HISTORY:
There is no previous legal history concerning the subject.

II. PRESENT OFFENSE:
The subject (name) was committed to Indiana Boys' School by the _____ County Juvenile Court for stealing a 1960 Chevrolet, and damaging it in the amount of $1,000.00. He had previously been suspended from school in (date) and was placed on unofficial probation due to this. He had also been truant several times.

The record shows that he was incorrigible, ungovernable, and disobedient at school and at home. He had also stolen several articles from a store where he wasemployed. These were deducted from his pay and he was fired.

III. WARD'S STATEMENT:
The boy indicates that he acted as he did, largely because he and his mother were at odds.

IV. ACCOMPLICES:
None.

V. SOCIAL HISTORY:
Mother: The mother, (name), age, is a housewife. She received an 8th grade education. She married Mr. (Name) and divorced him in 1951 followed by marriage to (name) in 1953. Her religious preference is Baptist; it is believed she attends irregularly. The record indicates she had ordered the boy out of the home a few weeks before he was committed. The boy tells of a rather poor relationship with his mother, as he felt she nagged at him over minor things.

Father: (Name), age, was divorced from the mother in 1951. His whereabouts are unknown.

Step-father: (Name), age, is employed as a steel worker at _____. He has had periods of unemployment with this company and has driven a cab during those times. It is believed he completed high school. He does not have any church affiliation. The boy states he enjoyed a good relationship with his step-father.

Siblings: Mrs. _____, age, lives in (state); a sister, _____, age; and a brother _____, age.

Family's Economic Status:
From all indications the family lives on a rather limited budget. Furthermore, due to frequent lay-offs, the family's finances have varied considerably.

Home environment:
The family lives in a one story, frame house, which consists of three bedrooms, a living room, and kitchen. The home is located in a lower middle class area.

School History: He last attended 9th grade classes in (school), but dropped out at the age of 16.

Vocational History:
The boy has worked in a drive-in, has had paper routes, worked at an ice cream stand, mowed lawns, worked in a garage as a helper, and spent a summer working on a farm in a southern state with a relative, and has been a stock-boy in a grocery store.

Medical Data:
Height: medium height
Weight: about 170 pounds
Eyes: Brown
Skin coloring: Fair

Scars: None
Glasses: None
Deformities: None
Tattoos: None
General Health: Good

Summary and Recommendations:
(Name) is a well built boy. He is distrubed over the fact that he cannot get along at home and blames his mother for it. The boy is still immature, thinking only of himself and his own desires. The writer has noted that at times he does disturb easily.

The boy wouldlike to work in the orchard. This should prove to be a good vocation for him.

_____, Counselor
date

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This particular boy was placed in a home supported by several different religious denominations, and agencies. He enrolled in college, and has been doing very well since. Furthermore, he has been discharged from our school.

Pre-Parole Summary and Placement Investigation Request

Name: File No. Board:

Proposed placement: Subject will need a foster home. There are no interested relatives. He is hoping to enter college next semester, and has (sum of money) in these banks _____, in (city). The boy's financial guardian is _____who has offices in (city).

He would have to grant permission to have any funds withdrawn, for these funds were stipulated for the boy's education or for emergency use. The boy will need possibly, not only a place to live, but some kind of employment for a period of time. It might be some time before hecould enroll in school.

Alternate lead: None

He was returned to our school on (date). Heuwas ordered held one year by the Parole Board.

He has been living in Cottage # _____. He has made an acceptable adjustment. He has not committed any major offenses.

He is in good physical condition. There are no outstanding health or medical problems.

_____Counselor
date

RETURN CLASSIFICATION SUMMARY

Name:
Date of Birth:
Place of Birth:
Race:
Religion:
Occupation: None
Social Security No.: none

File No.:
Charge: Delinquency
Admitted: Paroled:
Returned:
Guardian:

The subject (name) was returned to IBS, on (date), as a parole violator, on Warrant Number . He was charged with the following violations: leaving the county and state without permission; suspicion of larceny; auto theft; driving without an operator's license, and violation of the Dyer Act.

The first Parole Violation Report, dated _____, said that the boy was suspected of auto theft, driving without a license, and violation of the Dyer act.

A supplementary report, from authorities in (another state), indicates that he was arrested by a state police officer, because of his erratic driving. He had no license, no proof of ownership, and so he was taken to jail at _____, and booked on those charges.

He was contacted by agents of the F.B.I. regarding interstate theft of an auto: they said they would drop charges if he was returned to our school as a parole violator.

In the same manner, the arresting state police officer said he would drop charges of operating a car without a license.

The subject left his home on (date). His aunt and uncle, with whom he had been living, found their 1960 Volkswagen missing, and that an amount of money (between $150 and $200) had been taken.

On _____ authorities in another state informed authorities that the boy was in jail in that city. When arrested, he had $99.52 in cash. The car he had been driving, and the cash were impounded. Because of these offenses, he was returned as a parole violator.

He lived with his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. (name). Their address is _____. From all indications, this home will not be available to _____ again.

When he returned to their home, he made what seemed to be a remarkable adjustment untilthe incidents described earlier occurred. He attended school and was doing well there. In fact, he was placed on an honor roll there. However, his aunt and uncle stated the least bit of lack of cooperation would cause his removal from their home.

He seems to have a fairly good attitude toward our program.

_____ Counselor
date

INDIANA BOYS' SCHOOL
Admission Summary

Name:
Date of Birth:
Place of birth:
Race:
Religion:
Occupation: None
Social Security Number:

File No.:
Charge: Delinquency
Date Received:
Age at admission:
Committed from:
Judge:
Guardian's Name:

I. LEGAL HISTORY: No previous legal history.

II. PRESENT OFFENSE: (Name of the subject) was committed to Indiana Boys' school by the (committing county) Juvenile Court on charges of delinquency described as being disobedient and beyond the control of his guardian, and for vehicle thefts.

On at least two occasions he stole automobiles. Once he stole a car just to "ride around", and the second time he stole a car which he planned to drive to another state.

III. WARD'S STATEMENT: The subject says he stole the cars, because he liked to drive. He says that he was unhappy at home, and wanted to "get away from it all".

IV. ACCOMPLICES: None

V. SOCIAL HISTORY:
Mother: The mother is deceased. She was born in a southern state, but was reared in northern Indiana. She was reared in a deprived socio-economic setting. She was graduated from high school, and was the valedictorian of her class.

She had several years of college training and intended to be a teacher, but terminated her schooling to marry the boy's father. She was described as a vivacious, cheerful person with artistic talents, and a great interest in reading.

The Social History describes her relationships with her children as a permissive one. She apparently placed few demands on them, expecting little in return. She was apparently a poor housekeeper. This was a source of contention between her and her husband.

She once filed for divorce but she and her husband seemingly worked out their differences. However, a few days later, she was murdered by her husband.

Father: The father, born in the 1920's in the western part of the United States, is now a patient in a mental hospital. He graduated from high school and went to college for two years. He and his former wife were married in _____. They constantly argued, and these arguments were often violent.

He led an isolated, withdrawn life. He had few friends and did not enjoy social affairs. He enjoyed one thing, watching his goldfish. He was an extremely

compulsive person, and demanded perfection from his wife and children. He became quite angry when his son did not meet his expectations in regard to his performances in school.

In (date) he beat his wife to death with a board. He was found not guilty of murder by reason of insanity, and he was committed to a mental hospital.

Siblings: There are two other children, two sisters. One lives with an aunt in northern Indiana, and the other lives with relative in Wisconsin.

Family's Economic Status: The boy has lived in a number of homes in the recent past, so it is rather difficult to describe his status. His father, several years ago, placed some money in two bands, which were reserved for the boy's education.

Home environment: The subject has not had a stable home for several years. He has lived with several relatives and with several foster parents.

He ran away from these homes repeatedly. While in these homes, he was often described as aggressive, belligerent and defiant. On one occasion he had such a severe temper tantrum that his foster parents tied him to a bed in order to control him.

School History: Before the boy came here, he was enrolled in 9th grade classes, but read only on the 7th grade level.

Vocational Data: None

Medical Data: Height: Medium height
Weight: about 130 pounds
Eyes: Brown
Skin coloring: Fair

Scars: None
Glasses: wears glasses
Deformities: None
Tattoos: None
General Health: Good

Summary and Recommendations: The subject seems intent on alienating people. He considers himself rejected, and he seems bent on provoking more rejection. He considers such actions justified, for he feels no one has treated him fairly.

The boy does not seem willing to accept the fact that anyone is interested in him. He tries hard to act in a provocative, and aggressive fashion to prove his own lack of worth. He says that he trusts no one, and that no one will give him a chance so why should he try to adjust.

Because of his age, he probably will be attending school. If he does not go to school, he has no plans and does not seem to care.

_____ Counselor
date

PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Name:_____. C.A. 15.9. IQ.____ File NO._____.

The boy was referred by the Superintendent who had talked with the boy's cottage supervisors. The cottage parents felt that the boy was in need of some help, possibly of a psychiatric or psychological nature.

Test Battery: Bender, Machover and Sentence Completion.

Observations and Interpretations: The boy was very guarded but alert when he entered the room for testing and evaluation. He sat with an almost sullen and defiant, somewhat contemptuous look on his face but verbally cooperated farily well.

There are some very definite paranoid tendencies in his thinking; and when his background in regard to his parents is understood, this is not unusual. In general, his memory for recent and remote events was good. His flow of thought was coherent and logical.

He is aware of his present situation, and the implications. All in all, he displayed no symptoms that would warrant a diagnosis of a psychotic condition. He feels very strongly rejected. He wants very strongly to be on his own. This was interpreted not so much a desire for independence as it was wanting to escape the inter-personal relationships that characterized the family setting.

He is quite hostile toward people, again with reason. But for the most part, he controls this.

He is afraid of his own impulses. He is afraid to become emotionally involved with people... He is very unsure of his own identity. It is evident that his mother was a rather superficial and perhaps vacillating person who did not provide any strong figure with which to relate.

On the other hand, he has very mixed feelings about his pattern, and probably sees any masculine identity as a threat to himself or to others because of the act that he associates with his father, and therefore with all male figures. He has excessively and unusually unrealistic high standards. He frequently handles the conflicts that result from this just not trying.

Summation: The subject is a bright normal but disturbed boy who is presently without psychosis. He should be given an opportunity to take part in some type of individual psychotherapy but I am not at all enthusiastic about his profiting very much from it. He does not permit himself to feel very much for other people. On the other hand, when people get too close to him, he reacts by acting out in a retaliatory and obnoxious manner that destroys the relationships before it blooms.

It is hoped at least that the father may have achieved some insight into his own problems after a lengthy stay in mental hospital. If this is true, the boy would be less threatened there perhaps, than in a foster home. We can only check out the situation prior to his release.

_____, Psychologist.
_____, Date.

LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY
PUBLISHERS
34 BEACON STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02106

1837

LARNED G. BRADFORD
EDITOR IN CHIEF

26 July 1968

To Whom It May Concern

George McMillan of 5 Baltimore Place, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia, is compiling information concerning the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. This information is necessary for the book he is writing, a book Little, Brown and Company intends to publish in accordance with our contract with Mr. McMillan.

Important to the nature of this book will be a fully developed profile of the assassin. Any aid given Mr. McMillan in his research will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Mel Bradford

LGB/mmb

DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS
DIOCESE OF VIRGINIA • 110 WEST FRANKLIN STREET
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23220 • 703/643-8451

The Reverend J. Fletcher Lowe, Jr. • Executive Secretary

October 17, 1968

Mr. John Boone
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

On behalf of the Planning Committee for the conference on the Church and the Correctional System in Virginia, may I express our deep appreciation for your willingness to participate with us. I am attaching a working draft of the tentative schedule, to give you an idea of the overall format. We have finally decided on Wednesday, December 4th, here in Richmond at a place yet to be designated. Also, in conjunction with the conference you will note the last hour and a half will be involved in the Church's role. If you are able we will be grateful for your participation in that Round Table discussion. Also, at 10:00 o'clock in the evening there is a possibility of a telecast discussion on the Educational Television station here. These are additional possibilities which we would like to have you as a participant.

We are hoping to get the tapes made in the next few weeks and will endeavor to get them to you before the conference so that you and your friends can discuss them before hand. We will obviously need to do some editing as we would prefer to limit the tapes to 15 minutes with perhaps three or four inmates being taped. We are,also, planning on having some slides of prison life being projected while the tape is running.

Again our deep appreciation for your willingness to join with us in this endeavor.

Sincerely yours,

J. Fletcher Lowe, Jr.

J. Fletcher Lowe, Jr.

JFLJr:ji
Attachment

P.S. For your own information those working on this conference include the Rev'd George Ricketts, the Executive Director for Chaplain Services of the Churches in Virginia, the Rev'd George Williams, Associate Executive Director of the Virginia Council of Churches, Monsignor John McMann, Director of Catholic Social Services for the Diocese of Richmond, Mr. David DeBerry of the Methodist Conference of Virginia, Mr. Julian Pentecost of the Southern Baptist Convention in Virginia and the others representing the Churchwomen United, the Salvation Army, the Presbyterians, etc.

Working Draft
Tentative Schedule for
The Church and the Correction System
4 December 1968

9:30	Registration
10:00-10:15	Introductions
10:15-11:30	The Philosophy of Penology - Mr. Myril Alexander, Director (45 minutes talk) U.S. Bureau of Prisons (30 minutes written questions for discussion)
11:45-12:45	The Inmate Speaks Tapes from inmates in Virginia Prisons Reactions by: Mr. John Boone, Southern Regional Council and two former inmates.
1:00- 2:15	Lunch and Address by Mr. Otis Brown, Director,Department of Welfare and Institutions, State of Virginia "Where do we go from here in terms of Rehabilitation?"
2:30- 3:45	The Church's Role: A Round Table Discussion - The Rev'd George Ricketts, Moderator The Rev'd Heather The Rev'd James Jones, TAAP, Roanoke Mr. John Boone Mr. Myril Alexander
3:45- 4 -	Summary, further plans, Adjournment

DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS
DIOCESE OF VIRGINIA • 110 WEST FRANKLIN STREET
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23220 • 703/643-8451

November 27, 1968

Mr. John Boone
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

We are very grateful for your willingness to participate with us in our conference entitled, "The Church and the Correctional System: A Look Beyond the Fence." I will be presiding over the section which we have entitled, "The Inmate Speaks", during which time you and your friends will react to a series of short tapes which we have gathered from Virginia prisons. George Ricketts of the Chaplain Services of the Churches of Virginia has been gathering these tapes and depending upon their completion. You should receive them before you leave Atlanta. If this turns out to be in practical, then they will be here when you arrive for you to preview.

This brings up the question of your travel plans. I want to have the opportunity of meeting you by which ever means you are traveling. As the conference formerly begins at ten o'clock in the morning, I hope that you will arrive prior to that time. If you should be arriving the night before, please let me know and I shall arrange accomodations for you. In talking with the Rev. George Williams of the Virginia Council of Churches, I have been asked to see if you would be available to be part of a panel on a educational television program entitled, "Encounter", scheduled for that Wednesday night, December 4th, air time 10:00 p.m. This quite obviously would necessitate you remaining in Richmond over the night. The intent of this panel would be to review the days proceedings and any directions which come from it.

-continued-

I would appreciate hearing from you concerning your travel plans so that I can arrange to meet you as well as provide hospitality for you while you are here.

As our mutual friend Frank Adams would say, "Peace and Freedom."

Sincerely yours,

J. Fletcher Lowe, Jr.

J. Fletcher Lowe, Jr.

JFLJr:ji

P.S. The above arrangements is to include your friends also.

Additional Race Related Deaths in the United States

Sept., 1965 - June, 1966

These are cases involving violent death between the races in the South. The list is of course not complete; it is not restricted to cases involving civil rights. It is compiled from newspaper accounts, and in some instances, where cooperation could be obtained, reports from officials.

1965

Alvin Lamar Brown (N) 10/14/65.	Chattanooga, Tennessee. A Negro neighborhood youth corpsman was shot and killed by a white fellow worker. The young Negro was seated on bleachers the corpsmen were building near a high school, when the white youth walked up and opened fire with a .22 caliber pistol.
Willie Joe (last name not given in press accounts) (N) 10/6/65.	Hampton, South Carolina. An elderly Negro junk dealer was shot and killed apparently after an argument over money. The sheriff said the old man had been "a fixture in the town. He made his living by collecting and selling junk from a moveable cart." A white man was charged with the murder.
James Robert Smith (N) 11/9/65.	Nashville, Tennessee. The ten year old Negro was brutally beaten to death. A fifteen year old white youth was being held in the affair.
Joseph Robert McNair (N) 11/8/65.	Pelahatchie, Mississippi. Shot by a white constable who claimed the 30 year old McNair "came at him with an open pocketknife."
Willie B. Tucker (N) 12/12/65.	Liberty, South Carolina. A Brooklyn, New York, Negro was traveling through Liberty with his wife and family en route to Alabama. After a fruitless search for a place to spend the night, the man was taken to the police station, where officers made calls to help find a place. According to press accounts "When he (Tucker) was asked questions . . . he was shot by a policeman after a brief scuffle with officers."
Edward Culbreth (N) 12/7/65.	Hamburg, Arkansas. The fourteen year old Negro youth was shot while standing in front of a cafe on the main street of Portland. Two white brothers were held in the shooting. The county sheriff told reporters that as far as he could determine there was no provocation for the shooting."

1966

Samuel Younge, Jr. (N) 1/6/66.	Tuskegee, Alabama. The victim, a freshman at Tuskegee Institute and field worker for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, was shot to death . . . following a dispute at a service station.
Vernon Dahmer (N) 1/11/66.	Hattiesburg, Mississippi. A leader in Negro voter registration died of burns when his home and store were fire-bombed. Fourteen Ku Klux Klansmen were charged by the Federal government with violation of the victim's civil rights.

Some Race Related Deaths in the United States

(1955-1965)

These are cases involving violent death between the races in the South. The list is of course not complete; it is not restricted to cases involving civil rights. It is compiled from newspaper accounts, and in some instances, where cooperation could be obtained, reports from officials.

1965

Freddie Lee Thomas (N) 9-3-65	Near Greenwood, Miss. Body found on highway. Thomas' half brother claimed victim was slain to deter voter registration efforts. Coroner's inquest ruled hit-and-run accident. No arrests.
Thad Christian (N) 8-28-65	Near Anniston, Ala. Allegedly shot by white man while fishing. Suspect charged with murder in arrest warrant.
Perry Smau (N) 8-27-65	Greensboro, Ala. The 87-year-old victim had voiced opposition to demonstrations. He was beaten and tongue cut out. Civil Rights groups denied complicity. Two Negro suspects in custody, one indicted on murder charge. Victim was robbed of $26.
Arthur James Hill (N) 8-20-65	Villa Rica, Ga. Shot during argument with whites. One white suspect held for grand jury action on voluntary manslaughter charge.
Jonathan M. Daniels (W) 8-20-65	Hayneville, Ala. Episcopal seminarian slain after release from jail for civil rights demonstration. White man, member of prominent family, accused of shootings that killed Daniels and wounded a Catholic priest.
8-22-65	Suspect Tom L. Coleman, arraigned for murder and assault with intent to kill; jailed for 11 hours, released on bonds of $10,000 and $2,500. Grand jury brought indictment for manslaughter, and assault and battery. Defendant acquitted of manslaughter charge.
Johnny Queen (N) 8-8-65	Fayette, Miss. White off-duty constable named in the pistol slaying, which was not connected with any arrest.
Andrew Whatley Jr. (W) 7-29-65	Americus, Ga. Shot from passing car during racial disturbance. Two Negro men indicted by grand jury as murder suspects.
Robert Wilder (N) 7-18-65	Ruston, La. White policeman accused in pistol slaying. Coroner's jury ruled justifiable homicide.
Willie Brewster (N) 7-15-65	Anniston, Ala. Shot while driving home from work. Three white men indicted by grand jury on murder charges. Shooting climaxed a week of anti-Negro rallies by National States Rights Party. One of the men, Hubert Damon Strange, was convicted of second degree murder and given a ten (10) year prison sentence. All-white jury. The other two, Johnny Ira DeFries and Lewis Blevins, still face murder charges.
James Waymers (N) 7-10-65	Allendale, S. C. White man charged with murder in shotgun slaying. Area was scene of recent civil rights demonstrations. Accused acquitted Oct. 21, 1965, after entering a plea of self-defense.
O'Neal Moore (N) 6-2-65	Bogalusa, La. Victim was one of city's first two Negro deputy sheriffs and was shot by a white man while walking beat in Negro community. Suspect charged with murder, released on bail.
Frederick L. Humphrey (W) 3-26-65	Hattiesburg, Miss. Shot after the victim, a constable, stopped car of Negro suspect during racial unrest. Murder charge pending.
Mrs. Viola Gregg Liuzzo (W) 3-25-65	Shot on Hwy. 80 between Selma and Montgomery, Ala. Detroit housewife returning to Montgomery to transport civil rights marchers. Three klansmen charged with murder.
10-2-65	Collie Leroy Wilkins tried for murder. Jury hung. Mistrial declared.
10-19-65	In a second trial Wilkins acquitted. Charges still pending against other two suspects, William O. Eaton and Eugene Thomas. All three received 10 year sentences for conspiracy to violate Federal civil rights statute. Bond set at $10,000. The three will appeal. All-white jury.
Rev. James Reeb (W) 3-12-65	Selma, Ala. Four white men accused in bludgeon death of white civil rights sympathizer; three indicted on murder charges. Three defendants acquitted.
Jimmie Lee Jackson (N) 2-18-65	Marion, Ala. Slain by white state trooper as victim, according to witnesses, tried to shield his mother from beating during demonstration. No arrest. Grand jury cleared trooper, identified only by surname.

Ollie W. Shelby (N) 1-22-65	Jackson, Miss. White sheriff's deputy accused of shooting 18-year-old Negro in prison. Coroner's jury ruled justifiable homicide.
1964	
Frank Morris (N) 12-10-64	Ferriday, La. Died of burns suffered when his shoe repair shop was fired by arsonists in area of racial unrest. No arrests.
Frank Andrews (N) 11-28-64	Lisman, Ala. Choctaw County. Shot in back by white sheriff's deputy. County solicitor said victim was attacking another deputy. No arrests.
Charles Sammie Marrow, Jr. (N) 10-29-64	Chattanooga, Tenn. Shot in back by a white man reportedly "to protect an attractive white waitress in a downtown restaurant." Acquitted in criminal court.
Hubert Orsby (N) 9-9-64	Near Pickens, Miss. Body of 14-year-old youth found in Big Black River wearing CORE T-shirt. Coroner's jury ruled death by accidental drowning.
James Andrew Miller (N) 8-30-64	Jackson, Ga. Shot by white man during racial flare-up. Victim had been beaten by whites a few days prior to shooting. Coroner's jury ruled slaying a case of self-defense. Shooting suspect cleared.
Billy Wayne Wallace (W) 8-9-64	Dallas, Tex. Shot during racial row in city park. Two Negroes arrested. One indicted for murder with court action pending; the other suspect was no-billed by the grand jury on same charge.
Charles E. Moore (N) 7-12-64 **Henry Hezekiah Dee (N)**	Meadville, Miss., near Tullulah, La. Both bodies mutilated. Recovered from Mississippi River. Had been missing since May 2, 1964. Charges against two white men dismissed without prejudice Jan. 12, 1965. Prosecution said lacked enough evidence.
Lemuel Penn (N) 7-11-64	Near Colbert, Ga. Victim was Washington, D. C., educator. Shot by whites while returning from Army reserve duty at Fort Benning, Ga. Four Klansmen arrested; three indicted for murder; two tried and acquitted. Federal indictments against six white men charging conspiracy to deprive Penn of civil rights dismissed in district court, appealed to U. S. Supreme Court.
James E. Chaney (N) 6-21-64 **Andrew Goodman (W)** **Michael H. Schwerner (W)**	Philadelphia, Miss. Three civil rights workers slain after their release from jail. 21 white men arrested, charges dismissed by U. S. Commissioner. Federal grand jury later indicted 18 white men on felony and misdemeanor charges of conspiring to violate the victims' civil rights. Federal judge voided felony charges against 17. Misdemeanor charges pending. Justice Department is appealing the rulings. Trial of the 18th suspect pending in federal court in Atlanta.
Mrs. Johnnie Mae Chappell (N) 3-23-64	Jacksonville, Fla. Shot while walking along street during racial unrest. Young white man sentenced to 10 years in the shooting.
Louis Allen (N) 2-1-64	Liberty, Miss. Civil rights worker slain some time after testifying against a white man charged with killing another Negro. No arrests.
1963	
William Kinard (W) 10-18-63	St. Augustine, Fla. Victim slain as he and two other whites drove with shotgun through Negro area. Two Negroes arrested on murder charges. Court action pending.
E. B. Bryant (W) 10-18-63	Jackson, Miss. White gas station attendant slain after squirting water from hose on Negro drinking from "white" fountain. Negro suspect charged with murder, sentenced to life imprisonment.
Virgil Ware (N) 9-15-63	Birmingham, Ala. Thirteen-year-old youth killed by two white teen-agers while riding his bicycle in suburban area following downtown church bombing. Defendants received probated seven-month sentences and a stern lecture on second-degree manslaughter charges.
Johnny Robinson (N) 9-15-63	Birmingham, Ala. Killed by police after church bombing and rioting. No arrests.
Denise McNair (N), age 11, 9-15-63 **Addie Mae Collins (N) age 14** **Cynthia Wesley (N), age 14** **Carol Robertson (N), age 14**	Birmingham, Ala. Killed while attending Sunday School by exploding bomb at church where civil rights rallies were held. No arrests.
John L. Coley (N) 9-4-63	Birmingham, Ala. Suffered fatal wounds from shotgun pellets during rioting after a race bombing. No arrests.
Andrew Lee Anderson (N) 7-17-63	Near Marion, Ark. Slain by group of white citizens and sheriff's deputies after white woman said he had molested her 8-year-old daughter. Coroner's jury ruled justifiable homicide. No arrests.

Medgar W. Evers (N) 6-12-63	Jackson, Miss. Shot in back as he arrived home from civil rights rally. He was field secretary for NAACP. White man tried twice, but hung juries brought mistrials. Accused Byron de le Beckwith now free.
Frank G. Link (W) 6-7-63	Lexington, N. C. Killed during rioting. Three Negroes convicted—one sentenced to serve four to seven years for second-degree murder, and two sentenced to six-month terms on charges of engaging in a riot.
William L. Moore (W) 4-23-63	Near Attalla, Ala. Mailman from Baltimore, Md., making one-man protest march across Alabama slain by bullet. Grand jury failed to indict white suspect.
1962	
Paul Guihard (W) 10-30-62 **Ray Gunter (W)**	Oxford, Miss. Guihard (news reporter from France) and Gunter (local TV repairman) slain during white rioting over admission of James Meredith to University of Mississippi. No arrests.
Leroy Parks (W) 9-6-62	Dallas, Ga. Victim was among masked nightriders calling on a Negro woman who was charged in the slaying. Coroner's jury ruled shooting justifiable homicide. Suspect moved North after release from jail.
Cpl. Roman Ducksworth Jr. (N) 4-9-62	Taylorsville, Miss. Shot by white policeman when the Negro refused to move to rear of interstate bus. No arrests.
1961	
Eli Brumfield (N) 10-31-61	McComb, Miss. Shot by policeman during racial unrest. No arrests.
Herbert Lee (N) 9-25-61	Liberty, Miss. Civil rights worker shot by a white state legislator. Coroner's jury ruled justifiable homicide.
Frank Coleman Dumas (W) 6-1-61	Shot to death in his home. Preston Cobb, Jr., 15 year old Negro, found guilty of murder Aug. 16, 1961, and sentenced to die. Case retried, ending in sentence to life imprisonment. Motion for new trial pending.
1960	
William Nance (N) 8-27-60	Near Winchester, Tenn. Body found in Lakeview Lake with slugs from three different guns and weighted with large rock. No arrests.
Albert Pitts (N) 7-23-60 **David Pitts (N)** **Ernest McPharland (N)** **Marshall A. Johns (N)**	Monroe, La. White employer arrested, then released in the shooting of five of his employees; four died. Victims accused of making threats. Records of Dist. Court, Parish of Ouachita, Monroe, La., reveal that no bill of indictment or information was ever filed.
Mrs. Mattie Greene (N) 5-20-60	Ringgold, Ga. Died under falling debris when her home was dynamited. No arrests.
1959	
William Roy Prather (N) 11-1-59	Corinth, Miss. The 15-year-old boy was killed in anti-Negro "Halloween prank." Eight white youths charged with the slaying, six of whom were turned over to juvenile court. One indicted on manslaughter charge.
Tommy Dwight (N) 6-13-59	Dalton, Ga. Four white men fired supposedly over the heads of a group of Negroes intending to "scare" them, but four fatal buckshots hit the 11-year-old victim. The four were indicted on charges of involuntary manslaughter. Charges reduced to misdemeanor and three of the men sentenced to serve one year. One of these permitted to serve the year outside jail.
Jonas Causey (N) 5-10-59	Clarksdale, Miss. NAACP requested investigation and action against 15 policemen accused of the slaying. No arrests.
Mack Charles Parker (N) 4-25-59	Poplarville, Miss. Abducted from unguarded jail cell and shot to death. No arrests.
1958	
James Henry Ellison (N) 9-20-58	Chattanooga, Tenn. Shot from a passing car occupied by two white couples. No arrests.
Ernest Hunter (N) 9-13-58	St. Mary's, Ga. Slain while in jail. White policeman accused of shooting reported that he and victim engaged in a struggle. No arrests.
Joe Franklin Jeter Sr. (N) 9-13-58	Atlanta, Ga. Shot by white policeman who said victim was resisting arrest. Grand jury returned "no bills" on three charges.

Richard Lillard (N) 7-26-58	Nashville, Tenn. Died after a beating in local workhouse by three white guards. They were indicted on murder charges on Aug. 15, 1958. Each was acquitted on Jan. 16, 1959.
Woodrow Wilson Daniels (N) 7-1-58	Water Valley, Miss. Died of brain injury nine days after beating. White sheriff acquited of manslaughter charge.
Willie Countryman (N) 5-25-58	Dawson, Ga. Shot in his backyard by white policeman. Federal grand jury failed to indict the policeman, who had been accused in another death one month earlier.
John Larry Bolden (N) 5-3-58	Chattanooga, Tenn. The 15-year-old boy was shot by white policeman. No court action.
James Brazier (N) 4-25-58	Dawson, Ga. Victim died a few days after beating at hands of white policemen. Federal grand jury refused to indict four accused officers.
George Love (N) 1-8-58	Ruleville, Miss. Killed by 25-man posse. No arrests.
1957	
Willie V. Dunigan (N) 11-18-57	Lomax, Ala. Shot by sheriff's deputies outside his home. Deputies were looking for person(s) who earlier wounded another deputy. No arrests.
Charles Brown (N) 6-25-57	Near Yazoo City, Miss. White man charged with shooting the victim, a young airman, who was visiting at the home of the suspect's sister.
James Hollis (N) 2-3-57	Griffin, Ga. The 17-year-old boy was slain and a white housewife wounded by husband who found them together partially clothed in his home. A grand jury failed to indict the husband.
1956	
Mrs. Maybelle Mahone (N) 12-5-56	Near Molena, Ga. Shot by white man for "sassing" him. The 71-year-old suspect was first given a life sentence on a murder charge, Aug 1, 1957, but was found "not guilty for reasons of insanity" the following March 21, 1958.
Mrs. Bessie McDowell (N) 6-14-56	Andalusia, Ala. Killed by white father and son, who were indicted on first and second degree murder counts.
Rev. C. H. Baldwin (N) 4-22-56	Near Huntsville, Ala. Victim struck by heavy rock. White man convicted of second-degree manslaughter, sentenced to 12 months at hard labor.
Dr. Thomas H. Brewer (N) 2-18-56	Columbus, Ga. Prominent physician and NAACP leader shot by white man. Grand jury refused to indict.
Milton Russell (N) 1-21-56	Belzoni, Miss. Burned to death in his home. Whites suspected of foul play. No arrests.
Richard King (N) 1-6-56	Eufaula, Ala. White man given life sentence for pistol slaying. He was later paroled, violated his parole and "might be back in prison," according to Barbour County's court clerk.
Edward Duckworth (N) 1-56	Raleigh, Miss. White man reportedly admitted the shooting but claimed self defense. Suspect died of heart ailment while awaiting grand jury action.
1955	
James E. Evanston (N) 12-24-55	Near Drew, Miss. Body of school principal found in Long Lake with neck broken and no water in lungs to indicate drowning. Negro press called it civil rights slaying. Death officially ruled suicide.
Clinton Melton (N) 12-3-55	Glendora, Miss. White suspect was indicted on a murder charge and later acquitted.
John Earl Reese (N) 10-22-55	Near Longview, Tex. The 16-year-old boy died of injuries from shotgun blast into cafe from a moving car. Two whites indicted for murder, one given a five year suspended sentence.
Emmett Till (N) 8-28-55	LeFlore County, Miss. The 14-year-old boy from Chicago was slain after "smart-alec" talk to a Mississippi white woman. Body found in a river, beaten and shot. Two white men indicted for murder and acquitted.
Lamar Smith (N) 8-17-55	Brookhaven, Miss. Victim was shot down on lawn of county courthouse in broad daylight. A grand jury failed to indict three accused white men.
Rev. George W. Lee (N) 5-7-55	Belzoni, Miss. Killed by a shotgun blast from a car carrying several whites. No arrests.

DUAL JUSTICE IN THE COURTS--
UNCONCERNED COMMUNITY

Justice is turned back,
  and righteousness stands afar off;
for truth has fallen in the public squares,
  and uprightness cannot enter . . .
The Lord saw it, and it displeased Him
  that there was no justice. Isaiah 59:15-15

"Dual justice takes many forms, some merely disgusting and others so quietly terrifying that they balk the scrutiny of rational men."

The answer — A concerned community
The ultimate responsibility is with the people.

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED
THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

From the discussion groups of the 1965 workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned, came an urgent request that the Fellowship of the Concerned launch a campaign of women visiting the courts -- showing their interest and concern in what is happening.

What has been done thus far:

1. The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council gave the program their hearty approval.

2. The State Councils on Human Relations will be partners with us in this program.

3. A call went out to the presidents of national women's organizations asking them to come to Atlanta for two day's of discussion. The response was most gratifying.

The morning session of the first day was spent listening to a group of lawyers discussing for us the problems we had to meet and answering their questions. The remainder of the time was in the hands of these national women who divided themselves into several committees.

Mrs. Stuart Sinclair, President, United Church Women, National Council of Churches

Miss Dorothy Height, President, National Council of Negro Women

Mrs. Max Goldstein, National Board, National Council of Jewish Women

Mrs. George Gunning, National Board, National Council of Catholic Women

Mrs. A. L. Cram, Jr., Vice President, National Board Y.W.C.A.

Mrs. Michael Shapiro, First Vice President, B'nai B'rith Women

Mrs. George E. Kimball, Vice President, Unitarian Universalist Women's Federation

Mrs. Benjamin Mays, Representing Woman's Missionary Council, Christian Methodist Episcopal Church

Mrs. O. Ivan Cole, President, International Christian Women's Fellowship, Disciples of Christ

Mrs. Rose Anna Nelson, First Vice President, Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church

Miss Evelyn Green, Executive Secretary, Board of Woman's Work, The Presbyterian Church in the U. S.

Mrs. Niles C. Clark, Representing Woman's Society of Christian Service, Board of Missions, The Methodist Church

Mrs. Edward M. Brown, Representing Council of Lay Life and Work, United Church of Christ.

The following is their report:

A. Issued the following statement.

"We, as members of national women's organizations, believe that the freedom, dignity, and security of the individual are basic to American democracy.

"Since it is the nature of women to be a civilizing influence we are particularly concerned about the treatment of people in our democracy today.

"As women citizens of this nation we feel a moral responsibility for the administration of justice in the courts.

"This requires knowledge, personal commitment, and united action."

B. Directed the Southern Regional Council to prepare material on the discrimination in jury selection and the dual justice in the courts -- one for Negroes, one for whites.

C. Asked that workshops on the courts be held in each of our eleven Southern States -- and that visits to the courts be made beforehand in preparation for the state workshops. (One of the lawyers who spoke to the group said, "If women would visit the courts regularly it would revolutionize the courts.")

(Please study the attached "Observer Guidelines" prepared for us by Mrs. William Wood, First Vice President, League of Women Voters of the United States.)

WORKSHOP ON COURTS

Prepared by Mrs. Wm. Wood, Vice President,
League of Women Voters of the United States

Observers Program

Some selective process should be used in recruiting observers. Personal appearance and demeanor are important. Those willing to participate should --

1) Conduct themselves in a polite, well-mannered way.

2) Be willing to sit through proceedings and refrain from making remarks or engaging in conversation with those nearby while the Court is in session.

3) Act like a fair-minded person.

It is wise for observers to work in teams of two. This makes it possible to check with one another when any report is written.

When observing in the Courts the following should be kept in mind:

1) Trials are open. However, any judge has power to exclude the public and to have part of the hearing in private.

2) Know the procedures in the Court to be visited. Attorneys can be helpful in briefings on this.

3) Know the Court schedule -- what cases are coming up, the time the Court opens, etc.

4) Many Courtrooms have limited space. Get there in time to get a seat near the front so you can hear. Do not expect special favors in having a seat saved. If offered, do not accept a Judge's invitation to sit on the bench.

5) Areas of interest:
   a. Judge's demeanor toward the person before the Court.
   b. Bail.
   c. Legal Counsel.
   d. Jury selection.
   e. Sentencing, fines, etc.

6) Observe several times with the same judge presiding.

7) Observe procedures under more than one judge.

SOUTHERN JUSTICE:

THE PROBLEM

Much has been written on the South's dual system of justice -- one brand for the white man -- yet another for the Negro. Legislation is even now being debated which hopefully will bring about change. But it will take more than new laws to rectify the abuses of generations. The vigilance of dedicated citizens willing to spend time and patience sitting in courtrooms and observing, willing to inquire, to ask the hard questions about long established procedures can be quietly effective. A coalition of women's organizations acting on local levels can fill this need. When lynch law was prevalent in the South, the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching was formed and over the years contributed hugely toward eliminating mob rule in the South. The same spirit of that earlier organization is now needed as the South faces up to the new challenge of Jim Crow justice.

Let's look just briefly at the overall situation, for basic to any meaningful action is an understanding of the directions one is trying to move.

The double standard of justice in the South is most obvious in the record on civil rights cases.

From 1960 through mid-1965 at least twenty-six Negroes and white civil rights workers were slain. Only one assailant was sentenced -- to ten years in prison.

Toward the end of 1965, however, the three men accused of murdering Mrs. Viola Liuzzo were convicted of "conspiracy to violate her civil rights" and were sentenced. This was after one of them had been acquitted of the charge of murder. The next day Damon Strange was convicted of manslaughter in a night-rider slaying in Anniston, Alabama.

If the double standard of justice were limited to civil rights cases, one might find reason for optimism -- however slight -- in these recent convictions. But the problem goes much deeper.

The double standard of justice looms constantly over the daily life of every Negro in the South. In ordinary contacts with police, in traffic courts, in civil procedures, and in criminal cases the dual standard is a standing abuse to all Negroes.

Capital Cases

Despite the fact that more than half of all convicted rapists are white, 87 per cent of all the persons executed for rape between 1930 and 1963 were Negroes convicted and sentenced by southern courts.

Between 1930 and 1961, 34 people were executed for the capital offense of night-time burglary. Twenty-nine of them were Negroes and all but one were put to death in a southern or border state.

Studies have shown that a Negro murderer is likely to get the maximum penalty if his victim is a white person, while

southern courts are inclined to be lenient if the victim is another Negro. A white person is more likely to receive the maximum penalty for killing another white person than for killing a Negro.

Minor Offenses

Negroes suffer from what has been described as "cash register justice." Suppose a judge gives two men, one a Negro and one white, the same sentence for drunk driving: $150 fine or twelve months in jail. If the Negro is a laborer at $1.25 per hour (when he can find work) and the white man earns $250 a week, the sentence is not really the same because a fine of three days' pay for the white man is an impossible sum for the Negro.

To be sure, "cash register justice" victimizes the poor of both races, but the Negro, being poorest, suffers most frequently. In a 12-month period ending in June of 1962, 2,341 persons served terms in Georgia's state prison system for their inability to pay small fines. Seventy-five per cent of these were Negroes.

The same result is obtained in the setting of bail: the impoverished sometimes must await trial in jail because they cannot raise the amount which allows the well-off offender to be free.

Experts in criminal correction have long argued that an effort should be made to determine the offender's ability to

pay before imposing the penalty. So far the argument has had little effect in the South.

Legal Counsel

An indigent Negro accused of a major crime often must accept a court-appointed white attorney who has little enthusiasm for his case. But even if they have money, Negroes may find it difficult to get an attorney, and in the Deep South, white attorneys are reluctant to accept controversial cases. To do so can cost an attorney his practice and may even result in ostracism by his community. There have been several examples of this in recent years.

Jury Selection

A southern Negro charged with a crime has little chance of being tried by "a jury of his peers." Actually, methods of jury selection work against poor whites as much as against Negroes, and they are unjust in other parts of the United States as in the South. But the record of southern juries in racial cases is a striking and depressing result of the pre-judicial systems of jury selection which prevail.

All-White Justice

Exclusion from juries is not the only way in which Negroes are denied participation in the administration of justice. Only recently have southern cities and states hired a token number of Negro police officers; often their duties are almost entirely confined to Negro neighborhoods.

Very few officers of the southern courts are Negroes. This is as true of southern federal courts as of state and municipal courts. A recent report of the Southern Regional Council included the following statistics:

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICERS AND PERSONNEL
IN SOUTHERN FEDERAL COURTS

	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
Circuit Court Judges	12*	12	0
District Court Judges	65	65	0
Referees in Bankruptcy	55	55	0
U. S. Commissioners	253	253	0
U. S. Clerks	28	28	0
Deputy U.S. Clerks	321	321	0
U. S. Attorneys	29	29	0
Assistant U.S. Attorneys	158	153	5
Jury Commissioners	109	109	0
U. S. Marshals	29	29	0
Deputy U. S. Marshals	165	156	9
Secretarial and Clerical	364	**	**

*This is the number of judges of southern residence now serving on the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Circuits. The numbers respectively are three, seven, one, and one.

**Exact number of Negroes not ascertainable. The number from observation is quite small.

SOUTHERN JUSTICE

Jury Selection

In a suit attacking the jury system of Jefferson County, Alabama, Charles Morgan, attorney-at-law, noted that selection techniques "differ from state to state and within states from court to court. The federal system differs from state systems. Qualifications differ from state to state. Federal qualifications differ from state qualifications." Some jury commissioners, Morgan pointed out, compile jury lists from telephone books; others use city directories, voter registration lists, the rolls of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, church membership lists, lists of school teachers, automobile owners, American Legion members, property tax payers. The result of such methods is that no real balance of the population is achieved. Jury lists become heavily laden with middle and upper class citizens. The poor, both Negro and white, are automatically excluded and since residential segregation is a fact of life in the South, jury commissioners can even effectively screen out middle class Negroes by close scrunity of their addresses.

The first step in a program of reform should be for local groups to determine how jury panels are chosen in their particular localities. But it isn't enough simply to pressure for change. An alternative should be presented. How can a true cross-section of the population be achieved, as called for in the proposed Civil Rights Act of 1966? Mr. Morgan advances a surer means than is

currently in practice. This is the so-called Kraft method and is, in effect, the methods of opinion research analysts. (John F. Kraft, from whom the name is taken, is president of an opinion and market research firm. He has worked for many years both in the Elmo Roper firm and in the Lou Harris firm.) To select jury panels under this system would be a simple matter of choosing at random a specified number of residential blocks in a given city and from every fifth household making a random selection of citizens eligible to serve on juries -- men and women over 21, upper income and lower income people, white and Negroes. The whole focus of the approach, Mr. Kraft explains, "would be to remove human discretion from scientific sampling, to remove the possibility of bias in selecting the sample."

SOUTHERN JUSTICE

Courtroom Practice -- What Can Be Done

The county courthouse in the South is the last remaining stronghold of publicly sanctioned segregation. Not even the federal government has yet penetrated it. Beyond calling for elimination of discriminatory jury selection methods in state courts, the proposed Civil Rights Bill will not greatly affect accepted practices and procedures at the county courthouse. It will, apparently, be only through local citizen action that change can be brought about. This could be a long and frustrating process. The South has demonstrated its unwillingness to abandon segregation voluntarily and those who take upon themselves the task of reform should be prepared to face a good deal of resistance -- as well as local hostility directed against them. Yet the effort must be made. And it may well be that church women can here be more effective than the more direct action groups. Courts are peculiarly sensitive to any act that might remotely be interpreted as contemptuous. The authority of county judges in contempt cases is very broad. However, local women's organizations, sitting quietly in a courtroom, observing what goes on and later working for reform through community action could hardly be felonious.

Points that observers should be alert for are, of course, evidences of segregation. Such evidence probably won't be hard to find. Negroes may, as a matter of course, automatically sit

on the back row or in the gallery or they may be directed to sit in segregated seats by the court. Water fountains in some county courthouses may still be segregated as may restrooms.

Negroes in southern courts traditionally have been denied normal courtesy titles. Few southern judges or lawyers address Negro witnesses by any other than first names. Listings of witnesses in records of trial sometimes do not include "Mr." or "Mrs." titles for Negroes. Negro attorneys are frequently addressed as "Colonel," "Captain," "Preacher," by the court to avoid the use of "Mister."

Another project of the group could be analysis of cases where a Negro and a white man are accused of comparable crimes. The group could sit in on the entire proceedings first of one and then the other. Notes could be kept on how both proceedings were handled, with special attention to the court's attitude toward the defendant, the comparative energies of white defense attorneys on their client's behalf, interrogation of Negro and white witnesses -- and jury panel selection. If both defendants were convicted, a comparison could also be made of the sentences given; follow-through could be made of jail and prison conditions.

SOUTHERN JUSTICE

The Various Courts

Normally one thinks of only two types of courts -- state and federal. While this is, of course, basically the case, state courts are broken down into many categories.

Descriptive names vary from state to state but basically a state court system works this way. Superior courts (or district courts, circuit courts -- depending on the title used within the states) normally will have original and concurrent jurisdiction in all civil and criminal causes -- with the exception of administration of estates which would be under the jurisdiction of probate or ordinary courts. In some states superior courts also have jurisdiction in equity cases (those where injunctive relief is sought) while other states have separate equity (or chancery) courts. Divorce cases and cases involving titles to real estate will also normally fall under the jurisdiction of superior courts -- though some states again have separate court divisions for handling such cases.

Subordinate to the superior courts are the various municipal and county courts which have been created to take the heavy burden of minor civil and criminal cases from the higher court. Some of these include: police or recorder's courts used primarily for the disposition of minor offenses -- such as traffic violations -- and the binding over of greater offenders to higher courts; criminal courts which will handle misdemeanors; county civil courts which will have jurisdiction over civil cases where the sum involved is comparatively small. This sum may vary from state to state, but rarely is over $500.

SOUTHERN JUSTICE

The Rights of Individuals in the Hands of Police

Negro distrust of white policemen is widespread both in rural areas and in the cities; both North and South. Such suspicion is not unjustified. For too long the white policeman has been the secular arm of segregation and racial discrimination and his methods have been no credit to his community or to his profession. Despite efforts of progressive city and county administrations in recent years to eliminate not only police brutality but police violation of individual and human rights, a great deal more effort needs to be made. Citizens groups thus should familiarize themselves with the rights of individuals in the hands of police. The following is a summation of those rights: (Source: Criminal Law and Punishment, P. J. FitzGerald, Oxford University Press, 1962; pp. 175-180.)

1. Search and entry -- no one must submit to being searched unless he is a suspect who has been arrested.
2. Arrest -- police cannot detain a subject for questioning without a warrant;
   Police cannot make an arrest without a warrant unless he reasonably suspects a felony having been committed;
   Arresting officer must bring an accused person (if arrested without a warrant) before a judge as soon as possible. Superior officer in charge must inquire into case and may release the accused on bail if the case is not serious. He must release him if accused does not come before a judge within 24 hours;
   When brought before a judge, the prisoner has

the right to demand bail; if refused, he can appeal to higher court. Bail must not be excessive;

The remedy for a person wrongfully detained is to apply for a writ of Habeus Corpus to a judge, requiring accuser and accused to go before a judge where cause of arrest is to be stated. If court is not satisfied that a valid reason exists for detaining the accused, the prisoner is to be instantly released.

A decision of the U. S. Supreme Court handed down June 13, 1966, directly affects the rights of individuals in the hands of police. The ruling holds:

1) that an individual must be warned prior to questioning that he has the right to remain silent;
2) that he must be warned that any statement he makes may be used against him in court;
3) that officials must inform him of his right to have legal counsel present at the time he is questioned;
4) that he must be told by authorities that if he does not have money enough to employ an attorney, he has the right to have one appointed by the court to represent him; to consult with him before making any statement; and to have him present while he is making a statement;
5) that if an accused person requests legal representation no questions will be asked him until an attorney is present.

TITLE I - FEDERAL JURIES

From the proposed

"Civil Rights Act of 1966"

The present statutes reflect the will of Congress that federal juries be composed of a cross-section of the community. But these laws do not provide sufficient guidance to jury commissions across the nation as to how they shall carry out this Congressional purpose. The result has been the use of varying sources of names of prospective jurors, differing systems of selection and diverse tests of qualification. While this uncertain system appears not to have operated unconstitutionally, in some districts Negro representation on juries has been substantially less than the proportion of Negroes in the community, and other classes have sometimes been inadequately represented on juries. In any event, the system used in many districts is an imperfect means of insuring that the will of Congress is carried out, and carried out uniformly.

Title I of the "Civil Rights Act of 1966" is drawn to eliminate uncertainty and make clear beyond dispute that each judicial district or division is fulfilling its constitutional and statutory obligations in selection and assignment of jurors. It sets forth the sources from which potential jurors are to be drawn and the procedures to be followed in selecting jurors and testing their qualifications.

Title I declares it to be the policy of the United States that all qualified persons shall have the opportunity to serve on grand and petit juries in federal courts and shall have an obligation to serve when summoned. It prohibits discrimination in the selection of federal jurors on account of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, or economic status.

The bill requires that the names of prospective jurors be taken at random from the voter registration rolls, which are defined to include lists of eligible voters prepared by federal examiners under the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The voter rolls are considered to be the best universally available source of names substantially reflecting a full and fair cross-section of the community. Where, however, the judicial council of the circuit determines that use of the voter rolls as the exclusive source of names would not be consistent with the prohibition of discriminatory selection, the council would be required to prescribe other sources of names in addition to the voter rolls. It is anticipated that it will be necessary to prescribe additional sources of names for use in some districts where Negroes are at present not fairly represented on the voting rolls.

The qualifications for jury service prescribed by existing law are retained, but it is provided that all persons found in accordance with objective criteria to possess such qualifications are to be

deemed qualified as jurors. Under the present law, the statutory qualifications may have been regarded as establishing the minimum to be required, leaving the courts and jury commissions free to impose more stringent qualifications. The bill makes clear that the qualifications set a ceiling, that requirments beyond those listed may not be imposed.

Title I also provides a ready means for challenging jury selection in criminal and civil cases on grounds that the procedures established by the bill have not been followed. This challenge procedure is made available prospectively, and should be a major guarantee of the equal rights which are the objective of the legislation.

TITLE II - STATE JURIES

Title II of the "Civil Rights Act of 1966" is based on the power of Congress to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment by "appropriate legislation" and is designed to eliminate unconstitutional discrimination in the selection of grand and petit juries in State courts. This title provides that no persons shall be denied the right to serve on State juries on account of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, or economic status. In areas in which such discrimination is not practiced, existing jury selection procedures would not be upset. Where discrimination still exists, this title provides the means to eliminate it.

Title II has two principal features. First, it authorizes the Attorney General to bring civil actions in the federal courts for injunctive relief against discriminatory practices in State court jury selection. Under existing law, the Attorney General has no authority to initiate jury discrimination suits but may only intervene (under Title IX of the Civil Rights Act of 1964) in private suits. The authority vested in him by this title would be similar to the authority the Attorney General now has to seek injunctions against discrimination in voting, public accommodations and employment and, under Title III of this bill, against discrimination in public schools and facilities.

Upon a finding of discrimination, the court is expressly authorized to grant specified kinds of effective relief, including a decree which would, (1) prohibit the use of any qualification or ground of exclusion, exemption or excuse which has been administered in a discriminatory manner or which lends itself to such abuse; (2) require the use of objective criteria in determining qualifications, exclusion, exemptions, or excuses; (3) require maintenance of such records as may be necessary to show, in the future, whether discrimination is being practiced; and (4) appoint a master to perform the duties of the State jury officials. In addition, the court may grant other appropriate relief under general equitable principles.

The second principal feature of this title deals with the need for disclosure and development of information relevant to the question whether discrimination results from the system for selecting jurors. This objective is accomplished by a challenge procedure which may be used by the Attorney General in a suit under this title, private litigants residing in the area who seek to enforce the prohibition against discrimination by a civil action under 42 U.S.C. 1983, or a defendant in a criminal case or convicted person attacking collaterally a criminal conviction.

Upon the filing of an allegation of discrimination, appropriate State officials are required to furnish a "written statement of jury selection information." This statement is to describe in detail the procedures followed by the State jury officials in selecting jurors--including the sources of names of prospective jurors, the criteria used in determining qualifications for jury service, and the methods used for summoning jurors and assigning them to jury panels. The complaining party may cross-examine jury officials and introduce any other relevant evidence that may be available in support of the challenge. If, at that point, there is some evidence of discrimination, the complaining party is given access to any other relevant records of jury selection which are not otherwise publicly available and these may be introduced in support of the challenge. If the court then determines that there is probable cause to believe that discrimination has occurred, it is the responsibility of the State to produce additional evidence demonstrating that the alleged discrimination did not occur.

This provision meets twin considerations. It affords interested parties and the court access to the relevant records of jury selection needed to permit a fair determination whether discrimination has occurred or may occur. In addition, it assures that records may be kept confidential except as necessary to the court proceeding. Use of this challenge procedure in collateral attacks upon criminal convictions is available only with respect to judgments of conviction entered after the effective date of the title.

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

"Jim Crow Justice;" A series of articles by Jack Nelson, Los Angeles Times staff writer, in the Los Angeles Times, June 13-17, 1965.

"Southern Justice: An Indictment," a report issued jointly by the Southern Regional Council and the Southern Regional Office of the American Civil Liberties Union, October, 1965.

"Southern Justice," Leon Friedman, Pantheon Books, New York, 1965. (Friedman is editor of the book)

"Federal District Judges and Race Relations Cases in the South," Kenneth N. Vines, Journal of Politics, V. 26, May, 1964.

"Academic Ideologies, Judicial Attitudes, and Social Change," Glendon Schubert, (unpublished manuscript of a paper presented at the Southern Political Science Association convention in Atlanta, November 4, 1965. Mr. Schubert is at Michigan State University).

"Judicial Performance in the Fifth Circuit," Stephen R. Field, Yale Law Journal, V. 73, November, 1963.

"The Overloaded Fifth Circuit: A Crisis in Judicial Administration," Charles Alan Wright, Texas Law Review, V. 42, October, 1964.

"58 Lonely Men," J. W. Peltason, Harcourt, Brace & World, New York, 1961.

Report of the Committee on Judiciary to the 39th Annual Convention, National Bar Association, Baltimore, Maryland, August 19, 1964. The Report may be obtained from Edward B. Toles, Chairman of the Committee, 100 North La Salle Street, Suite 715, Chicago, Illinois, 60602.

"Racial Discrimination in the Southern Federal Courts," Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia, April, 1965.

"The Jury System in the Federal Courts," Report of the Judicial Conference Committee on the Operation of the Jury System, 160 pp, West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minnesota.

Report of the state senate capital punishment study committee to the Governor of Georgia and members of the General Assembly, February 1, 1966.

"National Prisoner Statistics: Executions, 1930-1964." The Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

"Criminal Law and Punishment," P.J. FitzGerald, Oxford University Press, 1962, pp. 175-180.

"That God, which ever lives and loves,
One God, one law, one element
And one far-off divine event,
To which the whole creation moves."

—Lord Alfred Tennyson

"We would remind ourselves that the future of our nation rests upon the character, the vision, the high principle of our people. Democracy, brotherhood, human rights—these are practical expressions of the eternal worth of every child of God. With His guidance and help we can move forward toward a nobler social order in which there will be equal opportunity for all."

—"To Secure These Rights"
The Report of the President's
Committee on Civil Rights

Rec'd
Boone

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

April 4, 1967

Mr. Harold Fleming
Potomac Institute
1501 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you very kindly for enabling us to participate in the President's Conference on Crime. The experience was very helpful.

The schedule was extremely tight; and I was unable to pursue an appointment to talk with you, and to bring you up-to-date concerning the project. However, Moreland Smith and I will most probably be in Washington in the near future, and I will contact you concerning getting together and take advantage of the opportunity to talk to you about what we are trying to do.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/vmb

SUPPORTING CIVILIAN AGENCIES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

IN

CITY OF ATLANTA

Agency	Address	Telephone	Director
American Civil Liberties Union of Georgia	52 Fairlie Street, N.W. Atlanta, Georgia	523-5309	Mrs. A. M. Kitfield Executive Director
American Social Health Association, Southeastern Region	173 Walton Street, N.W. Atlanta, Georgia	525-3481	Frank McFall Regional Director
Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith, Southern Office	41 Exchange Place, S.E. Atlanta, Georgia	523-3391	Theodore (Ted) Freedman, Southeastern Regional Director [About August 4, Irwin Shulman will assume this position.]
Atlanta Bar Association Committee on Police-Community Relations	805 Standard Federal Bldg. Atlanta, Georgia	524-3343	Hilton M. Fuller, Jr. Executive Director
Atlanta Children and Youth Service Council	1201 B City Hall 68 Mitchell Street, S.W.	522-4463 Ext. 437	John W. Cox Executive Director
Atlanta Traffic and Safety Council, Inc.	1130 Commerce Building Atlanta, Georgia	688-3411	Ed Hughes Managing Director
Community Relations Commission for the City of Atlanta	1203 City Hall 68 Mitchell Street, S.W.	522-4463 Ext. 433	Mrs. Eliza K. Paschall, Executive Director
Metropolitan Atlanta Commission on Crime and Juvenile Deliquency	52 Fairlie Street, N.W. Atlanta, Georgia	524-3869	James L. McGovern Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.	5 Forsyth Street, N.W. Atlanta, Georgia	522-8764	John O. Boone Director of Project on Crime and Corrections

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
165 EAST 56th STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022

MEMORANDUM

April 20, 1967

FROM: Harry Fleischman, Race Relations Coordinator

SUBJECT: HELP SHAPE A SAFER CITY

The American Jewish Committee and other intergroup agencies, both local and national, have been expanding their activities in regard to police and intergroup relations training, an area of undoubtedly great interest to you. Although we have approached the police with offers to help in police-community relations training, by and large we have not shown our support and concern sufficiently for other areas of their activities and professional interests. In our focus on the key role of the police in dealing with community relations tensions, we have failed to give active indication of our sympathy and understanding for their own feelings in many communities that they, themselves, constitute an underprivileged minority group, frequently stereotyped and facing mass attack.

In justice to them and to ourselves, we must recognize that the welfare of the community requires citizen support of vigorous and equal law enforcement and we must also counter efforts by extremists to alienate the police from civic groups promoting democratic civil rights.

We therefore want to urge that human relation agencies take the initiative in calling upon their communities not only to upgrade the police profession but also help to shape safer cities by taking the following steps:

1. Review their community police department budget requests and be represented at municipal hearings in order to support, where indicated, recommendations for salary increases and enlargement of staff to make police work attractive enough to compete with other professions.

2. Meet with police officers to get their suggestions as to how the intergroup relations agencies can be helpful to them in the overall adminstration of their responsibilities and particularly in increasing two-way communication between the police officer in the neighborhood and local citizens.

3. Urge all civic-minded groups to aid in recruiting Negroes, Puerto Ricans and Mexican Americans into the police forces so that the latter may adequately represent their total communities.

4. Participate in efforts to secure additional public or private funds for intergroup training of police officers.

5. Develop citizen support for effective and fair police enforcement and help to improve their image as "keepers of the peace."

6. Work with other community organizations to develop support for the above programs.

7. Bring your supportive community position to the attention of the Policemen's Benevolent Association and other organizations of law enforcement officers in the community and offer to work with them to achieve common objectives.

This effort to develop citizen support for law enforcement is basic in a democratic society. Without it, the police will be considered by many Negroes and other minority persons as an "occupation army." With citizen support of police professionalization and support for vigorous and equal law enforcement, the police will be recognized as the community's right arm in fighting the evils which tend to make city living difficult and unattractive.

We would welcome your comment regarding these proposals, your suggestions concerning aids that we might furnish to bolster this effort and your ideas about other measures that ought to be adopted to move it forward.

Atlanta Bar Association

Police — Community Relations Committee
Suite 805 Standard Federal Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone (404) 524-3343

Chairman
William B. Spann, Jr.

Vice Chairman
Lewis R. Slaton, Jr.

Asa W. Candler
Judge John Bruner
Thomas A. Carlock
William W. Cowan
J. C. Daugherty
Judge Daniel Duke
Judge Jack Etheridge
Richard C. Freeman
C. Eugene Gilbert
Harold M. Hill, Jr.
Judge Elmo Holt
Chief Herbert T. Jenkins
Judge Robert E. Jones
Sidney Schell
Senator Horace T. Ward

Executive Director
Hilton M. Fuller, Jr.

Research Assistants
Preston Harris Hines
Robert C. Young

July 31, 1967

Mrs. Turner

Mr. John O. Boone
Director of Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Boone:

It has been suggested that a general meeting of the Directors of the several supporting civilian agencies for law enforcement in Atlanta be convened for the purposes of mutual enlightenment as to the aims and activities of each agency, exploration of whether the need exists for some coordination of the various programs and a general discussion as to what additional measures might be instituted to assist in either the solution of or better learning to live with some of the problems our community faces in law enforcement. Accordingly, I have scheduled such a meeting for 3:00 p.m. Wednesday, August 16th in the main conference room of Alston, Miller & Gaines, 12th floor, C & S National Bank Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

I hope that you will be able to attend for I know that you and the Southern Regional Council, Inc. are making a substantial contribution to the Atlanta community. Your participation in this meeting would undoubtedly be of great assistance to the other participants and, who knows, from our discussion might come some ideas which would be of use to you in carrying out your responsibilities.

Invitations to attend this meeting have been extended to the individuals listed on the attached sheet. If you know of some other organization which you feel should be represented at this meeting, I would appreciate your bringing this to our attention.

I would greatly appreciate your calling my secretary, Mrs. Turner, at 524-3343 and letting her know whether you will be able to attend. If several of the directors are unable to attend the meeting on the 16th, we will attempt to establish a more convenient time.

Yours very truly,

Hilton M. Fuller, Jr.

HILTON M. FULLER, JR.

HMF/pt

August 7, 1967

Mr. Hilton M. Fuller, Jr.
Atlanta Bar Association
Suite 805, Standard Federal Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Fuller:

In your letter of July 31st, you wondered if we knew of any other organization that perhaps should be represented at your meeting on Problems of Law Enforcement in Atlanta on August 16th.

It comes to mind that Mr. Don McEvoy, Director, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, 1009 First Federal Building, Atlanta, Georgia-30303, and Mr. Charles Wittenstein, Director, the American Jewish Committee, Southeastern Area Office, Hartford Building, 100 Edgewood, N. E., Suite 526, Atlanta, Georgia-30303, should be invited. We have talked extensively about police and community relations.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

cc: Mr. Don McEvoy
Mr. Charles Wittenstein

ELEMENTS HELPFUL IN THE SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT OF NONPROFIT HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY WITH FINANCING UNDER SECTION 231 OF THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT OF 1959 AS AMENDED

Prepared For:

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DIVISION
Urban America, Inc.
2 West 46th Street, New York, N. Y. 10036

By:

Reinhold H. Klein
Executive Director
Retirement Housing Foundation
3022 Salmon Drive
Los Alamitos, California

Copyright 1966 Urban America, Inc.

June, 1966

UA

INTRODUCTION

This paper is intended to provide general information for prospective nonprofit housing sponsors. It is neither comprehensive nor definitive. Rather, it reflects the knowledge and opinions of one experienced practitioner in the field of nonprofit housing who has been instrumental in the development of successful projects. In effect, it projects one tested and proved approach in a field where there are many.

For futher and more technical information on provisions and requirements of Section 231 of the National Housing Act of 1959 as amended, contact local or regional offices of the Federal Housing Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The Local Development Services Division of Urban America was formed on February 1, 1965. It is financed by a grant from The Ford Foundation.

The objective of the division is to provide authoritative counsel and technical services to qualified local nonprofit organizations with appropriate housing objectives - usually at no cost to the local groups.

1. SPONSORSHIP

It is vital to the successful development and marketing of a nonprofit housing project for the elderly that the sponsor be an organization with a broad base of membership and support. One of the most effective means of advertising a project—before, during and after construction—is by word-of-mouth. If there are several hundred to several thousand members or constituents of the sponsoring organization, able closely to identify with the project, they will prove to be the best possible sales agents. Each goes about spreading information, enthusiasm and good will among large numbers of friends, relatives and acquaintances.

As important as the membership base is the degree of involvement of the members in the decision to undertake a project. Some nonprofit projects have failed because a developer other than the sponsor sought out nonprofit sponsorship and provided a "turn-key" job. Members of the sponsoring organization in such a case do not necessarily feel intimately related to it... nor do they develop a personal sense of responsibility for its success.

Even if there is no great amount of money invested in a project by the nonprofit sponsor, it is essential that the organization stimulate a meaningful investment of time and personal attention among as many of its members as possible.

2. CHURCH SPONSORSHIP

It appears that responsible church sponsorship of a project enhances its chance of success. Most older people have become somewhat fearful concerning financial and medical contingencies, and many feel that the church is most likely to have a sincere concern for them. They typically view their move to specialized housing for the elderly as their last in life. They trust that the church will be as concerned as they are for their many personal needs beyond shelter.

3. FRATERNAL SPONSORSHIP

What is true of church sponsorship is also true of sponsorship by many types of fraternal organizations. However, it is usually true that occupancy, although not exclusive, tends to be narrower--that is, more closely identified with the constituency of the sponsor.

4. UNION SPONSORSHIP

This form of sponsorship has produced some exemplary projects and some failures. A basic problem in union sponsorship is continuity. A new election may result in a completely new set of officers without the same degree of commitment to a project as the previous administration. Unions also traditionally concentrate their efforts toward promoting the interests of their members exclusively.

5. LOCATION

The best location for elderly housing is at the hub or in close proximity to the hub of a community or sub-community. Although there are exceptions, many organizations have failed because they chose a site too far from the center of things—just because it was cheap or someone donated the land.

Elderly persons have time to participate in a great variety of activities and can be of great service to their communities if they are centrally located.

Such persons may not be as mobile as they once were, and so they need to be near the services necessary to sustain them physically and socially, and to give them an opportunity to live meaningful lives.

They specifically do not need to be removed to the countryside. They do not need a vast amount of peace and quiet. Even in the city they may have peace and quiet to the point of boredom. Even those who are totally immobile benefit from being able to see the community moving about them.

This means that more and more in metropolitan areas we will have to acquire existing properties in need of redevelopment and designate them for elderly housing. It also means more vertical than horizontal contruction.

6. PROJECT SITE COST

Cost of the project land should be held to approximately 10 percent of the total anticipated project cost—which, presumably, is approximately the same as the total mortgage amount.

Another generally accepted rule of thumb is $1,000 per dwelling unit.

If the land cost is too high, it may be difficult to obtain FHA approval for a 100% mortgage.

Land should be optioned with a small deposit and not purchased until FHA has given strong evidence of its concurrence in project feasibility and its willingness to process the application.

7. ARCHITECTURAL SELECTION

1) The architect selected ought to have had experience with design standards as required by FHA.

2) The architect should have had experience in the design of a building similar to that being proposed by the sponsor.

3) The architect and sponsor should agree in advance on an absolute maximum construction cost and a fee of which only a limited retainer is advanced. The balance of the architect's fee should only be payable if and when his design shows that construction will be within the "upset" price and is initially endorsed for construction.

Some architects develop impressive design concepts which may prove too costly. This may be discovered only upon completion of working drawings and construction bidding. To preclude this possibility the upset price or budget price should be written into the architectural contract. The fee should be lump sum and calculated off the budget price with no way for it to be increased. Maximum architectural fees should be those entered into prior to FHA commitment or those shown on the FHA project analysis form, whichever is the lesser. An astute sponsor often can obtain a lesser fee than FHA formulas allow.

8. PROJECT COMPOSITION

The most measurable market for elderly housing is among persons past 75 years of age. This group responds well to projects which have a broad variety of accommodations which provide shelter, food, personal and medical services.

It has been demonstrated that the elderly will make substantial cash deposits to occupy such projects. Many such persons evaluating their futures, are seeking to purchase security as much as shelter.

In the face of probable contingencies requiring personal, financial and medical assistance, it is short-sighted not to anticipate and prepare for such when planning to house elderly persons.

A well balanced project should provide housekeeping apartments, non-housekeeping apartments and infirmary or nursing care units along with dining, social and recreational facilities. In larger projects of 100 or more units, a good "mix" might be: 50 percent housekeeping apartments, 40 percent non-housekeeping apartments and 10 percent health care units. In smaller projects the percentage of housekeeping apartments might have to be reduced in order to maintain a sufficient number of non-housekeeping apartments and an infirmary of sufficient size to be economically feasible. Multi-purpose projects of under 100 units are generally not advisable.

9. TYPICAL PROJECTS (As Noted in the Introduction, These Examples Represent One Approach in a Field Where There Are Many.)

First Example - 100 Units Single Story

Project Cost	$ 1,100,000
Land Area	Six Acres
Cost of Land Per Acre	$ 15,000

Composition	Area	Monthly Charge
48 1 bedroom housekeeping apartments	28,000	* $120
40 non housekeeping apartments	12,000	** 210 private 160 semi-private
12 nursing care units (24 beds)	4,000	
Corridors, dining, kitchen, administration, recreation, nurse station, etc.	14,000	
Total Square Feet	58,000	

Second Example - 100 Units Multi-Story

Project Cost	$ 1,300,000
Land Area	50,000 square feet
Cost of Land Per Foot	$ 3

Composition	Area	Monthly Charge
44 housekeeping apartments	26,000	* $135
42 non housekeeping apartments	14,000	** 220 private 165 semi-private
14 nursing care units	5,000	
Corridors, dining, kitchen, administration, recreation, nurse station, etc.	18,000	
Total Square Feet	58,000	

* Housekeeping apartment costs includes utilities.

** Non housekeeping apartment costs include all meals, linen and maid service.

Cost of temporary nursing care is $5 - per day in addition to apartment cost. Permanent nursing care costs vary between $275 to $300 per month depending on intensity of care.

10. MORTGAGEE

Two alternative arrangements which may be entered into with the lender are:

1) Sponsor advances the FHA filing fee and the mortgagee signs the application to the FHA on a basis which does not commit the sponsor to deal with that mortgagee exclusively. If the sponsor finds another mortgagee prior to initial endorsement willing to provide funds and services for less than the initiating mortgagee, said mortgagee is replaced.

2) Or, sponsor advances the FHA filing fee and negotiates the most favorable finance service charge consistent with the current money market. If the project is built, the initiating mortgagee makes the loan on the firm basis of the agreement.

Generally speaking, mortgagees are quick to charge increasing finance fees when money is in tight supply and such charges are warranted. They are slow to lower such charges when conditions become more favorable. Even though at times the 1-1/2 percent charge allowed by FHA ought to be totally waived, they continue to seek to collect it. The sponsor should try to make the best deal he can and avoid as much of the FHA-allowable finance fee as possible.

Always seek out a mortgagee who has had substantial experience in the processing of FHA-insured loans. An inexperienced mortgagee may find it costly to seek or provide legal counsel which may also lead him to seek higher fees.

11. BUILDER

If the sponsor is fully competent, a builder can be selected and a construction contract negotiated—as opposed to selection of the builder through competitive bids. Through negotiation, the builder can be brought into the development team early in the development and participate in design, so as to keep construction costs within the budget. If the builder has had long exposure to the project, he can do a more competitive job in obtaining subcontractors and also have less need for large allocations to contingency. Sponsor should assume no obligation to the builder in the preliminary stages other than an agreement to enter into an FHA cost-plus contract with an upset price if the project is built.

If the sponsor is inexperienced, he will have to rely upon the architect and FHA, and bid the job after a commitment is obtained from FHA.

The FHA cost-plus contract with an upset or maximum price affords the sponsor an opportunity to receive a detailed audit, which reflects the costs of all subcontractors, labor and materials. If the upset price is not spent, the contract is reduced. If the upset is spent or exceeded, the sponsor learns how and why, but has no obligations to pay more than the contract amount.

12. LEGAL SERVICES

It is advisable to obtain the services of legal counsel competent in this type of development.

Many of the documents used are peculiar to FHA-insured projects and designed to accommodate the legalities of National Housing Legislation. This is a specialized field of legal practice.

Most attorneys are not acquainted with the procedures and lose too much time in research. This is costly and time consuming for both client and attorney.

13. ORGANIZATIONAL COSTS

The time required to develop a nonprofit Section 231 project can vary widely depending on the know-how of the sponsor and many other factors. Some require as little as 30 to 36 months.

During the development period, the sponsor will have some expenses every month in organizational overhead.

Funds should be provided in the budget to make it possible to assign someone to expedite the job—plus secretarial services as necessary, printing of brochures and other promotional expenses.

It is not advisable to leave the myriad of details to volunteers or divide responsibility among a large number of part-time workers. If the work is done at all there will be a lack of uniformity and a waste of funds.

It is far better to retain an experienced person or organization to package the project under the direction of the sponsor. The packager should be fairly compensated.

Sponsors who cannot find or obtain the services of a person or organization specializing in packaging, may be able to turn to someone in their own circle to provide this service. Someone with a demonstrated ability to exercise good judgment and knowledge of architecture, contruction and finance is required.

It is advisable to research existing successful projects carefully. Most sponsors are willing to provide information and counsel to others proposing project development. A substantial amount of this research should be done before the project is cast or agreements entered into. Continued analysis and reanalysis is required during processing to cope with unanticipated conditions and contingencies. The sponsor must remain very close to the packaging procedure in order to comprehend, evaluate and direct it.

14. PROMOTION

It is never too early to promote the project. It is important that every forward step and achievement be publicized and the project brought to the attention of sponsorship bodies and the public regularly.

A concentrated effort to market the project should be initiated about six months in advance of completion of construction.

Older people, once they decide that they are interested in residency, need time to consider disposition of real and personal property plus additional time to actually make disposition. The average older person may take several months to come to basic decisions and an additional two to three months to prepare for residency.

Marketing should be undertaken early and carried out in a direct businesslike manner.

Church sponsors can't always count on obtaining a high percentage of the total occupancy needed from their own church circle. In many cases, the larger share of occupants come from other denominations or are related to no church at all.

It should not be surprising that a properly promoted project will draw from outside regional or state boundaries.

15. MANAGEMENT

A well conceived project may fail in the hands of ineffective or bad management.

A competent management agent should be retained or developed. There are certain basic skills required that can be developed if they are not readily available for hire.

If the sponsor employed a person or organization for packaging and the relationship was mutually satisfactory, perhaps it ought to be continued on the management level. Competent management is every bit as important as competent packaging. The administrator himself is often the key to success or failure of a project.

Elderly housing projects work best when the Board of Directors establishes policy and supervises an administrator or management agent in overall management. The Board should stay out of day-to-day management affairs.

Management policy needs to be worked out in detail and clearly defined in writing. There should be no question as to the responsibilities of the Board of Directors, the management agent or the administrator.

Residents and employees should not be able to "go around" management and seek solutions to their concerns through the Board or members of the Board directly.

The Board should be organized into subcommittees so that some Board members are conversant with all management concerns in depth. In this manner decisions in all areas will be based upon comprehensive information on the part of a portion of the Board, as well as general information on the part of the whole Board. Typical areas of special attention are:

Finance
Building and Grounds
Medical Services
Personnel
Religious and Social Services
Admissions
Food Services
Public and Community Relations

16. WORKING CAPITAL

FHA permits 2 percent of the mortgage amount to be set aside as an allowance to make the project operational. If the project experiences slow occupancy, this amount may not be adequate.

In most projects the sponsor will find it necessary to provide furniture for certain common areas. In some cases, kitchens, dining rooms and medical care units will have to be equipped and furnished.

In many cases as much as 5 to 10 percent of total costs will be necessary to meet working capital and equipment outlay. The sponsor will have to provide some of these funds from other than mortgage proceeds.

A 2 percent working capital fund is only adequate when completion of construction and occupancy take place well in advance of final endorsement and the project is limited to rental apartments.

ELEMENTS HELPFUL IN THE SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT OF NONPROFIT HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY WITH FINANCING UNDER SECTION 202 OF THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT OF 1959 AS AMENDED

Prepared for:

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DIVISION
Urban America, Inc.
2 West 46th Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

By:

Nick J. Mileti
President
Senior Consultants, Inc.
11740 Clifton Blvd.
Cleveland, Ohio, 44107

Copyright 1966 Urban America, Inc.

June, 1966

UA

INTRODUCTION

This paper is intended to provide general information for prospective nonprofit housing sponsors. It does not attempt to give comprehensive information on the workings of the program under Section 202 of the National Housing Act of 1959 or any of the other special programs intended to stimulate development of housing for the elderly. Rather, it reflects the knowledge and opinions of one experienced practitioner in the field of nonprofit housing who has participated in a number of successful projects.

For further and more technical information on Section 202, contact offices of the Community Facilities Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The Local Development Services Division of Urban America was formed on February 1, 1965. It is financed by a grant from The Ford Foundation.

The objective of the Division is to provide authoritative counsel and technical services to qualified local nonprofit organizations with appropriate housing objectives - usually at no cost to the local groups.

1. GENERAL

A nonprofit organization considering the sponsorship of housing or any other services or facilities for older people must make a number of basic decisions before selecting a specific financing tool to use. Probably the most difficult concerns the question: "Exactly what do we want to accomplish?"

With millions of senior citizens in the nation and thousands in any one community, there are of course a wide variety of needs and problems. The local group must first decide the particular problem with which it is most concerned. Perhaps it is adequate nursing home care, or the need for leisure-time facilities of a recreational, educational or cultural nature - - or perhaps it is housing. In many communities, there is a pressing need for facilities to fill a combination of these needs.

In deciding what type of program to undertake, the local group must consider carefully its own financial resources, the nature of its membership, the outlook of its leadership, the adequacy and quality of already existing facilities in the community.

Government agencies - - federal, state and in some cases local - - have made available financing tools to fill almost every need of our senior citizens. This guide concerns one such program - - Section 202 of the National Housing Act of 1959, as amended - - which is of special interest to nonprofit groups who have decided that their objective is to serve those people of 62 and older, in reasonably good health, in the lower middle income bracket, who want to live independently and with dignity in the main stream of community life.

2. WHAT IS 202?

Under Section 202, a nonprofit corporation can borrow directly from the federal government 100 percent of the cost of a project, to be repaid over a 50-year period, with an interest rate of 3 percent. These direct loans are made by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Costs covered by the loan may include the purchase price of the land, consultant's fees, architect's fees, attorney's fees,building costs, insurance costs during construction, interest on construction financing, a debt service reserve and contingencies.

3. SPONSORSHIP

Only organizations of a nonprofit nature may qualify as sponsors under 202. Churches and combinations of churches have been the most common sponsors; others have included unions and fraternal, social, civic and service clubs.

The characteristics that make a good sponsor for housing for older people are essentially no different from those for any other type of project of substance. The obvious elements include a strong concern for the welfare of the intended occupants, a consensus within the group, strong continuing leadership, the ability to remain flexible in working out the details of a new program and providing a unique service in the community, integrity, character and common sense - - plus financial stability.

The sponsor has a definite obligation under the 202 program - - the obligation to lend every moral support to the project to assure its success. Most likely, the project will be the largest in size and financial commitment that the sponsor has ever undertaken, and also it will reach directly into the lives of actual people. Accordingly, the obligation should not be undertaken lightly. There are available a variety of experts and technical people to assist, and so the sponsoring group should not feel that it has to become expert in every aspect of housing before proceeding. However, regardless of the assistance available for hire, it remains the sponsor's project. Leaders and members must be prepared to spend the time required to assure its success.

It is recommended that the sponsor group appoint a special committee, with a minimum of seven people, to act as the Board of Trustees for the nonprofit corporation applying for 202 financing. These should be men and women deeply interested in the project who have earned respect in the group and more widely in the community for their individual accomplishments and abilities.

Neither this board nor the sponsoring organization will have any legal liability for the project, and the individuals will have no personal financial liability. Some sponsors have found a large board effective - - to create a sense of involvement among a large group of people. Others feel that it is more effective for the board to be small initially. In either case, there needs to be an executive committee of only three or four members, meeting frequently between sessions of the board - - and a strong president to serve as spokesman within the community and liaison with professionals. The board should be self-perpetuating; as board members become more knowledgeable about the project, their continuing participation is all the more important. Changes in the structure or representation can be easily made if it becomes advisable after the facility is built to broaden the group or strengthen some specific type of representation.

Conflicts of interest must be avoided - - that is, board members may not be in a position to benefit from the project financially.

4. FINANCIAL OBLIGATION

The financial obligation of a sponsor organization under 202 is 25 percent of the initial (first year) operating budget - - plus the entire cost of movable equipment in community rooms.

The movable equipment - - sofas, chairs, kilns, desks and the like - - will cost from $5,000 to $15,000 in the typical project, depending on the quality desired and the amount of space devoted to community use. The amount of community space will of course vary with the size of the project and the availability of similar facilities nearby.

These costs may not be included in the loan and must be accommodated through donations, foundation grants or other resources in the community. In many cases, people in the community outside of the sponsoring group have been willing to fill this need. Obviously also, the sponsor may make a donation directly from its own funds.

The 25 percent of the initial proposed operating budget will also vary with the size of the project. In a typical project of 150 units it has amounted to approximately $23,000. If a project is totally successful there is a relief provision in 202 for this requirement - - accomplished through signed leases and rental deposits.

Regional offices of HUD and experienced consultants will be able to help the sponsor to cope with these requirements.

5. SELECTION OF THE TEAM

1) Consultant - Unless a member of the sponsoring group is prepared to devote close to full time, a consultant should be retained to coordinate the project. This is a proper project cost. HUD determines a maximum fee that your consultant may charge for this service.

   In selecting a consultant, the same considerations should be taken into account as when retaining any professional person. More importantly, the consultant should have a record of successful completion of one or more 202 projects. Management experience of a successful 202 project is also most helpful, as is direct experience in working with the elderly.

   The services of a consultant include coordination of all aspects of the project and are outlined below as set forth by the government in its suggested contract form:

   The consultant will provide assistance in:

   (a) organizing an eligible nonprofit corporation;
   (b) determination of the market;
   (c) selecting a suitable project site;
   (d) planning the housing and related facilities;
   (e) meeting local zoning and regulatory requirements;

(f) preparation of the loan application and related supplements and exhibits, including the development of estimated project costs, preparation of realistic revenue and operating expense estimates, and other supporting data;
(g) satisfying requirements pertaining to loan closing;
(h) securing adequate and effective construction bids and assisting as appropriate in other phases of project construction; and
(i) establishing managerial requirements and sound operating plans for the project.

A good consultant will also provide or assist in fund raising, public relations, programming and other comprehensive services.

2) Architect - An architect in many ways is the most important member of the team. He should have experience with 202 or other projects for the elderly that have been successful. At a minimum the architect should have experience in government agency housing programs of some type. The architect will plan and design the building, prepare preliminary and working drawings, write specifications, make cost estimates, assist the sponsor in taking bids and awarding construction contracts, and supervise the construction.

The 202 program requires open competitive bidding, and this factor calls attention to the need of a knowledge of economics by the architect. If all the work is done, loan commitments received, working drawings made and the bidding then does not come within the project estimates, it was all in vain.

Architects' fees are a proper project cost and the contract is subject to the approval of the government. The standard A.I.A. fee in a given locality is normally approved. This fee is a percentage of actual construction costs.

As with the consultant, hopefully, the architect will have an interest and personal dedication to the project, apart from the fee. He should clearly understand the sociological aspects of this type of housing and should not be the type who wants to build a monument to himself. One of the consultant's biggest jobs, incidentally, is to help the architect "sharpen his pencil."

3) Legal - A local attorney should be retained to handle the legal aspect of the project. This also is a proper project cost - - in a reasonable amount - - and the attorney should be urged to keep good time records for both the amount of time spent and type of services rendered. The attorney's time fee bill is submitted to the government for its approval.

The attorney's basic duties will be incorporation, forms of which are available from the government, and representing the corporation before zoning or similar

boards. The attorney will need to give several legal opinions and will have duties in the closing of the loan.

Care should be taken by the attorney not to perform the administrative duties which are either the sponsor's or the consultant's, for the government will not approve payment of these as legal fees.

6. MARKETING OR NEED

Under Section 202 the sponsor should show a demonstrable need for the proposed facility. This is often done with a survey of the membership of the sponsor and/or the community at large. All of the usual means of public relations can be helpful here.

Regional economists of HUD will then make their own market survey to determine the feasibility of the proposed project. Because market analysis is not an exact science, the sponsor and the regional economists are often substantially apart.

There are a number of intangible considerations - - including the degree of the sponsor's concern and the way of life which will be available in the proposed facility - - that are most difficult to measure accurately.

Finally, since a comparable facility rarely exists, in the community, it is difficult for older persons in a survey to say that they want to live in a facility about which they have no frame of reference. These various problems in determining the market will require a great deal of flexibility in interpreting data and individual opinion.

If the five basic considerations are properly handled, it is often possible for a 202 to be 100 percent occupied with a waiting list when the building is completed. They are:

(1) Proper Sponsorship
(2) Proper Location
(3) Proper Planning of the Facility
(4) Proper Public Relations and other Professional Guidance
(5) Proper Management

7. LOCATION

Vital to the ultimate success of a project is location. It is especially important that the site be near to the amenities which are important to all of us.

Consider that basically the older person, assuming he is well, moves about as a pedestrian. This gives the best basis of selection of a proper site. The drugstore,

grocery store and other shopping, churches, transportation, doctors, dentists, and similar essentials should be within walking distance.

This is vital to the concept of independent living. If an older person has to call a relative or friend to arrange such necessities as groceries, then he has thereby surrendered a little of his dignity and independence. The obvious inconvenience to the person being called, while a secondary consideration, is also a factor, helping to erode harmonious relations.

This is not to say that many older people don't drive; 10 to 40 percent of the residents of most projects will drive. Nevertheless, there are many times due to weather or other factors when one doesn't want to drive, and the proper location will be just as important to the drivers as to the non-drivers.

The site should have enough "green" space so that gardening, barbecues and other outdoor activity, or just plain walking and sitting, can be available.

By necessity, if the above suggestions are followed, the well-located site will seem relatively expensive compared to the classic sites in the country often selected for "old folks homes." To be large enough and well enough located means you are talking about good land, and good land costs good money. However, the cost of land does not affect the ultimate cost of rentals nearly as much as one would think.

The government normally does not approve a project if the land costs over $1,000 per unit. In other words, a site for a 150-unit project should not cost over $150,000.

Urban renewal land should be checked first. Unfortunately, there is seldom "good" land available in urban renewal areas as it has usually all been committed for some time. Often several parcels have to be assembled. Also consider demolition of older homes.

Normally, rezoning or variances from present ordinances are required in the local community. When all the facts are properly presented to the appropriate authorities, a good sponsor should have little trouble securing the needed zoning adjustments.

The federal government will inspect the site. If the above guidelines are followed, the sponsor can feel confident the site will be approved.

The site will have to be appraised by two disinterested appraisers whose qualifications can be established through membership in professional organizations, or through other means. Appraisal fees are a proper project cost. The appraisal basis is that of fair market value.

The land should be optioned for as little as possible for a period of nine months to one year or longer if possible, subject to the availability of funds from the government and to rezoning or obtaining proper variances or both.

A competent broker can easily grasp the option concept. Be sure to explain that his fee will be paid by the seller when the seller receives his funds and the title to the property changes hands.

8. WHEN FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE GOVERNMENT

Under Section 202 the following procedures should be carried out: after the team is selected, the corporation is formed and a site is optioned. Either following or concurrently with the zoning or variance hearings, if required, the application for the loan is made to the Department of Housing and Urban Development. After a loan commitment is received, the working drawings are prepared and the project is advertised for bids. Following receipt of satisfactory bids, the loan is closed and the first requisitions are submitted to the government for disbursement. Normally two checks are then drawn - - one to actually purchase the land and another to pay a portion of the fees that have been incurred by the professional team as well as a ninety-day "draw" for construction. The government will provide construction financing.

The consultant, architect, attorney, and other professionals such as surveyors and appraisers, may agree when retained that they will wait for their fees until this time, which could be six months to two years after services are rendered. Normally, with proper planning, a project will be brought to a successful conclusion.

9. PLANNING THE HOUSING

The project must not be of extravagant design and yet it should be non-institutional and in good taste. Except in special cases, a project under 75 units is not very feasible and the "ideal" size seems to be between 100 and 175. Obviously, the market, the site, the location, zoning laws, the size of the city, presence of other similar facilities and other factors must be taken into account.

All suites must be housekeeping units with kitchen and bath. Full electric kitchens are recommended for safety reasons. Extra large baths are recommended as probably the majority of residents will be women.

Two-bedroom suites are normally not allowed in a 202. The typical project should have from 50 to 80 percent "efficiencies," with the remainder one-bedroom units. Many sponsors are anxious to provide more one-bedrooms, but the economics will not usually allow this. "Alcove" suites - - with the sleeping area in an alcove of the main living area - - can be an attractive alternate.

The size of the average efficiency is 350 to 400 square feet; one-bedroom units average 500 to 550 square feet.

As a rule of thumb, the total cost per dwelling unit should not be more than $12,000. Therefore, in a 150-unit example, the total project cost would be $1,800,000.

From 70 to 80 percent of the building should be revenue-producing. If the project is over 30 percent non-revenue producing, it will probably not be feasible and will tend to resemble an institution.

Rents in a typical 202 average $95 to $100 if the facility pays real estate taxes, and $75 to $80 if it has the benefit of real estate tax relief.

Most sponsors are quite concerned about this seemingly high rental, and wonder why with 3 percent interest at 50 years it cannot be lower. This is a subject of great concern to everyone in the field. The answer has many facets. One is the numerous safeguards built into the program. On the one hand, they are intended to assure a successful program; on the other hand they have the effect of raising the rents a considerable degree.

For example, the net income figure must be 10 percent higher than the amount needed to pay the interest and amortize the amount borrowed. This is a debt service reserve and a safeguard; but makes up $5 to $10 of the month's rent. A 5 percent vacancy allowance is also a safeguard but also means that 5 percent is being included in the rents to cover this. A required repair and replacement reserve (3/4 of one percent of the construction costs plus the cost of the movable equipment) accounts for another $5 to $10 per month.

A major item, of course, is the real estate tax. Since most states do not have legislation providing for relief from real estate taxes, few 202s are tax exempt. This may add $5 to $20 per suite to the monthly rents, which could be charged if real estate taxes were not an item of expense for the project.

The community facilities (or Senior Center) are approximately 10 percent of the space, all non-revenue-producing. While these rooms are vital to a sound project and no sponsor should consider this kind of service without these facilities, these inclusions account for $5 to $10 of the monthly rent. There may be some help on this in the new grants for community facilities available under the Older Americans Act of 1965.

Of course, good substantial construction is a necessity for this building which must be planned to last over 50 years, and construction costs keep rising. Also proper management and upkeep are expensive, but necessary.

Paying the mortgage is the major part of the rental charge. This averages from $40 to $50 per suite per month.

Finally, it should be borne in mind that the project rents in this example and most 202's include all utilities except outside telephone. These utilities alone normally run between $10 and $15 per suite per month.

10. SOME SPECIAL DESIGN FEATURES

No steps or thresholds should be planned for the building unless an alternate level route is available. Hand rails in the halls, levers instead of door knobs, grab-bars in the baths, electric switches and convenient outlets within easier reach than usual are recommended.

Sponsors should also consider sitting rooms, coin-operated laundry facilities, resident storage and incinerator hoppers on each floor.

Local building codes regarding fire safety and other similar matters must be followed as well as the regulations of HUD.

11. SHOULD MEDICAL FACILITIES BE INCLUDED?

Under Section 202 an infirmary, nursing care or medical facilities cannot be included in the project. A small first-aid room is acceptable.

The idea is that no one project can be all things to all people. The special design features needed in a nursing home, such as extra wide halls, nurses' stations and diet kitchens, are not compatible with an independent living facility. In addition, the spirit and camaraderie which should be present in a successful 202 cannot be attained if the well and independent older person must live in an environment of sickness and infirmity.

Finally, the staffing of nursing home facilities, as well as the management concept, is so completely different from a 202 that the services should be kept separate.

A basic concept in a good 202 is that if a resident becomes too ill to continue living independently he should be in a hospital or nursing home. If, on the other hand, he is able to live independently, then he should have the best possible environment. Of course, a good 202 will coordinate the use of community services and resources to help independent living.

This is not to say that a nonprofit group should not be interested in a higher degree of health care than can be offered in a 202. If they are, there are other financing tools available to help a group provide this kind of service.

12. SENIOR CENTER

Good planning in a 202 will make the facility a place to go to live and not to die. It will resemble a residential club in many ways and should include

facilities such as a large lounge or meeting area, library, game room, arts and crafts rooms, and a hobby shop. These are the rooms for which the money for movable equipment and furnishings must be raised. They are usually located on the ground floor of the apartment building.

A community kitchen should be planned even though all of the suites are housekeeping units. While it need not be extensive, it should contain the basic appliances and storage areas.

A voluntary meal program drawing on community resources is recommended as well as the serving of snacks or refreshments at all social events. No income should be expected from this source.

A well planned and coordinated program of social, cultural, educational, spiritual and recreational programs should be offered to help fill leisure time.

The sponsor should consider making these facilities available to all the persons 62 and over in its area during certain specified times such as 9 to 5, five days a week. The residents should have the use of the facilities in conjunction with the others in the community every day during the week and then exclusively on weekends and evenings. This community approach is strongly urged for four reasons:

(1) Programs and activities in which the residents share can attract volunteer instructors, speakers and workers of the highest caliber.

(2) It allows the sponsor to help older people in the community who either are not lucky enough to live in the facility or do not desire to.

(3) It facilitates fund raising and other support from the community.

(4) It is a constant source of applicants for the housing.

13. RESIDENT INCOME LIMITS

Section 202 has national income limits as follows: $4,000 per year for an individual; $4,800 per year for a couple; and $6,000 per year income for the combined income of two unrelated people living in the same suite. This varies from community to community. Please note that this is income and not assets.

The sponsor who is concerned about members of its group who have income above these limits should keep in mind that there are other federal programs available by which they can build higher priced, more luxurious facilities.

For the sponsor who is concerned about the low incomes of some of its members who may not be able to pay the rent a typical 202 must charge, several factors should be kept in mind. One is that proper living arrangements are especially important to older people, and they may pay to 40 percent more of their income for proper environment. In addition, help from relatives is often possible.

Also, the sponsor may consider subsidizing a portion of the rents in a project, or subsidizing needy individual members of its group. Further, the presently proposed rent supplement program may eventually be available on a large enough scale to help with this concern.

The basic point here is that if a group wants to sponsor "low income" housing, it should not consider 202 as this is impossible. A group trying to serve persons able to afford rents of $30 to $50 per month should consider working for additional public housing in its community.

14. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

A sponsor must consider this project as a community service more than just housing. In order for it to be a true community facility, total community support is needed. Civic and service groups, YM and YWCA's, school boards, library boards, city recreation departments, clergy and other groups and individuals should take an active part, particularly in the Senior Center.

An advisory committee of outstanding individuals in the community should be organized at the appropriate time.

15. PUBLIC RELATIONS

Public relations really means communications. When it is properly handled, the entire community including all media, is extremely interested in such projects and anxious to publicize them. Free TV and radio time is normally available to the typical 202 project.

There are a number of highlights for front-page news stories, including an announcement of the idea, forming the corporation, selecting the site, receiving the loan agreement, opening of bids, groundbreaking, cornerstone laying, dedication.

The sponsor will find that every news item will bring a number of inquiries. It should ask for all inquiries to be in writing, no matter how brief, and should keep track of the date they are received. One of the reasons for this record is that occupancy should be based on a first come, first served policy.

Much thought should be given to the proper name for the facility. A good name can convey the concept of service the group is to provide and can be a valuable asset.

Good communications is especially important in a 202 because normally no such facility exists in the town and it may not be easily understood. Misunderstanding and rumors are best avoided by a constant release of the facts to the community. Progress letters to persons who have made inquiry, speeches and other means of communication are most helpful.

A public relations chairman should be appointed very early in the planning. All news releases should clear through one person. A brochure is the most important public relations tool. It should be prepared by an expert in writing and layout, and should be interesting and eye-catching as well as informative.

16. ADMISSIONS

There can be no discrimination according to race, color, creed, or country of national origin.

Preference may be given to members of the sponsoring organization as long as the sponsoring organization itself does not discriminate in its membership.

The procedure recommended for occupancy is for a committee of properly trained volunteers, selected by the board, to interview the persons who have made application using forms previously prepared. The actual interviews will take close to an hour each, and should be held approximately six months prior to occupancy.

Timing here is very important. If it is too soon, there are many contingencies that could affect the applicants and if it is too late, they cannot make their personal plans to move into the facility. In addition, interviews and various aspects of processing take some time. Six months has proved to be about right to handle all of the details and still allow the project to be filled at its opening.

All questions and inquiries of the prospective residents should be answered carefully, and it should be stressed that there are no medical or nursing facilities of any kind in the building. In addition, the use of the Senior Center by non-residents, if that is the policy, should be made clear, to avoid future problems of possessiveness.

Admission must be on a logical basis such as date of inquiry and not on political or other considerations. In a 202, no founder's fees, sustainer's gifts, admissions fees, or other lump sum payments may be a consideration of the occupancy. Only

a straight rental may be charged, with the exception of a security deposit with the lease.

A lease and security deposit are recommended for the psychology of the matter, not for keeping people in the facility against their wishes. In the initial acceptance of the individual for occupancy, it should be stressed that only persons who desire to live in the facility with complete enthusiasm will be accepted.

17. MANAGEMENT

The final highlight in the five vital elements to success is good management.

This subject is too complex, subtle and involved to brush over lightly in this guide. Management is properly considered individually and apart from "packaging" a project.

Just two points:

(1) The key to good management in a 202 is the balance of good business practices with sensitivity to the community and sociological aspects of the project.

(2) A minimum of rules should be adopted by the board, as they should recognize that the prospective residents are grown up, intelligent adults who are anxious for independence and dignity.

18. IN CONCLUSION

The program under 202 can be a workable tool for service to older persons. Any sponsor considering such a project should visit one or more successful 202's. The government and other sources discussed here can direct interested groups to such projects.

MISSISSIPPI REGISTRATION

BY

COUNTY, RACE AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

(AS OF APRIL 30, 1966)

WHITE TOTAL	NEGRO TOTAL
513,855	130,345

Counties	Negro Registration	UAP	% UAP Registered
Pike			
Bulloch			
Russell			
Washington			
Crenshaw			
Escambia			

UA

FHA FORM NO. 3433
Rev. 7/65

Form Approved
Budget Bureau No. 63-R1055

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

REQUEST FOR PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY AS NONPROFIT SPONSOR OR MORTGAGOR

Under Section 221(d)(3), 231 or 232 of the National Housing Act

TO: The Federal Housing Commissioner

c/o _____

_____

_____

_____
Name of Proposed Project

_____
Location

Section _____
(221(d)(3), 231 or 232)

The instructions on the reverse side of this form have been read and are fully understood. A preliminary determination as to the eligibility of the proposed mortgagor as a nonprofit corporation or association is requested. In order to assist in the determination, the information set forth below and on the attached exhibit is supplied.

1. The _____ received its Charter on
(Name of Sponsoring Group)

_____ pursuant to _____ of the laws of the State of
(Date) *(cite Statute)*

_____.

2. Purpose for which the sponsoring group was formed (as stated in its Charter):

3. Motivation of the sponsoring group with respect to the proposed project:

To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing information and that contained in the attached exhibit is true and correct.

_____
(Signature)

_____
(Date)

_____
(Title-Officer of Sponsoring Group)

INSTRUCTIONS RELATING TO REQUEST FOR PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY AS NONPROFIT SPONSOR OR MORTGAGOR

Sections 221(d)(3), 231 and 232 of the National Housing Act, as amended, provide financing for nonprofit mortgagors. A nonprofit mortgagor is defined in FHA Regulations as follows:

> "The mortgagor shall be a corporation or association organized for purposes other than the making of a profit or gain for itself or persons identified therewith and which the Commissioner finds is in no manner controlled by nor under the direction of persons or firms seeking to derive profit or gain therefrom."

The purpose of this form is to obtain the information required to enable the FHA Commissioner to make a determination prior to issuance of a letter of feasibility and acceptance of an application, that the sponsor of a mortgagor and the mortgagor itself, if the mortgagor has been created, is truly nonprofit in accordance with the definition above. The purpose of the preliminary determination is to prevent, as far as possible, unnecessary outlay of funds for FHA fees, plans, etc., by a sponsor or proposed mortgagor, who may be found ineligible. If found ineligible, the application will not be accepted. If tentatively found eligible, sponsor, mortgagor and the parties supplying land and services, in accordance with the terms of the commitment to insure, will be required to formally certify as to motives and relationships prior to initial endorsement of the note for insurance. A determination as to eligibility will be made at that time.

Determination of nonprofit eligibility requires a knowledge of the motivation of the sponsor and mortgagor, relationship between the sponsor and mortgagor, and relationship between the mortgagor or sponsor and the various parties or firms concerned with the project and mortgage transaction. A relationship involving an identity of interest will be considered adverse unless it is one that in the judgment of the Commissioner is beneficial to the mortgagor corporation, the proposed project and the purposes of the legislation. For this reason, it is essential that there be a full disclosure of all relationships and of all facts pertaining to each relationship.

In addition to completing the form on the reverse side, an exhibit giving complete information for each of the items set forth below must be attached. Where arrangements have not been made, it must be so stated and information supplied as to what is contemplated.

a. List of the officers and directors of the sponsoring group including names, addresses and title of positions.

b. Relationship between sponsoring group and mortgagor (existing connections or proposed, if mortgagor has not been formed).

c. Statement as to the source or sources from which the sponsor acquired its capital and acquires its income.

d. Statement as to the extent and source of subsidy or cash to be made available to the mortgagor.

e. Statement as to the ability of the sponsoring group to render the support set forth in "d" above.

f. Detailed statement of the arrangements made or proposed for the following, listing the principals involved, the relationship between such principals and the sponsor and mortgagor, giving the terms of the arrangements and describing the circumstances surrounding each:

   (1) Land upon which the project is to be built,

   (2) Construction of the project, including the selection of the general contractor, subcontractors and architect,

   (3) Legal and organization services,

   (4) Financing of the project, and

   (5) Management of the project.

FHA FORM NO. 3434
Rev. 7/65

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Form Approved
Budget Bureau No. 63-R1055

UA

CERTIFICATE OF RELATIONSHIPS AND NONPROFIT MOTIVES

Under Section 221 (d) (3), 231 or 232 of the National Housing Act

TO: The Federal Housing Commissioner

c/o _____

_____

_____

_____ *Project Number*

_____ *Project Name*

_____ *Location*

Section _____ *(221 (d)(3), 231 or 232)*

In accordance with the terms of the commitment issued by you to insure a mortgage on the above named project, and in order to induce you to endorse the note for insurance, the undersigned hereby certifies as follows:

1. The _____ *(Name of Mortgagor Corporation or Association)* received its Charter on _____ *(Date)* Pursuant to _____ *(cite Statute)* of the laws of the State of _____.

2. The officers and directors of the mortgagor corporation or association are as follows:

	Name	Address	Title of Position
Officers			
Directors			

(Over)

3. The information supplied to you on FHA Form No. 3433, Request for Preliminary Determination of Eligibility as Nonprofit Sponsor or Mortgagor, dated _____ , and the exhibit accompanying that form is made a part of this Certificate, and there have been no changes in that information except those set forth in detail in the exhibit attached to this Certificate and made a part thereof.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, the foregoing information and that contained in the exhibit attached to this Certificate is true, complete and correct. It is agreed that if there are any changes in the information contained in this Certificate prior to completion of the project, such changes will be certified to prior to final endorsement of the note for insurance.

(Signature)	*(Signature)*
(Title-Officer of the Mortgagor Corporation)	*(Title-Officer of Sponsoring Group)*
(Date)	*(Date)*

WARNING

U.S. Criminal Code, Section 1010, Title 18, USC, "Federal Housing Administration transactions", Provides in part: "Whoever for the purpose of . . . influencing in any way the action of such Administration . . . makes, passes, utters or publishes any statement, knowing the same to be false, . . . shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than two years or both."

FHA FORM NO. 3435

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Form Approved
Budget Bureau No. 63-R1055

UA

CERTIFICATION

(Under Section 221 (d)(3) or 231 of the National Housing Act)

TO: The Federal Housing Commissioner

c/o _____

_____

_____

_____ *Project Number*

_____ *Project Name*

_____ *Location*

Section _____ *(221 (d)(3) or 231)*

The undersigned, being interested in the development or management of the housing project described above certifies that any contractual relationship, direct or indirect, between the undersigned and the sponsors and mortgagor is as follows:

_____ *(Date)*

_____ *(Signature)*

_____ *(Title)*

_____ *(Company)*

WARNING

U. S. Criminal Code, Section 1010, Title 18, USC, "Federal Housing Administration transactions", Provides in part: "Whoever, for the purpose of. . . influencing in any way the action of such Administration. . . makes, passes, utters or publishes any statement, knowing the same to be false, . . . shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than two years or both."

INSTRUCTIONS

Separate certificates must be submitted by the general contractor, and suppliers of the land, architectural services, legal and organization services, and management of the project. A full disclosure of the relationship must be entered. If the space above is insufficient, continue the statement on attached sheet(s).

LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE
OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
SOUTHERN OFFICE
603 NORTH FARISH STREET, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39202
(601) 948-4191
ALVIN J. BRONSTEIN, CHIEF STAFF COUNSEL

ALABAMA OFFICE
31½ Franklin Street
Selma, Alabama 36701
(205) 872-3427
DONALD A. JELINEK
Staff Counsel

LOUISIANA OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.
(504) 523-5197
RICHARD SOBOL
Staff Counsel

November 7, 1966

Mr. John O. Boone
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Boone:

I just received your letter and kind invitation of November 4 this morning. Unfortunately, I am committed to being in court in New Orleans on November 10 and will therefore be unable to attend the conference.

Please extend my regards to Paul Anthony.

Sincerely,

Alvin J. Bronstein

Alvin J. Bronstein

AJB:jb

Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law

233 North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39201
Telephone: 948-5400

Officers
Co-Chairmen
• Whitney North Seymour
• Burke Marshall

Secretary
• William T. Coleman, Jr.

Treasurers
• Cecil E. Burney
• Louis F. Oberdorfer

Co-Chairmen 1963-1965
• Harrison Tweed
• Bernard G. Segal

Board of Directors
• Morris B. Abram
Eugene D. Bennett
Henry Brandis, Jr.
• Bruce Bromley
John G. Buchanan
Kenneth J. Burns, Jr.
• Warren M. Christopher
• Walter E. Craig
• Lloyd N. Cutler
• Arthur H. Dean
• James C. Dezendorf
Jefferson B. Fordham
• Cody Fowler
Harold J. Gallagher
• Lloyd Garrison
• Gerhard A. Gesell
Nathan B. Goodnow
William T. Gossett
William P. Gray
Erwin N. Griswold
Albert E. Jenner, Jr.
Robert E. Lillard
• Sol M. Linowitz
Arthur Littleton
Ross L. Malone
• William L. Marbury
Orison S. Marden
David F. Maxwell
Robert W. Meserve
• William R. Ming
• James M. Nabrit, Jr.
• William H. Orrick
Samuel R. Pierce, Jr.
Louis H. Pollak
John D. Randall
Charles S. Rhyne
• William P. Rogers
• Samuel I. Rosenman
Eugene V. Rostow
Barnabas F. Sears
• Jerome J. Shestack
Arthur D. Shores
Sylvester C. Smith, Jr.
Davidson Sommers
• William B. Spann, Jr.
• David Stahl
Gray Thoron
• John W. Wade

• *Member of Executive Committee of the Board of Directors*

Executive Director
Berl I. Bernhard

Washington Office
Suite 1035
1875 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20009

Chief Counsel
Denison Ray

November 7, 1966

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform & Criminal Rehabilitation
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia, 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

Thank you for your letter of November 4th and the enclosed form letter regarding the Workshop on November 10th.

I would be very interested in going and, if time permits, will certainly do so. Perhaps I can also stimulate interest on the part of others.

Thank you for your kind invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Denison Ray

DR:YC

The Committee was formed at the request of the President of the United States.

MARIAN E. WRIGHT
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

538½ N. Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39202
Area Code 601 948-7301

November 8, 1966

Mr. John O'Boone, Director
Project on Penal Reform & Criminal
Rehabilitation
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. O'Boone:

I have just returned to my office and found your letter. I will do whatever I can to boost attendance at your November 10th Conference at the Sheraton Inn, though it is terribly late, and will try to attend myself.

Sincerely yours,

Marian E. Wright

CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT of POLICE

Atlanta 3, Georgia

February 13, 1967

HERBERT T. JENKINS
Chief

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

Thank you very much for your letter of February 10th. I have forwarded it on to Lt. C. E. Wright of the Crime Prevention Bureau, with instructions to give you every assistance possible.

There is some information that you are requesting that we do not have. We will be glad to furnish you any information that we have, from our records, but I am sure that you recognize that we cannot turn our files over to volunteer workers or other persons, except our own employees.

Sincerely yours,

H T Jenkins

Chief of Police

HTJ:gp
c.c.
Lt. C. E. Wright

PRESENT - 2/15/67

Mrs. John Golden (Carol) (yes)
1140 Rosedale Rd., N.E. Phone: TR 4-3920

X Mrs. Jack Patterson (Frances)
2850 Ridgewood Rd., N.W. 355-9532 - Call again

Mrs. Eva B. Parks
502 Rockwell St., S. W. 753-9997

Mrs. W. H. Jones (Lillian)
632 Montevista St., S. W. 758-6694

NO Mrs. Edw. M. Brown (Freda)
499 Emory Circle, N.E. 378-7913

Out for now ~~Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen (Margaret)~~
~~1197 Fountain Drive, S. W.~~ 758-1663

Mrs. Byron Kirkland (Gussie)
1159 Reeder Cir., N.E. 875-5288 Call again

Mrs. Betty Cantor
Anti-Defamation League
41 Exchange Place, S.E. 523-3391

Mrs. Erwin Schneider (Virginia)
One Austell Way, N.W. 233-6092 (Mrs. Schneider did not say she would participate)

<u>Other Names - not present</u>

Mrs. Thomas Shoemaker
Hillpine, N. E. 874-4308

X Mrs. James Leak NO-
2207 Kodiak, N.E. 636-4964

Mrs. William A. Beardslee - 378-2092 Mother has passed away
1728 Vickers Circle
Decatur, Ga. (She has been contacted and will help)

JOHN A. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
STEPHEN J. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

February 27, 1967

Chief of Police
Police Department
Decatur, Georgia

Dear Sir:

This will introduce members of the United Churchwomen of Georgia who are participating in a survey of misdemeanor procedures in the Southern Region.

They are interested in securing a minimal amount of factual information from your records to facilitate the inspection of court records in randomly selected cases.

Naturally, the confidentiality of your records will be respected. Decatur will not be pinpointed in any way. The information collected will be collated in such a way as to reveal only state and regional patterns.

In view of the deplorable lack of information existing on the processes of criminal justice as they involve misdemeanants, we hope you will be able to see your way clear to cooperate in this effort.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

March 2, 1967

The Honorable Oscar Mitchell
DeKalb County Civil & Criminal Court
Decatur, Georgia

Dear Judge Mitchell:

The United Churchwomen of Georgia's Fellowship of the Concerned is conducting a very short pilot survey on the arrest and judicial recording procedures in misdemeanor cases in Atlanta, Decatur, Douglasville, McDonough and Monroe, for presentation at their meeting in Atlanta the last of this month. This will involve field workers securing information from the arrest and court processing records as reflected on the attached sheets. We wish to follow fifty cases from arrest through disposition in the Court. Confidentiality will be carefully guarded.

Two of our field workers have been advised by the Sheriff that permission may be secured through you.

Thank you for your kind consideration.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

ENCLOSURE

March 7, 1967

The Mayor
City Hall
Monroe, Georgia

Honorable Sir:

The United Churchwomen of Georgia's Fellowship of the Concerned is conducting a very short pilot survey on the arrest and judicial recording procedures in misdemeanor cases in Atlanta, Decatur, Douglasville, McDonough and Monroe, for presentation at their meeting in Atlanta the last of this month. This will involve field workers securing information from the arrest and court processing records as reflected on the attached sheets. We wish to follow fifty cases from arrest through disposition in the Court. Confidentiality will be carefully guarded.

Our field worker has visited the Police Department and been advised to secure permission from your office. We would very much appreciate any cooperation you feel able to extend to us. Please notify us of your decision at your earliest convenience.

Thank you for your kind consideration.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

cc Chief of Police

March 7, 1967

The Mayor
City Hall
Douglasville, Georgia

Honorable Sir:

The United Churchwomen of Gerogia's Fellowship of the Concerned is conducting a very short pilot survey on the arrest and judicial recording procedures in misdemeanor cases in Atlanta, Decatur, Douglasville, McDonough and Monroe, for presentation at their meeting in Atlanta the last of this month. This will involve field workers securing information from the arrest and court processing records as reflected on the attached sheets. We wish to follow fifty cases from arrest through disposition in the Court. Confidentiality will be carefully guarded.

Our field worker has visited the Police Department and been advised to secure permission from your office. We would very much appreciate any cooperation you feel able to extend to us. Please notify us of your decision at your earliest convenience.

Thank you for your kind consideration.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

cc: Chief of Police

March 7, 1967

The Mayor
City Hall
McDonough, Ga.

Honorable Sir:

The United Churchwomen of Georgia's Fellowship of the Concerned is conducting a very short pilot survey on the arrest and judicial recording procedures in misdemeanor cases in Atlanta, Decatur, Douglasville, McDonough and Monroe, for presentation at their meeting in Atlanta the last of this month. This will involve field workers securing information from the arrest and court processing records as reflected on the attached sheets. We wish to follow fifty cases from arrest through disposition in the Court. Confidentiality will be carefully guarded.

Our field worker has visited the Police Department and been advised to secure permission from your office. We would very much appreciate any cooperation you feel able to extend to us. Please notify us of your decision at your earliest convenience.

Thank you for your kind consideration.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

cc: Chief of Police

EDWARD C. ELLIS, MAYOR

LOUISE O. McKISSICK, CITY CLERK

City of Monroe, Georgia

COUNCILMEN:
BILL BATCHELOR
JUNIOR JOHNSON
HARRY KNIGHT
NEAL ROBERTSON
BOOTH WILLIAMS
WALT HARBER

Monroe, Georgia 30655

March 10, 1967

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta , Ga. 30303

Attention: Mr. John Boone

Dear Sirs:

Regarding your letter of March 7, 1967 requesting permission to send field workers to the City of Monroe.

We will be happy to co-operate with you in any way we can.

Sincerely,

E. C. Ellis

E. C. Ellis, Mayor

ECE:nv

Blaustein Library

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York, N. Y. 10022

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Vol. 29, No. 1-2 January-February 1968

Books and Pamphlets

AFRICA, SOUTH

South African Jewish Board of Deputies. Report, July 1965 to Nov. 1967. Johannesburg, 1967. 48 p. (360.68 S)

ANTI-SEMITISM

Heer, Friedrich. Gottes erste Liebe: 2000 Jahre Judentum and Christentum; Genesis des österreichischen Katholiken Adolf Hitler. München, Bechtle Verlag, 1967. 741 p. (291.2 H)

Seiden, Morton Irving. The paradox of hate; a study in ritual murder. South Brunswick, N. J., T. Yoseloff, 1967. 258 p. (291 S)

APPORTIONMENT (ELECTION LAW)

Fribourg, Marjorie G. The reapportionment crisis. New York, Public Affairs Committee, Nov. 1967. 20 p. (Public affairs pamphlet no. 411) (VF)

ASSOCIATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Encyclopedia of associations, v. 1: National organizations of the United States. 5th ed. Detroit, Gale Research Co., 1968. 1331 p. (R360 E)

AUSTRIA

Fraenkel, Josef, ed. The Jews of Austria; essays on their life, history and destruction. London, Vallentine, Mitchell, 1967. 585 p. (943.6j F)

BIOGRAPHY

Hyde, H. Montgomery. Lord Reading; the life of Rufus Isaacs, first Marquess of Reading. New York, Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1967. 454 p. (92 R)

Norman, Charles. The case of Ezra Pound. New York, Funk and Wagnalls, 1968. 209 p. (811 P)

Podhoretz, Norman. Making it. New York, Random House, 1967. 360 p. (92 P)

Smith, Bradley F. Adolf Hitler; his family, childhood and youth. Stanford, Calif., Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford Univ., 1967. 180 p. (943:92 H4s)

BUSINESS

Business and the urban crisis. Reprinted from Business Week, Feb. 3, 1968. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1968. 16 p. (VF)

CATHOLIC CHURCH

National Catholic almanac, 1968. Edited by Felician A. Foy. New York, Doubleday, 1968. 696 p. (R282 N)

CATHOLIC-JEWISH RELATIONS

The Catholic Hour: The religious significance of Israel; radio discussion by Leo Rudloff and Marc Tanenbaum. Washington, National Council of Catholic Men, Dec. 31, 1967. 4 p. (VF)

CITIES

American Jewish Congress. Where we stand: the urban crisis; statement. New York, 1968. 6 p. (VF)

U. S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. Urban America: goals and problems; hearings before the Subcommittee on Urban Affairs, Sept. 27-Oct. 4, 1967. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1967. 239 p. (309.2 U8)

CIVIL RIGHTS

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. State civil rights legislation - 1967, by Paul Hartman, with the cooperation of Abraham H. Foxman and Sol Rabkin. New York, Sept. 1967. 8 p. (Law, v. 2, no. 1) (VF)

CULTURALLY DEPRIVED CHILDREN

Child Study Association of America. Children of poverty - children of affluence; proceedings of 43rd annual conference. New York, 1967. 65 p. (395 C)

CULTURALLY DEPRIVED CHILDREN - EDUCATION

Fantini, Mario D. and Weinstein, Gerald. Toward a contact curriculum. New York, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 1967. 55 p. (371.9 F)

Gross, Morris. Learning readiness in two Jewish groups; a study in "cultural deprivation." With an introd. by John Seeley. New York, Center for Urban Education, 1967. 41 p. (371.9 G)

Powledge, Fred. To change a child: a report on the Institute for Developmental Studies. Published in cooperation with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Chicago, Quadrangle Books, 1967. 110 p. (371.9 I)

DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNISM

U. S. Defense Dept. Armed Forces Information and Education. Ideas in conflict; liberty and communism - a reference publication. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1967. 147 p. (321.1 U8)

DISCRIMINATION, RELIGIOUS

Liskofsky, Sidney. Eliminating intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief: the UN role. New York, American Jewish Committee, Feb. 1968. 12 p. (Reports on the foreign scene, no. 8) (VF)

DISCRIMINATION, SOCIAL

Metzenbaum, Howard M. Fraternalism: American style; an address delivered on Nov. 17, 1967 to the Shrine Luncheon Club, Cleveland, Ohio. New York, American Jewish Committee, 1968. 10 p. (mimeo.) (VF)

A review of progress to end social club discrimination in Kansas City as reflected in the local, religious and national press [reprints of articles, Nov.-Dec. 1967]. Kansas City, Mo., Kansas City Chapter, American Jewish Committee, 1968. 6 p. (processed) (VF)

DISCUSSION GROUPS

Resnick, Rosa Perla. Metodos de discusion en grupos. Buenos Aires, Servicio Comunitario, Comité Judío Americano, 1967. 24 p. (Guias para la actividad institucional) (374 A61-1a)

EDUCATION - DESEGREGATION

Erie, Pa. Human Relations Commission. Focus on black & white; a study of Negro & white students in the Erie school system, by James L. Fatter. Erie, Pa., Sept. 1967. 13 p. (processed) (VF)

EDUCATION - FEDERAL AID

Swanson, Austin D. and Igoe, Joseph A., eds. Should public monies be used to support non-public education? A review of the issues and practices. Prepared by Western New York School Study Council. Danville, Ill., Interstate Printers & Publishers, 1967. 71 p. (379.12 S)

U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Education legislation, 1967. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Education... Apr. 26-Sept. 18, 1967. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1967. 10 pts. (370 U81)

----Notes and working papers concerning the administration of programs, authorized under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 program participation of nonpublic school children. Prepared for the Subcommittee on Education, Dec. 1967. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1967. 159 p. (379.12 U81)

EDUCATION - NEW YORK (CITY)

New York (City). University. Report of the Fall 1967 undergraduate ethnic census, the City University of New York. New York, Dec. 1967. 18 p. (processed) (VF)

EDUCATION - STATE AID

Catholics reevaluate public aid to parochial schools; reactions to defeat of proposed New York State Constitution [reprinted from various Long Island newspapers] Hempstead, N.Y., Long Island Division, American Jewish Committee, Nov. 1967. 6 p. (processed) (VF)

EDUCATION - STATE AID (cont.)

Robison, Joseph B. "Parity"...a new kind of "separate but equal." New York, PEARL (Committee for Public Education and Religious Liberty), 1967. 7 p. (VF)

EDUCATION, CATHOLIC

Trent, James W. and Golds, Jenette. Catholics in college; religious commitment and the intellectual life. Chicago, Univ. of Chicago Press, 1967. 366 p. (378 T)

EDUCATION, JEWISH

American Association for Jewish Education. Dept. of Statistical Research. National census of Jewish schools. New York, Dec. 1967. 34 p. (Information bulletin no. 28) (237 A)

Janowsky, Oscar I., ed. The education of American Jewish teachers. Boston, Beacon Press, 1967. 352 p. (237 J)

EDUCATION, URBAN

Center for Urban Education. Center for Urban Education fact sheet. New York, Nov. 1967. 20 p. (VF)

Dentler, Robert A., ed. The urban R's: race relations as the problem in urban education, edited by Robert A. Dentler, Bernard Mackler [and] Mary Ellen Warschauer. Published for the Center for Urban Education. New York, Praeger 1967. 304 p. (379 D)

Lohman, Joseph D. Cultural patterns in urban schools; a manual for teachers, counselors, and administrators. Berkeley, Univ. of California Press, 1967. 210 p. (371.9 L)

EUROPE - JEWS

Levenberg, S. European Jewry today. Leeds, Leeds Univ. Press, 1967. 26 p. (Selig Brodetsky memorial lecture, no. 8) (VF)

EUROPE - JEWS - HOLOCAUST (1933-1945)

Friedlander, Albert H. Out of the whirlwind; a reader of holocaust literature. Garden City, N.Y., Doubleday, 1968. 536 p. (933.53 F)

Herstig, David. Die Rettung; ein zeitgeschichtlicher Bericht. Stuttgart, Seewald Verlag, 1967. 308 p. (933.53 H)

Levin, Nora. The holocaust; the destruction of European Jewry, 1933-1945. New York, T.Y. Crowell, 1968. 768 p. (933.53 L)

EXTREMISM (RIGHT-WING)

Redekop, John Harold. The American far right; a case study of Billy James Hargis and Christian Crusade. Grand Rapids, Mich., W. B. Eerdmans Pub. Co., 1968. 232 p. (335.51 R)

EXTREMISM (RIGHT-WING) (cont.)

Rohter, Ira Sherman. Radical rightists: an empirical study. [Thesis (Ph. D.) Michigan State University, 1967] Ann Arbor, Mich., University Microfilms Library Services, 1967. 1 reel (microfilm) (Micr. Cab.)

FAMILY

Shapiro, Manheim S. The Jewish heritage: "Parents and children." Reprinted from Council Woman, Nov. 1967. New York, National Council of Jewish Women, 1967. 4 p. (VF)

FRANCE

American Jewish Committee. Foreign Affairs Dept. De Gaulle and the Jews; memorandum from the Paris Office. New York, Jan. 24, 1968. 10 p. (mimeo.) (VF)

GERMANY

American Council on Germany. Fünfzehn Jahre Atlantik-Brücke, Hamburg. New York and Hamburg, 1967. 52 p. (VF)

Jaspers, Karl. The future of Germany. Chicago, Univ. of Chicago Press, 1967. 173 p. (943.086 J)

Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland. Jüdische Gemeinschaft in Deutschland; Jahresbericht 1966/67. Düsseldorf, 1967. 28 p. (360.43 Z)

GERMANY - NEO-NAZISM

Bessel-Lorck, Lorenz and others. National oder radikal? Der Rechtsradikalismus in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. 2. erweiterte Aufl. Mainz, v. Hase & Koehler Verlag, 1966. 174 p. (943.086 B)

GERMANY -- TRIALS

Bonhoeffer, Emmi. Auschwitz trials; letters from an eye-witness. Richmond, Va., John Knox Press, 1967. 61 p. (943:365 A8b)

GERMANY (1933-1945) - ELITE GUARD

Höhne, Heinz. Der Orden unter dem Totenkopf; die Geschichte der SS. Gütersloh, S. Mohn, 1967. 600 p. (943:353 H)

GREAT BRITAIN

Board of Deputies of British Jews. Annual report, 1965. London, 1967. 60 p. (360.42 B)

GREAT BRITAIN - RACE RELATIONS

Rex, John and others. Race, community, and conflict; a study of Sparkbrook. Published for the Institute of Race Relations, London. London, New York, Oxford Univ. Press, 1967. 304 p. (942 R)

GROUP WORK

Resnick, Rosa Perla. Trabajo social con grupos. Buenos Aires, Servicio Comunitario, Comité Judío Americano, 1967. 30 p. (Guias para la actividad institucional) (361.4 A61-1a)

HOUSING - INTEGRATION

American Jewish Committee. [Brief amici curiae: Joseph Lee Jones and Barbara Jo Jones v. Alfred H. Mayer Company; U. S. Supreme Court] Brief of national Jewish organizations and representative local Jewish councils (affiliated with the National Community Relations Advisory Council). New York, Jan. 1968. 33 p. (331.83 A61)

Murphy, William P. Open housing and the constitution; an address. Jefferson City, Mo., Missouri Commission on Human Rights, Feb. 1968. 8 p. (VF)

HUMAN RELATIONS - AGENCIES

Evansville, Ind. Mayor's Commission on Human Relations. Annual report, 1967. Evansville, Ind., 1968. 12 p. (processed) (326:Ind. E)

Kansas. Commission on Civil Rights. 1965-67 report of progress. Topeka, 1967. 29 p. (326:Kan.)

Mayhew, Leon H. Law and equal opportunity; a study of the Massachusetts Commissio Against Discrimination. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Univ. Press, 1968. 313 p. (Publications of the Joint Center for Urban Studies of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard Univ.)

National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing. Annual report, 1967. New York, 1968. 26 p. (mimeo.) (331.88 N)

National Conference of Christians and Jews. Power in human relations; report of the president, 1967. New York, 1967. 12 p. (290.2 N)

HUMAN RELATIONS - TRAINING

National Training Laboratories. Institute for Applied Behavioral Science. Explorations; human relations training and research, 1967. Washington, 1967. 9, 34 p. (processed)

Contents: No. 1. Problems in the design and interpretation of research on human relations training, by Roger Harrison.-No. 2. A bibliography of research, 1947-1960, by L. E. Durham and J. R. Gibb; since 1960, by E. S. Knowles.

HUMAN RIGHTS

United Nations. Yearbook on human rights for 1964. New York, 1967. 355 p. (R341.3 U6)

U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. Human rights conventions; hearings before a subcommittee... Feb. 23-Mar. 8, Sept. 13, 1967. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1967. 2 pts. (341.3 U81)

IMMIGRANTS

Fermi, Laura. Illustrious immigrants; the intellectual migration from Europe, 1930-41. Chicago, Univ. of Chicago Press, 1968. 440 p. (325.73 F)

INTERGROUP RELATIONS

National Conference of Christians and Jews. Books for brotherhood for adults, young people and children. [Aug. 1966-July 1967] New York, Oct. 1967. folder. (VF)

INTERRELIGIOUS RELATIONS

Perlmutter, Philip. The teaching of Christian-Jewish relations - a demonstration project. Reprinted from Religious Education, Nov.-Dec. 1967. New York, American Jewish Committee, 1967. 4 p. (VF)

Werblowsky, R. J. Zwi. Commitment and indifference: some reflections on expansionism, exclusiveness and co-existence. London, Council of Christians and Jews, 1967. 20 p. (Robert Waley Cohen memorial lecture) (290.2 C)

ISRAEL

Jerusalem Post. Holy Land pilgrimages; a special supplement. Jerusalem, Dec. 1967. 26 p. (VF)

ISRAEL - LAW

U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Labor law and practice in Israel. [Prepared by Morris Pollak] [Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1967] 120 p. (Report no. 315) (956:331 U8)

ISRAEL AND AFRO-ASIAN COUNTRIES

Laufer, Leopold. Israel and the developing countries: new approaches to cooperation. New York, Twentieth Century Fund, 1967. 298 p. (956:96 L)

ISRAEL-ARAB RELATIONS

Near East Report. Special survey: Can there be peace? An analysis of the major issues which now confront Israel and the Arab states. Washington, 1968. 28 p. (Jan. 1968 suppl.) (VF)

Parkes, James. Arabs and Jews in the Middle East: a tragedy of errors. London, Gollancz, 1967. 32 p. (VF)

ISRAEL-ARAB WAR, 1967

American Jewish Congress. Commission on International Affairs. The Middle East dispute: two developments in the current phase, by Phil Baum. [I. Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967. II. France] New York, Dec. 14, 1967. 17 p. (mimeo.) (VF)

Churchill, Randolph S. and Churchill, Winston S. The six day war. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1967. 250 p. (956:355 C)

Horton, Alan W. The Arab-Israeli conflict of June 1967, part I: Some immediate issues. New York, American Universities Field Staff, 1967. 15 p. (Northeast Africa series, v. 13, no. 2) (VF)

Laub, Morris. What lies behind the American Jewish reaction to the Israel-Arab war of June, 1967; opening remarks at seminar of Ad hoc Interreligious Committee on International Affairs, Oct. 30, 1967. New York, 1967. 10 p. (mimeo.) (VF)

Skousen, W. Cleon. Fantastic victory; Israel's rendez-vous with destiny. Salt Lake City, Bookcraft, 1967. 298 p. (956:355 S)

JERUSALEM

Bayne, E. A. Jerusalem: Israeli capital. New York, American Universities Field Staff, 1967. 31 p. (Southwest Asia series, v. 16, no. 5) (VF)

Israel. Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Division of Information. Jerusalem, one and eternal. Jerusalem, 1967. 48 p. (VF)

JESUS OF NAZARETH

Cohn, Haim H. Reflections on the trial and death of Jesus. Reprinted from Israel Law Review, Apr. 1967. Jerusalem, Israel Law Review Association, 1967. 52 p. (280.92 C)

JEWS - HISTORY

Dubnov, Simon. History of the Jews. Translated from the Russian, by Moshe Spiegel, v. 1: From the beginning to early Christianity. South Brunswick, N. J., Yoseloff, 1967. 904 p. (933 D)

JEWS IN THE U. S. - CULTURAL LIFE

National Foundation for Jewish Culture. Toward a creative American Jewish culture. New York, 1967. 19 p. (VF)

JEWS IN THE U. S. - HISTORY

B'nai B'rith. Lincoln and the Jews. Washington, 1968. unpaged. (Facsimiles of notable documents in American Jewish history; portfolio no. 1) (VF)

Kaganoff, Nathan M. A preliminary survey of the manuscript collections found in the American Jewish Historical Society, part 1. New York, American Jewish Historical Society, 1967. 29 p. (VF)

JORDAN

Vatikiotis, P. J. Politics and the military in Jordan; a study of the Arab Legion, 1921-1957. New York, Praeger, 1967. 169 p. (953 V)

JUDAISM

Buber, Martin. On Judaism, edited by Nahum N. Glatzer. New York, Schocken Books, 1967. 242 p. (230 B)

JUDAISM - U. S.

Rabbinical Assembly of America. Proceedings, v. 31, 67th annual convention, Washington, D.C., May 28-June 1, 1967. New York, 1967. 263 p. (R236.6 R)

LATIN AMERICA

Veliz, Claudio, ed. The politics of conformity in Latin America. Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. London, New York, Oxford Univ. Press, 1967. 291 p. (980 V)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

U. S. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. Criminal victimization in the United States; a report of a national survey, by Philip H. Ennis [prepared under a grant by the U. S. Dept. of Justice to the National Opinion Research Center] Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1967. 111 p. (processed) (Field surveys, 2) (364 U8)

LIBERALISM

Kaufman, Arnold S. The radical liberal; new man in American politics. New York, Atherton Press, 1968. 175 p. (321.4 K)

LIBERTY

Freedom House. Public Affairs Committee. A survey of the progress of freedom in 1967; annual report [balance sheet of freedom] New York, 1967. 17 p. (323.4 F)

MASS MEDIA

Conference on Mass Media and Race Relations, New York, 1967. [Report of conference] conducted for the Community Relations Service of the U. S. Dept. of Justice by the American Jewish Committee, held at the Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University, Oct. 17-18, 1967. New York, American Jewish Committee, Jan. 1968. 31 p. (processed) (VF)

MIDDLE EAST

Eban, Abba. The new Middle East; address, Oct. 9, 1967. Detroit, Economic Club of Detroit, 1967. 15 p. (VF)

Longrigg, Stephen Hemsley. Oil in the Middle East; its discovery and development. 3d ed. Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. London, New York, Oxford Univ. Press, 1968. 519 p. (953 L)

U. S. Library of Congress. Legislative Reference Service. Foreign Affairs Division. A select chronology and background documents relating to the Middle East. [Prepared at the request of the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate] June 6, 1967. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1967. 151 p. (953 U81)

MIDDLE EAST - ARAB REFUGEES

Comay, Michael. Arab refugees and Middle East peace. New York, Israel Informatio Services, Dec. 1967. 12 p. (VF)

MIDDLE EAST - WATER SUPPLY

U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. Construction of nuclear desalting plants in the Middle East; hearings... Oct. 19-20, Nov. 17, 1967. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1967. 152 p. (953 U81)

MIGRATIONS

Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. People for progress; hombres para el progreso. Geneva, 1967. 17 p. (VF)

MINORITIES

United Nations. Economic and Social Council. Protection of minorities; special protective measures of an international character for ethnic, religious or linguistic groups. New York, United Nations, 1967. 58 p. (341.5 U6ec)

NEGRO-JEWISH RELATIONS

Clark, Kenneth B. Black power and basic power; an examination of the futility of black nationalism, and a program for Negro and Jewish relationships. Reprinted from Congress Bi-Weekly, Jan. 8, 1968. New York, American Jewish Congress, 1968. 11 p. (VF)

National Community Relations Advisory Council. Working with landlords and merchants in racial ghettos; program recommendations and illustrative case material. New York, 1967. 39 p. (processed) (326.629 N22)

NEGROES

National Urban League. I want to be me; annual report for 1967. New York, 1968. 32 p. (VF)

NEGROES - "BLACK POWER"

Time essay: Black power & black pride. Reprinted from Time, Dec. 1, 1967. New York, American Jewish Committee, 1968. 2 p. (VF)

NEGROES - EDUCATION

Fichter, Joseph H. Graduates of predominantly Negro colleges; class of 1964. [Special report] Prepared for the National Institutes of Health, with joint sponsorship by the U. S. Dept. of Labor and National Science Foundation. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1967. 262 p. (Public Health Service publication no. 1571) (378 F)

NEGROES - EMPLOYMENT

Joint Apprenticeship Program of the Workers Defense League and A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund. Apprenticeship training in New York; openings in 1967-1968. New York, 1967. 28 p. (VF)

Philadelphia. Commission on Human Relations. Jobmobile: story of an emergency employment campaign; a special report. Philadelphia, 1967. 11 p. (mimeo.) (VF)

NEGROES - HISTORY

Fishel, Leslie H. and Quarles, Benjamin. The Negro American; a documentary history. New York, W. Morrow, 1967. 536 p. (326.6 F)

Lincoln, C. Eric. The Negro pilgrimage in America. New York, Bantam Pathfinder Editions, 1967. 184 p. (326.6 L)

NETHERLANDS

Wijnberg, S. De Joden in Amsterdam; een studie over verandering in hun attitudes. [The Jews in Amsterdam; a study of change in their attitudes] Assen [Netherlands] Van Gorcum, 1967. 177 p. (949.2j W)
Dutch text.

NEWARK, N. J.

Rutgers University. Institute of Management and Labor Relations. Newark-New Jersey population and labor force, Spring 1967, by Jack Chernick [and others]. New Brunswick, N. J., Dec. 1967. 40 p. (VF)

OMBUDSMEN

American Assembly. Ombudsmen for American government? Englewood Cliffs, N. J., Prentice-Hall, 1968. 181 p. (323.5 A)

PACIFISM

Finn, James. Protest: pacifism and politics; some passionate views on war and nonviolence. New York, Random House, 1967. 528 p. (172.4 F)

PHILOSOPHY, JEWISH

Buber, Martin. A believing humanism: my testament, 1902-1965. New York, Simon and Schuster, 1967. 252 p. (181 B)

POLICE

The University of Chicago Round Table: The cities and the police; television discussion, by Alan S. Ganz, Hans W. Mattick, Kenneth J. Northcott, and Jerome H. Skolnick. Chicago, 1968. 16 p. (VF)

POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS

U. S. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. A national survey of police and community relations, prepared by the National Center on Police and Community Relations, Michigan State Univ. [under a grant from the U. S. Dept. of Justice] Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., Jan. 1967. 386 p. (processed) (Field surveys, 5) (364 U8)

----The police and the community; the dynamics of their relationship in a changing society [report of a research study prepared under a grant from the U. S. Dept. of Justice to the Univ. of California at Berkeley] Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., Oct. 1966. 2 v. (processed) (Field surveys, 4) (364 U8)

POVERTY

Birnbaum, Martin L., and others. The content for training in project ENABLE. New York, Child Study Association of America, 1967. 85 p. (339.4 B)

National Community Relations Advisory Council. The war on poverty: next steps. New York, 1967. 24 p. (Report from the proceedings of the 1967 plenary session) (VF)

U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Examination of the war on poverty. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower, and Poverty... Mar. 13-June 2, 1967. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1967. 15 pts. (339.4 U81)

----Examination of the war on poverty; staff and consultants reports, prepared for the Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower, and Poverty, Aug.-Sept. 1967. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1967. 8 v. (2425 p.) (339.4 U81)

PROPAGANDA

Havighurst, Clark C., ed. International control of propaganda. Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Oceana Publications, 1967. 196 p. (301.1 H)

RACE RELATIONS

Banton, Michael. Race relations. New York, Basic Books, 1968. 434 p. (326.9 B)

Brandeis University. Lemberg Center for the Study of Violence. Six-city study; a survey of racial attitudes in six Northern cities: preliminary findings; a report. Waltham, Mass., June 1967. 23 p. (processed) (326.6 B)

Central Conference of American Rabbis. Committee on Justice and Peace. A message for Race Relations Sabbath, 1968. New York, 1968. 4 p. (VF)

Damerell, Reginald G. Triumph in a white suburb; the dramatic story of Teaneck, N. J., the first town in the nation to vote for integrated schools. New York, Morrow, 1968. 351 p. (974.9 D)

United States Conference of Mayors. Community Relations Service. The retail merchant in the ghetto. Washington, Jan. 1968. 6 p. (Service series: experience report 108) (326 U)

RELIGION

World Christian handbook, 1968. Editors: H. Wakelin Coxill, Kenneth Grubb. Published for The Survey Application Trust. London, Lutterworth Press, 1967. 378 p. (R280 W)

RELIGION AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Conference on Teaching About Religion in the Public Schools, Illinois State Univ., 1967. [Addresses] Normal, Ill., 1967. 16 p. (Illinois State Univ. Journal, Dec. 1967, suppl.) (VF)

Muir, William K. Prayer in the public schools; law and attitude change. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1967. 170 p. (377 M)

Sizer, Theodore R., ed. Religion and public education. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1967. 361 p. (377 S)

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS

Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. Social characteristics of Jews and other religious groups - summary of two studies conducted under non-sectarian auspices. New York, Jan. 26, 1968. 8 p. (mimeo.) (VF)

U. S. Bureau of the Census. Tabulations of data on the social and economic characteristics of major religious groups, Mar. 1957. Washington, D.C. [released 1967] 21 p. (processed) (VF)

RESTITUTION

Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany. Annual report, 1966. New York, 1967. 30 p. (341.34 C)

RIOTS

American Jewish Congress. Commission on Community Interrelations. The impact of the Newark riot of 1967 on the Jewish community, by David Stoloff. New York, Oct. 1967. 7 p. (mimeo.). (CCI survey reports on urban affairs) (VF)

Jacobs, Paul. Prelude to riot; a view of urban America from the bottom. Sponsored by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. New York, Random House, 1968. 298 p. (326.32 J)

Momboisse, Raymond M. Community relations and riot prevention. Springfield, Ill., C. C. Thomas, 1967. 257 p. (326.32 M)

Morris, Richard T. and Jeffries, Vincent. The white reaction study [on the Los Angeles riot] Los Angeles, Institute of Government and Public Affairs, University of California, June 1967. 71, 43 p. (326.32 C)

ROLE PLAYING

Shaftel, Fannie R. and Shaftel, Goerge. Building intelligent concern for others through role-playing. New York, National Conference of Christians and Jews, 1967. 74 p. (326.37 S)

RUSSIA

Conquest, Robert, ed. Soviet nationalities policy in practice. New York, Praeger, 1967. 160 p. (947 C)

Gitelman, Zvi. Nationalities and nationalism in the USSR: the Jews. Reprinted from Problems of Communism, Sept.-Oct. 1967. New York, School of International Affairs, Columbia Univ., 1967. 10 p. (VF)

Miller, Israel. Don't forget us!--the three million Jews of Russia. Reprinted from Ave Maria, Dec. 9, 1967. New York, American Jewish Conference on Soviet Jewry, 1968. 3 p. (VF)

SCIENTISTS, GERMAN

Bar-Zohar, Michel. The hunt for German scientists. New York, Hawthorn Books, 1967. 207 p. (943:920 B)
Chapter 13: "Nasser employs some Germans."

SECRET SOCIETIES

MacKenzie, Norman, ed. Secret societies. New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1967. 350 p. (366 M)

SEPHARDIC JEWS

Benardete, Meir. La cultura y literatura de los sefaradíes; una vision sintetica. México, D.F., Comité Judío Americano, 1968. 33 p. (Biblioteca Nuestro Tiempo, no. 1) (VF)

SOCIAL CONFLICT

Stagner, Ross, comp. The dimensions of human conflict. Detroit, Wayne State Univ. Press, 1967. 194 p. (Franklin memorial lectures v. 15) (301 S)

SOCIAL SERVICE

Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. Yearbook of Jewish social service, 1967. New York, 1967. various pagings (processed) (360.73 C)

SOCIAL WELFARE

National Conference on Social Welfare. The social welfare forum, 1967; official proceedings, 94th annual forum, Dallas, Tex., May 21-May 26, 1967. New York, Columbia Univ. Press, 1967. 260 p. (360 N)

National Jewish Welfare Board. JWB year book, v. 16, 1967; the Jewish community center field and services to the armed forces and veterans. New York, 1967. various pagings (processed) (362.8 N25)

UNITED NATIONS

U. S. Dept. of State. The UN, action agency for peace and progress. Washington, 1967. folder. (Publication 7733) (VF)

U. S. - CONGRESS

American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations. Dept. of Legislation. Labor looks at Congress 1967; an AFL-CIO legislative report. Washington, Jan. 1968. 83 p. (Publication no. 77-1) (VF)

U. S. - POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Gettleman, Marvin E. and Mermelstein, David, eds. The great society reader; the failure of American liberalism. New York, Random House, 1967. 551 p. (973.92 G)

Simon, Rita James, ed. As we saw the thirties; essays on social and political movements of a decade. Urbana, Ill., Univ. of Illinois Press, 1967. 253 p. (973.91 S)

Stone, Isidor F. In a time of torment. New York, Random House, 1967. 463 p. (917.3 S)

YEARBOOKS

The Jewish year book, 1968, 5728-29. Edited by Hugh Harris. London, Jewish Chronicle Publications, 1968. 333 p. (R313.2 J)

YIDDISH LANGUAGE

Koslovsky, Itshok. Bnai Yiddish; program and principles of Bnai Yiddish. New York, Bnai Yiddish Society, 1967. 60 p. (VF)
English and Yiddish texts.

YOUTH, JEWISH

Jewish Welfare Federation of New Orleans. A study of Jewish adolescents of New Orleans. New Orleans, Aug. 1966. 56 p. (processed) (395 J)

YOUTH, NEGRO

Frazier, E. Franklin. Negro youth at the crossways; their personality development in the middle states. New York, Schocken Books, 1967. 299 p. (326.6 F)

ZIONISM

Zionist year book, 1967-1968. London, Zionist Federation of Great Britain and N. Ireland, 1967. 504 p. (R313.56 Z)

ZIONISM, ANTI

Selzer, Michael. Israel as a factor in Jewish-Gentile relations in America; observations in the aftermath of the June, 1967 war. New York, American Council for Judaism, 1968. 27 p. (VF)

New Periodicals

Bulletin on Soviet Jewish affairs. London. Irregular.
Published by the Institute of Jewish Affairs in association with the World Jewish Congress.

The Civil rights court digest. New York. Monthly.

Emuna; Blätter für christlich-jüdische Zusammenarbeit. Frankfurt am Main. Quarterly.
Published by Deutscher Koordinierungsrat der Gesellschaften für Christlich-Jüdische Zusammenarbeit.

Humanistic Judaism. Birmingham, Michigan. Semi-annual.

National Council of Jewish Women. Council news. New York City. Six times year.

National Training Laboratories. Institute for Applied Behavioral Science. NTL-IABS news and reports. Washington, D. C. Six times a year.

HJA:lz
3/5/68

MEMORANDUM

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
165 East 56th Street, New York 22, N. Y. • PLaza 1-4000

from the desk of ISAIAH TERMAN
Director of Communications and Servicing

"SUBURBAN SCHOOLS CONFRONT URBAN PROBLEMS"

by Ellen W. Buzbee

The Westchester County, N.Y., Chapter of the American Jewish Committee has been heavily involved in the turmoil confronting public schools in that community for some time. As part of their program, they arranged several conferences under joint sponsorship with Manhattanville College, a Catholic institution, and the Institute for Community Studies at Sarah Lawrence College in Bronxville, N.Y. They also commissioned the preparation of a study of how the suburban and urban communities in this very affluent county are meeting the challenge of quality integrated education.

Prepared by Mrs. Ellen W. Buzbee, a writer in the field of education who is well-known for her local intergroup activities, it is anticipated that the study will make a notable contribution to educational progress and help ease tensions brought about by conflicts over schools. The AJC Chapter hopes also that the fragmentation and inequality of education revealed by the study will lead to growing cooperation and regional educational activities.

This description of the ways the various Westchester communities are confronting the challenge of megalopolis should be of interest to other communities throughout the country in helping them deal with their own, similar, problems. A copy is available on request as long as our supply lasts.

March 25, 1968
1abcf2ab; enc.
1d2c3a-iL

Business and the urban crisis

"Absolutely terrifying. No wonder people riot."

So said William Day, president of Michigan Bell Telephone, looking over the ghettos in Detroit after last summer's riots.

Bill Day said it well. The urban ghettos are terrifying—in Detroit and in dozens of other cities. And until positive steps are taken to solve the ghetto problem, this country of ours faces social and economic chaos.

And unless business takes the lead—now—the problem will not be solved.

Yet what business can do is neither easy nor immediately clear. The problem of the cities is complex, of long duration, and made up of issues that range from lack of jobs to bad housing, from faulty education to inadequate police protection.

In some areas of the problem, business has already made a fine start. In others, there still are only glimmers of what can be done.

This special report, distributed through McGraw-Hill publications to their millions of business and professional readers, focuses on what must be done in the three most critical areas: jobs, housing, and education. It was written by a task force of McGraw-Hill editors, drawing upon the editorial resources of our 44 business publications and 19 U.S. news bureaus.

We believe we are especially qualified to gather, edit, and disseminate vital information on this subject—what companies and industries have done, are doing, plan to do. Hence this report. We hope to convey some of our own feelings about the terrible urgency for action, and thus to stimulate and encourage other business organizations to do what each is best qualified to do.

We would like to hear of action your company has taken or plans to take. We shall continue our reporting on this subject, and we offer the editorial pages of all our publications as a forum for the exchange of constructive thinking on this massive problem we share.

We all face this urban crisis together; together we must solve it.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH H. ALLEN
PRESIDENT
MCGRAW-HILL PUBLICATIONS

The problem

In the wake of riots that focus attention on the angry frustrations of America's slum dwellers, business faces a choice: Let the anger take its course, or act now to relieve it. For rational men, that's no choice at all

"If you cats can't do it, it's never going to get done."

The speaker: Frank Ditto, a Black militant leader in Detroit.

The cats: a group of Detroit businessmen who visited Ditto's Voice of Independence headquarters after last summer's riots.

"The government can't lick this problem," Ditto added. "So business has to."

Of course, business *has* to do nothing of the sort. What's more, no one—business included—can expect to come up with a swift cure for the ills that plague the cities.

But, if only for intelligently selfish reasons, businessmen can't afford to ignore the urban crisis. Here's why:

If you ignore the crisis, no one else may be able to cool the anger that boils up in riots. So far at least, no one else has gotten more than token results—not the government, not the labor unions, not the churches, and not the civic organizations.

Make no mistake—the riots are not yet revolutionary, nor do they involve more than a tiny fraction of the Negro population. They are significant only as a headline-grabbing symbol that focuses attention on the resentment felt by Negroes, now 11% of the nation's population. The real problem is not the riots but the frustration that generates them.

That frustration often explodes in rioting just when conditions are improving. Reason: Deprived people feel most frustrated when their hopes and expectations have been raised but not completely satisfied.

Detroit was a case in point. Its poverty programs were held up as models. Its mayor and police chief were sympathetic to Negroes. Detroit, in short, seemed well on its way to avoiding racial outbreaks. Yet Detroit was wracked by 1967's worst riot.

If you ignore the crisis, slums could siphon off more and more of your profits. Slums are a luxury few cities can afford, and much of what they cost is paid by taxes on business. Deterioration of the cities speeds up the flight of middle- and upper-income families (and some industries) to the suburbs. Result: Tax bases are reduced, retail trade slumps, and an increasing share of the tax burden falls on business.

New York City's annual slum bill, for example, is $3.2 billion. Welfare alone costs $1.5 billion—$1 billion in federal and state funds, plus $500 million raised by the city. To that, add a $1.7-billion subsidy in the taxes the slums don't pay, the extra fire and police protection they require, and the social and health problems they create.

But even that huge outlay isn't doing the job. Right now, according to the New York Regional Planning Assn., the city needs another $1.1 billion—$300 million for educating slum children, plus $800 million for a host of poverty services.

Is New York an isolated example? Not really. It is simply an advanced case of what many other cities could experience in less than a decade.

If you ignore the crisis, you may be overlooking a big potential market. The city has always been a social and economic necessity for businessmen. Markets thrive in healthy cities, waste away in sick ones.

If today's sick cities can be cured—if ghetto dwellers can be better housed, better educated, and, above all, better employed—new and profitable markets will open up for business.

Even the very process of saving the cities creates opportunities for some industries—construction, for example. Between now and the year 2000, the city ghettos will need some 10 million new dwelling units. No matter who builds these units—private operators or public authorities—they will add up to $200 billion in today's dollars in new business for developers, contractors, and building-product manufacturers.

What's needed to open up this huge market, to begin cutting the high cost of slums, and to cool the anger that boils up in riots is to break down the barriers that trap Negroes in the ghettos.

Slums, of course, have always been a fact of U.S. life. The rural and immigrant poor moved in, found jobs (especially in unskilled and semiskilled fields), and then moved up the economic ladder. Not so today. Now the poor (mostly nonwhites) still move in, but that's as far as they can go.

Why? What traps the Negro in the ghetto? One barrier—both a cause and a result of the problem—stands out:

The income gap between this country's whites and non-whites is wide and getting wider. Today, in the midst of general prosperity, over 30 million Americans live in poverty (family incomes under $3,130), and almost 30 million more live in deprivation (incomes from $3,130 to $5,000). Roughly half of each group is clustered in the city slums.

To be sure, slum dwellers' incomes are rising—but not at the same pace as the incomes of everyone else. And in the worst slums, incomes are actually falling. In New York's central Harlem, for instance, the average dropped from $3,997 in 1960 to $3,907 in 1966. Meanwhile, consumer prices in the New York metropolitan area rose 12%.

Just how badly off is the typical Harlem family? A Bureau of Labor Statistics study, released last fall, shed some light on that one. Said BLS: A year's moderate living for a family of four in New York City costs $10,195—or almost three times the average income in Harlem.

The gap between white and non-white buying power is largely the result of a paradox: Advancing technology, a boon to most Americans, has made it steadily more difficult for the hard-core poor to find work. Mechanized farming has sped the migration of Southern Negroes to Northern cities. And in the cities, automation has wiped out the very jobs that untrained, rural-bred Negroes can handle. In 1950 one out of six Negro migrants failed to find jobs in Northern cities; by 1960 the figure had doubled to two out of six.

But the income gap is just one of the barriers that trap non-whites in the city ghettos. Here are four others:

1. Zoning bars low-income families from the suburbs—first, by stipulating lot sizes (and thus house prices) that are beyond their reach; second, by keeping out blue-collar industry that could provide jobs for people now living in the city.

2. Welfare often hinders more than it helps. First of all, the welfare burden (annual cost: $7 billion) falls heavily on the Northern cities and lightly on the areas where the bulk of the poor came from. Second, even states and cities with liberal benefits fail to meet federally defined minimum-income levels. Finally—and this is the crux of the matter—welfare practices kill the slum dweller's incentive to find a job and hold his family together. If the father of a family on welfare gets a job, whatever he earns is deducted from his family's welfare payments. In effect, he is taxed 100% on his earnings. So he may face a hard choice: Quit the job or abandon his family.

3. A new legislative coalition has little sympathy for the sick cities. In state legislatures and Congress, there has always been an understandable rivalry between representatives of the cities and the rural areas. Now—and for equally understandable reasons—the rural spokesmen have a potent new ally: representatives of the burgeoning suburbs. This new coalition reinforces suburban zoning and limits the ability of urban-based legislators to put across programs aimed at solving the cities' problems.

4. Cities lack the financial base to do the job that must be done—to tackle adequate housing programs, for instance. The basic problem: Property taxation—source of most municipal revenue—is inequitable; it puts the biggest burden on business, the smallest on slum-housing owners. So, not surprisingly, many companies flee the city—which only loads a bigger burden on those who stay, puts the city in a worse financial bind than ever, and makes it less and less likely that slum problems will be solved with local money.

In theory at least, removing all those barriers is every American's problem. But this report is about what businessmen can do—if they get involved. And since this report stresses the purely practical reasons for business action, it goes without saying that getting involved invites economic risks.

When the president of Detroit's largest department store led a state open-housing fight last November, more than 10,000 customers closed out their accounts in 10 days. Every time Henry Ford II has made a pronouncement in behalf of Negro rights, Ford Motor Co. sales have tumbled in the South.

But Henry Ford still maintains: "People who don't face up to this issue are stupid. It's a great opportunity for business. It's shortsighted not to step in and do something to solve the problem."

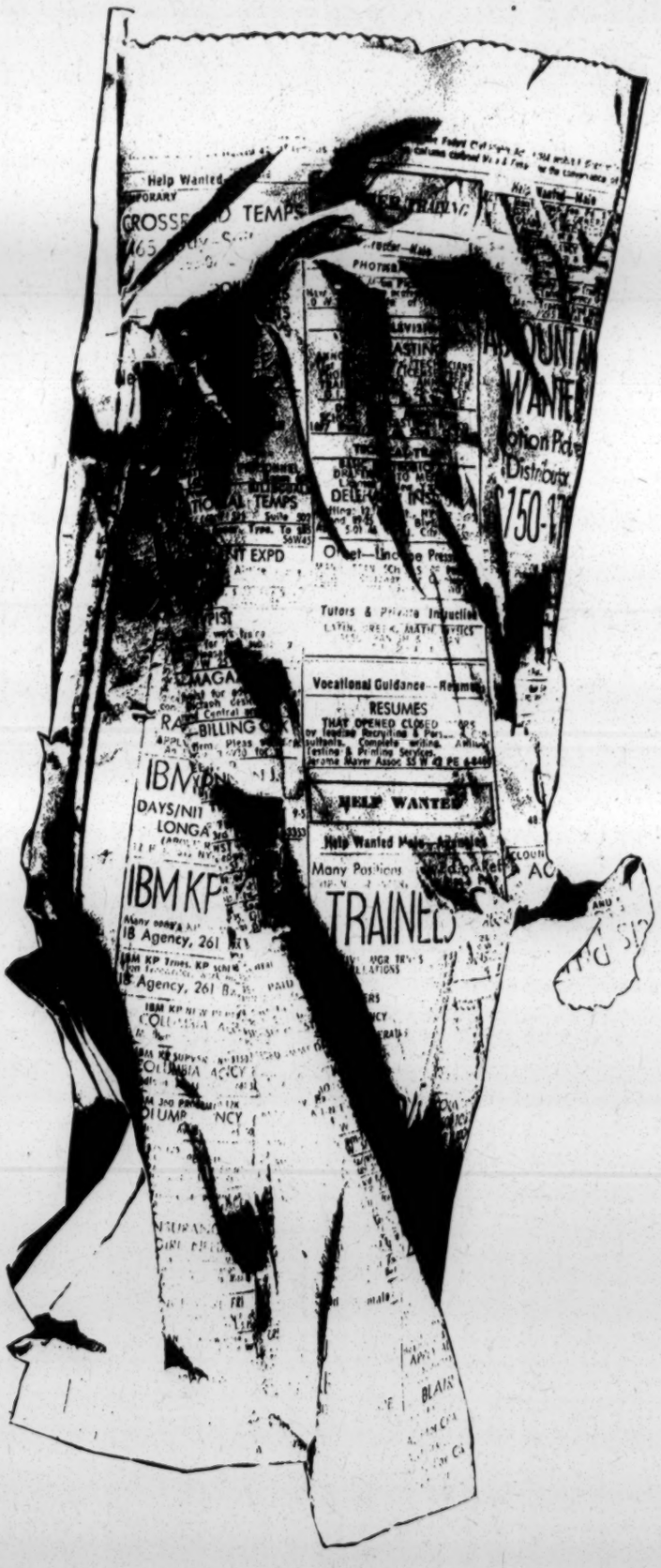
What, then, can business do to ease the frustration of the ghetto dwellers?

Business can turn the staggering need for low-rent city housing into a big and profitable market—if some of the government-imposed rules that now regulate housing construction are changed *(see p. C10)*.

Business can also put its influence and special skills behind sorely needed changes in the city school systems *(see p. C14)*.

And business alone holds one key to breaking the vicious slum cycle of unemployment, poverty, poor housing, poor education, and low productivity. That key is jobs.

Jobs



"Jobs are the live ammunition in the war on poverty," says Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz. And, he adds, it's up to business and industry to pass the ammunition

How many jobs are needed? Secretary Wirtz estimates a half-million for 100 city slums, another half-million for the rest of the country.

In a growing economy that produces a million and a half new jobs a year, the need to place half a million slum dwellers—or even a million—does not sound all that tough.

But it is. Business has found that hiring and training the people at the bottom of the ghetto barrel—"making the transition from the street corner to a job," as a Los Angeles training executive puts it—is tougher than it sounds.

Yet business must face up to it. President Johnson, for one, has issued a direct challenge: "...Help me find jobs for these people or we are going to have to offer every one of them a job in government."

Members of the Urban Coalition, which includes the nation's top industrialists, recently pledged a million jobs. And many businessmen cite practical reasons for action.

Says Chester Brown, Allied Chemical's chairman: "Business can broaden its markets by increasing people's purchasing power. One way to do this is to lift the economic status of poverty-stricken slum dwellers."

Says H. C. (Chad) McClellan, who heads the Los Angeles-based Management Council for Merit Employment: "Shall we go on paying $400 million a year in Los Angeles welfare costs, or shall we go down and take a realistic look at the potential workers in the slums?"

Just who are these potential workers? Mostly they are the hard-core unemployed—unschooled, unskilled, and unmotivated. To turn them into productive workers, business must help them overcome handicaps that bar them from good jobs: culturally impoverished lives, grossly deficient education, poor health, fear of failure, the exodus of jobs to the suburbs, and finally society's discrimination against them.

There is no clear-cut answer. Businessmen, in fact, are simply learning by doing. Here are some of the things they have learned:

No program to hire the hard-core poor will succeed unless top management is totally committed. "Any company that gets into this kind of project without the backing of the top man will fall flat on its face," says Richard Knapp, personnel manager at Warner & Swasey, Cleveland. Kodak Chairman William Vaughn says bluntly: "Unless top management lays it on the line, lower-echelon people won't do it. Even then, they may not do it without follow-up."

Follow-up by top management is vital if a project is not to drift. Humble Oil's recruitment coordinator, Harry G. Taylor, says: "We recently shook up a lot of our people when we called them together and told them they weren't doing as well as they should. Now those who have been taking it easy know management is serious."

A firm stand also heads off possible resistance from other employees.

"You find some resistance among plant employees," admits Walter Maynor, industrial relations director at Sherwin-Williams. "But we let them know in no uncertain terms that this policy had been set by our top people and that they intend to enforce it."

Martin Stone, president of Los Angeles' Monogram Industries, lost one foreman who wouldn't go along with his program. "You've got to sell the shop supervisors," Stone warns. "If you don't, the job will never get done—and you'll never be able to pinpoint why."

They won't come knocking at your door—recruiting may call for special efforts. You can't just hang out a sign and expect a flood of grateful, job-hungry applicants.

"If we had waited for them to come to us," says Harry Taylor, recruitment coordinator at Humble Oil in Houston, "we might still be waiting." Humble even finds it difficult to convince college people that it really wants to hire Negroes.

"Pessimism pervades the entire minority," says Charles Rutledge, assistant to the president at Lockheed Missiles & Space. "They feel they've got as much chance getting to the moon as getting a job at Lockheed."

When Kaiser Industries started looking for "qualified" minority employees in Oakland, "most of the unemployed didn't even bother to apply," says Vice-President Norman Nicholson. Now Kaiser has a program for "qualifiable" people and cultivates contacts with Negro groups.

Candor is the best antidote to diffidence and distrust, Nicholson finds. "We're late in doing this, and it was under pressure," he tells Negroes. "But don't cry about past history. The door is open now."

To reach across the barriers of suspicion, companies can call on dozens of job-development groups in the Negro-employment field. The Urban League, for one, has had long experience.

Another notable Negro-led effort, the Opportunities Industrialization Centers, stresses enlisting business to help Negroes help themselves. Started in Philadelphia by the Rev. Leon H. Sullivan, OICs have spread to 65 cities.

The Twin Cities OIC in Minneapolis is typical. Launched a year ago with 75 trainees, it raised $80,000 from business, now has 1,100 trainees and 300 already on jobs. Like other OICs, it devotes about half its training program to skills, office and shop work, and service trades—the other half to grooming, work habits, attitudes, and basic reading and arithmetic.

Other sources of help are community-wide groups that seek to reconcile disparate civic and racial organizations, moderate and militant alike, and to bring the jobless into contact with jobs.

Some of these groups—Cleveland's AIM-JOBS, St. Louis' Work Opportunities Unlimited, Los Angeles' Management Council—provide pre-job training, on-the-job counseling, and other aids. And they are getting results.

AIM has helped find jobs for some 600 applicants; WOU for 6,500; the Boston Community Development Corp. for 5,000; the Management Council for 18,000. And the new Detroit Committee, working with the Detroit Board of Trade, has spurred 20 companies into hiring 15,000 unskilled Negroes.

Such results call for special recruiting efforts. A few examples:

After the Watts riots in Los Angeles, some 50 companies sent recruiters directly into the district, and the Management Council induced the California Employment Commission to open a branch there.

In Rochester, N.Y., Kodak and other companies hold interviews at Negro neighborhood centers and take job referrals from 17 social agencies.

United Airlines sends Negro pilots, stewardesses, and ticket agents into the ghettos to talk with people. Says Daniel E. Kain, personnel director for field services: "These people have to taste it, feel it, see it. Otherwise it's a bunch of hot air."

You may have to relax your hiring standards and change your hiring practices. Most companies find they have to drop their hiring bars a bit or, if they are taking admittedly unqualified people, a lot. Intensive training projects like Whittaker Corp.'s "Instant Hiring" in Los Angeles ask for little except a will to work.

Warner & Swasey eliminated the usual hiring yardsticks, including testing. Pacific Telephone & Telegraph, along with other companies, has hired people with police records. Ohio Bell Telephone went back over its list of rejected applicants just to hire some who had been considered unqualified. And Lockheed Missiles went looking for high school dropouts—people with no marketable skills—for its VIP (Vocation Improvement Program). Of the first 100 applicants referred to the company by social agencies, only 11 were rejected.

Not everyone agrees, however, that lower hiring standards are a prerequisite. For instance, Chad McClellan of the Los Angeles Management Council tells companies: "Don't hire anyone who doesn't meet your standards. Don't lower your standards—raise theirs."

And while hiring requirements may be less stringent, there's no compromise on work performance. A Pacific Telephone & Telegraph executive speaks for most companies: "We would rather train than perpetuate the problems of unskilled labor."

You may also have to restructure some of your jobs to make them easier to master. Some companies have solved the work performance problem by redefining or restructuring jobs to bring them closer to the reach of unskilled people. Lockheed compares this to measures used to train wartime workers.

Buxton-Skinner in St. Louis established a category of "electrician's helper" one step below "electrical maintenance assistant" to provide niches for poorly skilled workers. To implement its nurse training project, the Kaiser Foundation in San Francisco created the job of "clinic assistant" to relieve nurses of such routine though important chores as weighing patients and taking temperatures.

But this approach may not appeal to every company. "McDonnell-Douglas in Los Angeles has never changed production procedures to fit trainees," says a company official. "We fit the trainees to our procedures."

McDonnell-Douglas doesn't think much of the war-period analogy, either. "The days of Rosie the Riveter are gone forever," its spokesman says. "The one-step assembly worker has given way to workers handling a series of operations on the line."

The key to success—and the toughest part of the whole problem—is the right kind of training. "The first question an executive must ask himself is: 'Are we ready to spend the extra time to prepare these employees?' Unless the answer is a flat yes, the program won't go."

This advice from an Emerson Electric executive in St. Louis is based on hard experience in training workers from scratch. It's more than a matter of teaching specific job skills. At the very least, companies must orient their trainees to a totally unfamiliar environment of shop or office. At the most, they must somehow plug up wide gaps in basic education. And they must grapple all along the line with problems of instilling motivation and a proper attitude.

It can be done. Business is already deep in the effort. Some 1,600 companies have contracts to offer training under the Manpower Training & Development Act, which turned out 140,000 trainees in the past fiscal year.

Westinghouse Electric is one large company that is training hard-core unemployed under a new Concentrated Employment Program. Raytheon is launching a special project at its Waltham (Mass.) plant for 100 hard-core people. Government is offering new lures to employers who will tackle the training of unskilled people. About $350 million in federal funds is available this fiscal year.

New training techniques are often needed. Emerson Electric, for example, uses closed-circuit TV to show clerical trainees their job operations in slow motion. Hoffmann-La Roche also uses audio-visual aids to train clerks in its Newark (N.J.) offices.

The results of a balanced program can be impressive. Of 111 in a Lockheed VIP training group, only four were fired—mostly for poor attendance—and 105 are working today. Lockheed bore down hard on teaching both skills and attitudes. "We overtrain," says Charles Rutledge, assistant to the president, "so the worker will be able to perform all his duties and get an immediate feeling of success."

The key to effective training is a job at the end of the training cycle. That's what community programs, however well-intentioned, cannot promise. Much of what passes for training in store-front settings has little relation to employers' needs. And trainees themselves sense this. "Training to be unemployed" is how one New York Negro put it.

Only business can provide both training and a job. What's more, most company training programs pay the trainee while he's learning.

Eugene Cox, who runs Whittaker Corp.'s "Instant Hiring" project, declares: "Nobody but business—not welfare, not the government, not charities—can offer green-power motivation."

Mayor Alfonso J. Cervantes of St. Louis notes that "private industry's training of the disadvantaged on the job is much more efficient than training by any public agency." And only industry, he adds, can give purpose to the training by providing a job at the end of the line.

But the mere existence of beginners' jobs is not enough. Trainees must also be able to see some chance to advance. Business, too, must count on an upgrading process. Unless trainees can advance, a Kodak executive points out, the bottom jobs will soon be clogged with unpromotable people.

Effective training isn't always limited to job skills—you may even have to teach the three Rs. Lee Gassler, industrial relations director at Kodak Park, points out: "The under-educated worker is often unable to get over even the first hurdle in getting a job. A simple application form holds terror for him if he can neither read the questions nor write the answers."

Gassler speaks from experience. In 1964 Kodak began an experimental project to hire unskilled people and bring them up to the entry level for skilled apprenticeship training. Even though classes were small—no more than 15 each—the company found that classroom instruction was not enough. So the instructors—skilled men pulled off regular jobs—wound up giving almost individual tutoring.

The basic problem: Trainees were seriously deficient in reading, writing, and arithmetic. "We were surprised at how retarded they were," says a training executive. Even prior schooling was no guarantee. One trainee who had attended three years at a Rochester high school was told to drill a series of holes a foot apart. "What's a foot?" he asked. Another was given a job requiring measurement with a ruler. When the instructor found the job undone, the embarrassed trainee admitted he didn't know how to use a ruler.

Kodak's experience is hardly unique: A Los Angeles bus company recruiting in a ghetto area found few people who could make change for a dollar.

Kodak took steps to solve the problem in 1966. In the midst of a bruising battle with a militant Rochester group called Fight, the company reorganized its training. It now limits instruction by Kodak personnel to on-the-job programs and brings in outside experts—the Board for Fundamental Education of Indianapolis—to teach reading, writing, and numbers. The unskilled are put in a job class and, if they need it, in a BFE class. One BFE section raises basic education to the fifth-grade level, another from fifth to eighth.

Effective training may also immerse you in the personal problems of your trainees. Sometimes, in fact, the line between training and therapy gets very thin indeed. Fear of failure, for example, is widespread.

"These kids are oriented to failure," says an Inland Steel vice-president, William G. Caples. For that reason, Kodak's BFE classes aim as much at instilling confidence as at teaching facts. Says an instructor: "Most of these people have failed everywhere—in school, at home, in jobs. So we try to put them in situations where they'll succeed."

Since they fear failure, many trainees resist responsibility—at least at the start.

"We start them off where they make no decisions," says Training Dept. Manager R. H. Hudson of Lockheed-Georgia. "Then we slowly let them take on responsibility."

First-line supervisors get involved in mundane problems. Stanley W. Hawkins, training coordinator at Lockheed Missiles, points out: "We help with problems, on shift and off—getting people into hospitals and out of jail, getting gas and electricity turned back on, towing cars off the freeway, fighting off finance companies, arguing with car dealers."

How do you cope with problems like these? One way is to put qualified Negroes into supervisory and managerial jobs.

"You can use some white guys, but there's a real need for the worker to identify with the top guys, the upper echelon," says Leon Woods, the 24-year-old Negro general manager of Watts Mfg. Co. in Los Angeles. This is the highly publicized company that Aerojet-General started in the riot-torn Watts area to provide jobs for Negroes in their own neighborhood. One of Aerojet's aims was to eliminate a prime cause of absenteeism—long trips between slums and plants, often without public transportation.

Sometimes the waters are murky—you may have trouble communicating with your trainees. "Most jobs are lost by attitudes, not inability to do the work," says the Rev. Leon Sullivan of the Opportunities Industrialization Centers. A Kodak executive agrees. But, he adds, "It's often hard to know what their attitude is."

Many workers are reluctant to admit they don't understand. Verbal confusions crop up. A newly hired Negro clerk at a St. Louis company wanted to quit because she was "bored." A bit miffed, her supervisor was ready to let her go until he found she really meant she was perplexed.

At Lockheed Missiles, one instructor tries to anticipate poor understanding. Every day he re-

views his material for "suspect words," then writes these on the blackboard and defines them whether anybody asks or not.

Clear communication is particularly important in the crucial process of motivating new workers. Training personnel tend to agree with Eugene Cox of Whittaker Corp. that motivation starts with showing people how they can get tangible rewards. "The best way to change attitudes about their future," he says, "is to show them what they can get if they apply themselves."

Frank Libby, vocational training supervisor at Kodak Park, puts it simply: "I try to get them addicted to the paycheck." And Frank S. Jabes, an employee relations executive at TRW in Cleveland, adds: "If you want to see some really motivated people, take a look at a guy who is having his first chance to make a living wage. You couldn't have a better employee."

This is no one-way street—you have to strike a balance between sympathy and firmness. Companies that hire hard-core unemployed minority people can expect them to behave differently from the corporate rank and file. Turnover is high—holding more than 50% of trainees is pretty good. Absenteeism, tardiness, a general lack of responsibility are common failings.

"Mondayitis is almost epidemic," says one supervisor.

"They have a tremendous number of grandmothers and grandfathers who keep dying month after month," another supervisor complains.

It doesn't help to be over-sympathetic, companies have found. In fact, a firm hand on the reins seems to work best.

A Kodak instructor, Frank Palmisano, explains why his company decided to take a firmer attitude toward absenteeism and tardiness in training classes: "We checked on former trainees and found that those with poor attendance records in training did no better on the job. So now we deal with absenteeism in training—ask the problem cases what's wrong and how we can help them. If they still goof up in spite of our efforts, we let them go."

Jack B. McCowan, vice-president of Firemen's Fund American Insurance in San Francisco, lets supervisors "spoonfeed" trainees for a while in work matters. But he makes it clear that he expects standards to be met on attendance and behavior.

A practical question: What will all this extra time and effort cost? It depends on what you have to start with—the background of your trainees—and on the level of skills you need from them. Experience indicates that the cost per trainee can range from a few hundred dollars to several thousands.

On the more modest level, IRC, Inc., a Philadelphia electronics company, spends between $300 and $400 per person; McDonnell Aircraft in St. Louis, $450. Leon Sullivan's OICs report an average $900 per trainee.

For harder cases and higher skills, the tab gets bigger. Lockheed-Georgia spends $700 of its own money plus $400 of government funds for each trainee. Humble Oil spends $1,200 per man. It cost Kaiser Engineering a total of $12,000 to train six draftsmen.

When you deal with badly underskilled people, you run into big money. Just how big is open to argument. And it's an argument that often involves the federal government, which pays part of the cost of these hard-case training programs.

Robert Scanlon, corporate training director at Whittaker Corp., says "Instant Hiring" costs two or three times as much as conventional industrial training.

Avco Corp. estimates it will cost $5,000 per man to train 230 hard-core unemployed, including ex-convicts, reformed drug addicts, and former alcoholics. The government will pick up two-thirds of the cost.

In the last analysis, are the extra training costs worth it? Most businessmen who have tackled the job problem think so. And Norman Nicholson of Kaiser Industries speaks for many of them when he says, "The costs of training are high. But riots and jails are also expensive."

Businessmen point out, however, that they are thinking primarily of long-range values rather than immediate pay-off. Kodak's Lee Gassler, for example, says his training program helps the company, the trainee, and the community, "but at the moment the trainee and the community are benefiting most."

More specifically, there are signs of real progress.

Says an auto company executive: "Some of the inner-city people we hired are working out better than the walk-ins."

Says Industrial Relations Manager Joe Flynn of Kaiser Aerospace & Electronics: "We've already upgraded 21 minority employees at our San Leandro plant. Our experience has been excellent."

Says the manager of a Philadelphia store that employs eight Philco-Ford trainees: "In the past we hired Negroes because we felt we had to. Now we feel these girls deserve to be hired on their own merits."

And that, of course, is the aim of every hiring and training program.

Housing

To government, the enormous need for city housing is a staggering problem. To business, that need represents a huge market—but only if some way can be found to make it profitable

The problem of supplying housing in the cores of cities is not a problem of logistics or construction technology. It is purely a problem of economics.

Under present taxation and finance practices, no one can supply the volume of housing needed. But if the rules that force these practices are changed—if some new form of government subsidy is accepted and if red tape is trimmed from federal housing programs—a staggering need can be turned into a profitable market.

Business' stake in changing the rules is pretty simple and direct. Just replacing the substandard housing in cities would involve more new construction than the total volume of housing starts over the past five years.

The 1960 housing census uncovered more than 4 million urban dwelling units that were completely dilapidated, some 3 million more that were badly deteriorated, and another 2 million with serious code violations or serious overcrowding. If that is not a bad enough problem—or a big enough market—recent Census studies indicate the 1960 figures may have underestimated the number of dilapidated units by as much as one-third.

What's more, revitalizing the cities would encourage the return of hundreds of thousands of families who have fled to the suburbs—and thus would generate new demand for middle- and upper-income housing.

So sitting right there in the city slums is a market for well over 7 million new and rehabilitated housing units and all the building products that go into them—everything from flooring and drywall to lighting and plumbing fixtures. And, points out Raymond H. Lapin, president of HUD's Federal National Mortgage Assn.: "The profit earned on a sheet of gypsum board is the same whether the board is used in a low-rent apartment or a $50,000 house."

Key problem: the gap between what housing costs and what low-income families can pay. New housing in multi-family buildings—the kind needed in most city slums—costs from $17,000 to $22,000 a unit, even with an urban renewal land write-down. Rehabilitated housing, in any volume and in the densities desirable, costs at least as much, and sometimes more.

This means the monthly rent for a $20,000 unit with one bedroom would be roughly $150. That figure would include (1) maintenance, (2) operating costs, (3) amortization and interest on a subsidized loan with interest a few points below market yields and a term up to 40 years, (4) partial realty-tax abatement (about 50%), and (5) a two-thirds write-down of the land cost.

Yet half the low-income families in the slums can afford to pay only $65 to $110 a month for rent. And the other half cannot afford more than $35 to $60 a month.

Government programs to fill the gap have been too small, under-financed, and over-complicated. Congress has created one program after another—FHA's Section 221d3 and public housing and urban renewal, for example—with enough visibility to persuade voters that something is being done. But most of these programs are too poorly funded to have any impact on urban problems. Many of them overlap and even conflict with earlier programs. So each new program adds chaos to the already chaotic machinery of federal, state, and local governments. In retrospect, it is easy to see why the programs tried so far have not worked:

- Until fairly recent years, the public housing idea was unacceptable to most Americans—"Why should I pay part of somebody else's rent?" Congressional authorizations for low-rent public housing have permitted only a fraction of what is needed. And, with some notable exceptions, the quality of public housing has been bad: monolithic, prison-like structures, stripped of such "frills" as doors on the closets. In short, super-slums.
- Urban renewal has not solved the problem. Most localities have used renewal programs to broaden their tax base with new commercial development or upper-middle-income housing rather than to provide low- and middle-income housing.
- FHA's 221d3 program, greeted in 1961 as the answer to low-income housing, has virtually ground to a halt because of too-low mortgage limits ($17,500 in high-cost areas) and the fantastic red tape involved in getting projects through local FHA offices.

The 221d3 program was designed to provide new and old rehabilitated rental and co-op housing for low- and moderate-income families. In some cases it permits a below-the-market interest rate of only 3% on mortgages. But as Jason Nathan, head of New York City's Housing & Development Administration, pointed out last fall: "Six years after the program was started, it had provided only 4,350 rehabilitated apartments—and 1,500 of them are in New York City."

Most other FHA programs were never intended to provide low-income housing. In fact, the agency's original purpose in the 1930s was to get money moving again. Built into its legislative history is the requirement that mortgage insurance be placed only on economically sound properties. Since it is hard to argue that a slum area is economically sound, slum properties were automatically ruled out.

"FHA is the easy and popular target for all our frustrations," says New York City's Nathan. "But to blame FHA alone is not the whole truth. Their reluctance is not simply a matter of inertia. It also arises out of a schizophrenic Congress. One segment of Congress blasts FHA for failure to provide socially motivated housing. Another segment almost gleefully seeks out a few cases of mortgage defaults and scorches FHA for its radicalism and lack of sober conservatism."

But, Nathan adds, "Even if existing programs were adequately financed and enthusiastically administered, there would be enormous problems."

The myth that new technology can cut costs continues to confuse the issue. It is unrealistic to count on some magical breakthrough in technology to solve the cost problem.

It is unlikely that research will find new materials cheaper than wood and brick and cement and gypsum. It is equally unlikely that labor practices can be changed in any effective way. Yet industry leaders and government officials from HUD Secretary Robert Weaver on down keep calling for the breakthrough—thus delaying a commitment to solve the problem with the building tools already at hand.

For years one innovator after another—often aided by federal grants—has tried to put housing on the assembly line. And for years these attempts have failed to cut costs.

Reason: Most innovators have concentrated on the shell of the building—the bare walls, floor, and roof. And the shell is the cheapest part—if the walls were simply eliminated, the total price would be cut by less than 5%. The bulk of the cost is in land, financing, overhead, profit, interior finishes, and mechanical equipment.

Rehabilitation of slum housing is a highly publicized solution—but hardly a cure-all. It does indeed improve housing in what is usually a rather limited rehabilitation area. But, so far at least, it has fallen short on other counts.

Rehab has not added to the supply of housing units. Except in a few neighborhood-wide ventures, it has not performed the social function of rehabilitating a community. And, despite such rarities as New York City's 48-hour "Instant Rehab" (new units were dropped into the shells of gutted tenements), it has not solved the problem of relocating slum families while the job is being done.

In slum areas, where tenements brought up to a "safe and sanitary" standard are at best a minimum goal, rehab does buy time while better plans are made. But a big question remains: Is rehab housing really cheaper than new housing? Many experts do not feel it is—especially when the high costs of planning and managing a rehabilitation job are counted in.

What's more, there is still no evidence that rehab can be profitable. A number of major corporations—including Alcoa, Armstrong Cork, Rockwell Mfg., Reynolds, U.S. Steel, and Smith, Kline & French—have made small experimental forays into rehabilitation. On a larger scale, several companies in Pittsburgh—Westinghouse, National Gypsum, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, and others—have teamed up to form a limited-profit rehab corporation.

The best-known effort is U.S. Gypsum's rebuilding of several hundred units in New York City's Harlem and its plans for similar work in Chicago and Cleveland. But USG has yet to say how its venture is faring financially.

Whether a businessman sets out to fix up old apartments or build new ones, he faces two harsh realities:

Harsh reality No. 1: a shortage of money to finance low-rent city housing. There is no magic way to finance housing. Housing must draw on the same capital pool that business, industry, and the consumer draw on. Any investment in housing must match the market yield of other segments of the capital pool.

Ray Lapin of the Federal National Mortgage Assn. puts it this way: "Let's admit at the outset that there are no new sources of mortgage funds. There is no money tree—not the Federal Reserve, not the U.S. Treasury, not FNMA, and certainly not the treasuries of the nation's corporations."

Lapin points out that the traditional sources of mortgage money—life insurance companies, mutual savings banks, savings and loan associations, and, more recently, the commercial banks—have invested about as much as they can afford.

"From now on," he says, "the volume of mortgage lending by these institutions will be limited to the future course of savings—and to the choice between mortgages and other investments."

Harsh reality No. 2: the red tape that strangles government housing programs. Government-assistance programs won't work unless some way can be found to eliminate the time-consuming rules and procedures that confront—and frustrate—every prospective builder or developer.

In New York City it takes at least two years to process the average FHA 221d3 project—and by that time, costs have risen 10%. Furthermore, builders often run into delays before their proposals even reach FHA. A case in point: Late last year a 1,450-unit project, proposed by HRH Construction Co. in 1961, was still awaiting approval by the New York City Board of Estimate.

But, notes HRH Vice-President Richard Ravitch, there are signs that federal administrators are finally bending their rules and speeding up their procedures. Last fall, for example, HUD Assistant Secretary Philip N. Brownstein told his district directors: "Slash through red tape, indecision, and pussyfooting.... Set rigid time goals and see that they are met.... Be prudent as well as urgent, but be prepared to take the risks necessary to get the job done."

Brownstein's conclusion was most direct: "You should work at this task as though your job depended on it—because it may!"

Several ways to provide more mortgage money have been proposed. Three recent ones:

- FNMA's Lapin has suggested a government-backed mortgage market. He hopes such a market would offer the investor a competitive yield and give the mortgage borrower access to all parts of the savings pool—not just the "compartmented, specialized part of the capital market" now available.
- A group of 348 life insurance companies has pledged to invest $1 billion in new and rehabilitated slum housing within the next year. It should be noted, however, that these mortgages will carry the peak FHA rate of 6%. And to insure them, FHA must substitute a policy of social benefit for its traditional policy of economic soundness.
- A task force of the National League of Insured Savings & Loan Assns. has recommended that the S&Ls put $5 billion a year for the next 12 years into renewing the city slums. Bart Lytton, the task force chairman, says this can be done if the gov-

ernment permits a combination of federal loan guarantees, tax-free interest on investments in risky "improvement districts," and terms of up to 60 years to reduce monthly mortgage payments.

New federal programs may provide more money and loosen the stifling rules. Perhaps the most important—if it is adequately funded—is the Model Cities program. In the first round, it provides $11 million for planning and $300 million for construction (by paying 80% of what, under normal urban-renewal procedures, is the one-third local contribution to a project's cost).

Another program, launched in 1966 and now beginning to accelerate, is the so-called "Turnkey." Designed to involve private enterprise to a degree rare in government-sponsored work, this program gives a developer an almost-free hand to proceed as he would with a private project. It simplifies the approval process and permits the developer to build low-rent public housing on his own land, to his own plans and specifications, and then to sell the project to a local housing authority. Early experience leads government officials to believe that public housing built this way can be completed in two or three years' less time and at cost savings ranging from 10% to 15%.

In the wings is legislation that may involve business much more deeply in urban housing. Best known are the Percy and Kennedy proposals.

Sen. Charles Percy would set up a quasi-public agency capitalized with up to $2 billion in government-guaranteed debentures at market interest rates. The agency would offer 30-year mortgages to non-profit housing corporations at subsidized interest rates.

Sen. Robert Kennedy's proposal calls for a tax credit of up to 30% accelerated depreciation on a sliding scale (from 20 years down to 7 years) and an insurance fund to protect capital investment. For 100% equity in a project, an owner would get a 22% tax credit and 10-year depreciation.

Early this year President Johnson was expected to propose an omnibus housing bill, including requests to continue urban renewal, public housing, and other major programs through 1973. The Administration bill will probably overlap one proposed by Sen. John Sparkman and his housing subcommittee. The most significant change urged by the Sparkman committee is to raise the 6% statutory ceiling on interest rates for FHA and VA mortgages. This would stimulate the flow of money into construction, but, politically, it is a hot potato.

Do all the difficulties faced so far rule out adequate housing for slum families? Not if one idea —admittedly distasteful to some businessmen—is accepted:

Any solution to city housing problems must involve some form of government subsidy. Subsidies now look like the one way to span the gap between what low-income families can pay for housing and what private enterprise can supply at a reasonable profit.

The subsidy idea is hardly new. It was the aim, if not the result, of many existing federal housing programs. It is also the basic tool of the Kennedy and Percy proposals. What's more, many businesses—from farming and oil to autos and aerospace—benefit from subsidies, open or hidden. One example: The U.S. government finances irrigation projects for agriculture to the tune of $1 billion a year on 50-year, zero-interest loans.

Some of the required housing subsidy can continue in the form of below-the-market interest rates and long-term mortgages. But this alone is not enough. Bolder forms of subsidy will also be needed. The most obvious possibilities: total land write-down (in essence, state or municipal ownership of the land) and total tax abatement on dwelling units for at least as long as they are occupied by low-income families.

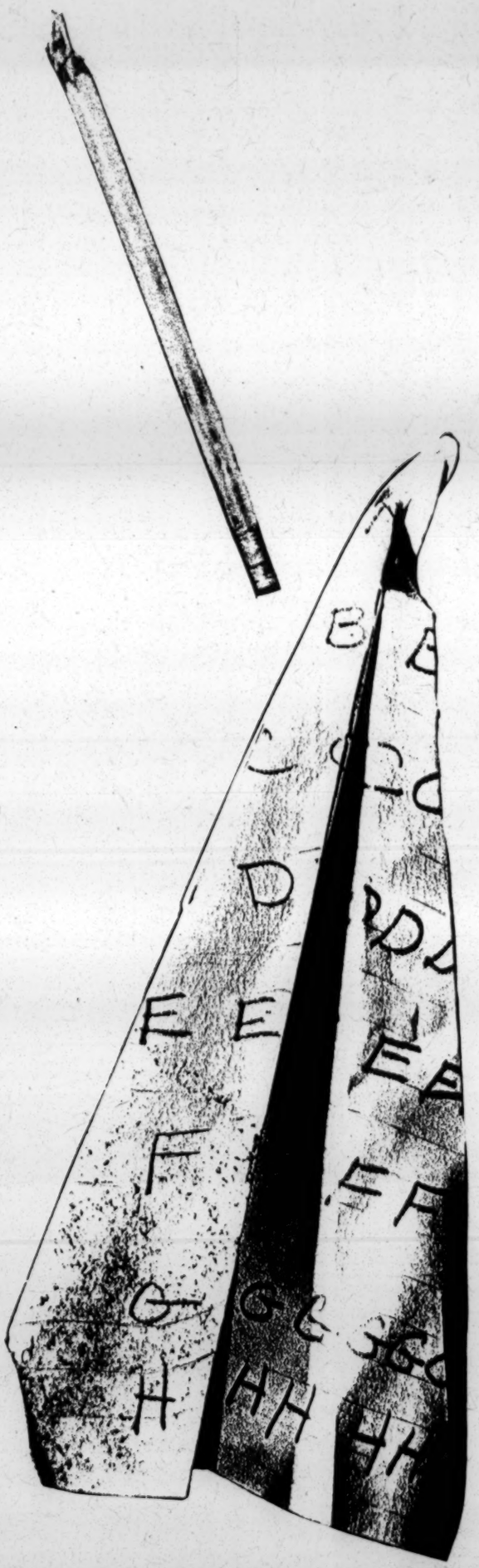
Yet no major city could afford to write down land entirely and lose all taxes on the property. This suggests the oft-mentioned possibility that the federal government relieve the cities of all welfare, health, and education costs, on the ground that these services are a national concern.

Whatever form the expanded subsidies take, the government must be prepared to provide them without insisting on over-complicated procedures. The government has a right to regulate what it subsidizes, but rules that keep every conceivable wrong-doer out of a program make it almost impossible for right-doers to get in.

Finally, as business and government work together on new rules to make the needed housing possible—by making it possible for private enterprise to earn a profit building it—one often-overlooked principle must be kept in mind:

While the most urgent need is to replace the slums, the cities also need the kind of housing that will attract and hold a middle class. It makes no sense simply to reinforce the ghettos, to freeze the trend that populates the cities only with the very rich and the very poor. Socially, politically, and economically, cities need a broader base of people.

This country is a long way from President Johnson's dream of "cities of spacious beauty." But if business and government face some hard facts, at least a start can be made.



Education

Traditionally, businessmen have left public education to the educators. But the professional educator is in trouble today in the city, and businessmen could help him find a way out

At the U.S. Office of Education, Commissioner Harold Howe II spells out the problem:

"There is a vast psychological gap between the clientele of today's city schools (students and parents) and the suppliers of education (teachers, administrators, and school board members)."

This gap is steadily widened by the spreading Negro ghettos, the flight of white families to the suburbs, and the mushrooming non-white population of city schools.

An example that scares everybody is Washington, D.C., where 93% of public-school pupils are Negroes and the percentage is still rising. Elsewhere, worried school administrators watch the trend and see their systems as "Washington minus five years" or "Washington minus three years." In Detroit, non-whites represent 57% of the school population; in Chicago, 54%; in Cleveland, 53%; in St. Louis, 62%.

When the Negro school population reaches such high levels, the quality of education suffers. Negro pupils begin to feel segregated and lose their motivation to learn. Teachers have to spend more time keeping order than teaching. So, not surprisingly, the most-experienced teachers tend to shun the very schools that most need them.

Total solution of the educational problem may not be possible. But ghetto schools can be vastly improved—if there are major changes in attitude and action not only among educators but also among businessmen.

Educators must become more flexible and more responsive to the pupils' needs. Critics claim that an entrenched bureaucracy, unmoving and unresponsive, has fought bitterly against changes in some cities.

"Our urban public school systems seem musclebound with tradition," says Dr. Kenneth B. Clarke, a Negro sociologist and president of the Metropolitan Applied Research Center. "They seem to represent the most rigid forms of bureaucracies, which are paradoxically most resilient in their ability to resist demands for change."

Bureaucracy strait-jackets not only some school systems but also many government officials. So businessmen emerge as one force that can bring about change.

Businessmen must understand education, support it, and even get directly involved. Specifically:

• Businessmen will have to alter their traditional opposition to more spending for schools, and face up to higher taxes. Almost every suggestion to improve the ghetto schools takes enormous sums of money. One federal act alone, authorized $6.1 billion for fiscal 1967 and 1968 to help elementary and secondary education; and the figure is over $9 billion for 1969 and 1970.

Some businessmen have already changed their stance on school spending. In Detroit last year the usually conservative Board of Trade raised $60,000 to campaign for higher school taxes that would bring in an additional $25 million a year.

• Businessmen will have to speak out on school improvements, many of which are controversial. In Pittsburgh, for example, businessmen have allied themselves with educators and civic and religious groups to support a revamped educational system that includes replacing all the city's high schools with five super high schools—a move to aid integration.

• Businessmen will have to work more with professional educators. When the Hartford (Conn.) Board of Education and Common Council reached an impasse on what should be done about the city's schools, the Chamber of Commerce persuaded both parties to bring in an outside consultant to recommend action. The New Detroit Committee, formed mainly of businessmen after last summer's rioting, is pressing Detroit's school system to adopt consultants' recommendations that had been ignored by the city's educators.

• More businessmen should also turn to education for a career. In Philadelphia, for example, an enlightened school administration has gone to business rather than traditional educational circles for two new associate superintendents. One, a former partner in a large accounting firm, is in charge of finance; the other a professional planner, heads the school system's planning.

• Finally, businessmen need to make one other contribution to education: Using skills perfected for business—such as marketing, engineering, and management—they can help frame creative proposals for new educational programs.

If educators and businessmen are to work together to upgrade the city schools, what changes and improvements should they seek? Here are five suggestions by men who have already been deeply involved in the problem:

1. Change the ghetto schools to gear them more closely to the right culture. Harold B. Gores, president of Educational Facilities Laboratories Inc., a nonprofit corporation established by the Ford Foundation, blames a lot of the schools' troubles on the existence of two cultures in the cities. And, he says, many schools are geared to the wrong one.

"That culture," Gores explains, "is white, middle-class, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant. The children attuned to it are success-oriented and have strong family ties. In contrast, the Negro child in a ghetto doesn't know or appreciate the standards, values, or morals of the middle-class family. He may have no father. His only close relative, his mother, may raise him to live for the pleasure of the moment. For such a child, there is no tomorrow to worry about or plan for."

Kenneth Mines, a Negro lawyer in Detroit, describes an added handicap: "Every Negro child realizes he is different, that there is something wrong with him. This builds an inferiority complex. Some children react negatively; some react violently; some just drift down and become inferior."

So the ghetto school has to be both school and family for many Negro pupils. That is the reasoning behind some of the compensatory programs that have been started.

The Preschool Project in Ypsilanti, Mich.—a program that included home visits, psychological consulting, medical services and a special task-oriented curriculum—produced a consistent jump in intellectual ability among disadvantaged Negro children—but at a cost of $1,500 per pupil.

Frustratingly, high cost doesn't guarantee success. Three years after New York City started the More Effective Schools program that raised instructional costs from $434 to $994 per pupil, The Center for Urban Education concluded: "The MES program has not had any significant... effect on children's performance in arithmetic... [nor has it] stopped the increasing retardation of children who began it in grades two or three."

The same charge of ineffectiveness has been leveled at Headstart, the Office of Economic Opportunity's $1.5-billion-a-year program for preschool children. Although it is still too early for a complete evaluation, critics maintain that the children lose their headstart soon after leaving the program. Apparently, the government sees some truth in the charge, because it is now adding a "Follow Through" program to continue up through the third grade.

2. Change the school curriculums to make them more realistic than they are now. Even if a young

Negro now makes it through early grades, he's likely to fall afoul of a curriculum that bears little resemblance to real life around him.

No part of the curriculum is held in lower regard by the average ghetto dweller than vocational training, which is supposed to turn out graduates ready to step into jobs in industry. Negroes claim that many vocational programs teach trades oriented to the '30s and '40s rather than the '60s. Negro students now want to learn telephone installing, business-machine repair, computer programming, and television maintenance instead of traditional woodworking, metal working and automobile repair.

Ghetto leaders hope that business, prompted by its need for better employees, will force a change to more useful training. In fact, only business can make vocational training more realistic, according to Robert Potts, of the Virginia Park Rehabilitation Citizens Committee, which is trying to rebuild the area where Detroit's 1967 riots started.

"Private industry will have to contribute people and equipment and help plan the curriculum," says Potts. "School administrators don't know what kinds of jobs industry has today."

Exactly what can industry do? Here is one example: Michigan Bell Telephone Co. adopted a heavily Negro Detroit high school whose students went on strike last year to oust the principal. The company sends its personnel people to the school to teach weekly classes on how to get a job—what to wear, how to act and what the interviewer is looking for.

"Only eight students showed up for the first class," says Michigan Bell President William Day, "but when the others heard via the grapevine that it was for real, more started to attend. Now the classes are jammed."

3. Consider a whole new approach to the design of school buildings. Too many city school buildings are old and outmoded. In Boston, for example, a third of the schools were built more than 100 years ago. Even worse in the minds of architects, most of today's school design still stems from a 120-year-old idea first applied at Boston's Quincy school, which is still in use. It treats a school as an egg crate that seals the pupils into compartments, each with a teacher.

"Today's schoolhouse is monastic, antiseptic, and unattractive," says Harold Gores of the Educational Facilities Laboratories. "Its only benefit is that it is nearly indestructible." More to Gores' liking are wide-open spaces, now starting to show up in suburban schools, that allow team teaching and greater flexibility.

4. Bring more Negro teachers and administrators into the city school systems. "Negro pupils would be more motivated to learn," says Ernest Brown, a personnel executive with the Michigan Consolidated Gas Co., "if they had models to look up to. Since the first person of stature a Negro child meets may well be his teacher, there should be more Negro teachers in ghetto classrooms."

That's easier said than done, according to many school officials. Not enough Negroes are qualified, and business often snaps up those who are.

True enough—but only to a degree. It's also true that some school systems have not been sympathetic to hiring Negroes, and others have simply not thought about it. In Detroit's system, for example, where enrollment is more than 50% Negro, there is not a single Negro athletic director.

5. Take a new look at the thorny question of integration. With the fast-rising Negro population in so many cities and the equally fast white exodus, the integrated school's ideal racial mix —70% white and 30% Negro—is no longer physically possible in more and more schools. Result: Some of the first integration efforts—busing, educational parks, and metropolitan schools—don't look so effective anymore.

Now the most promising efforts seem to be aimed at upgrading the city schools enough to lure whites back. That means adding a lot of educational services once considered frills: extensive counseling, extracurricular remedial programs, smaller classes, and higher salaries for teachers.

But integration is no longer the chief concern of militant Black leaders like James Del Rio, a Michigan state legislator.

"We don't want integration," he says bluntly. "We want to improve the education in our Black schools." Del Rio's goal is also the goal of some more-moderate Negroes and whites—at least as a realistic first step toward solving the problem.

For the long pull, however, the best solution still seems to be the old Horace Mann concept of a common school where the banker's daughter and the blacksmith's son attend classes together. In a well-publicized study (the so-called Coleman report), two Johns Hopkins professors found that mixing students of all classes and races was a more effective way to improve education in ghetto schools.

Reprints of this report are available at publisher's cost: Less than 100, 25¢ each; 100 or more 20¢ each; 1000 or more, 15¢ each. Address all requests to McGraw-Hill, P.O. Box 756, Times Square Station, New York, New York 10036.

Copyright © 1968 by McGraw-Hill, Inc. All rights reserved. RMH 5713

Ron,

Mrs. John Golden
1140 Rosedale Rd., N.E. - TR 4-3920

Mrs. Byron Kirkland
1159 Reeder Circle, N.E. - ~~878~~-
875-5288

will be here at 9 A.M. tomorrow to
go to Monroe

Misdemeanors

26-1102	Abortion
26-1106	Concealment of death of bastard child
26-1201	Mahem if putting out one eye -26-1204 cutting, slitting or biting of nose, ear, lip, etc. 26-1206; 1207 - 26-1210
*26-1402	Assult - Simple
26-1407	Assault to injure clothes
*26-1408	Battery
26-1410	Whipping Wife
26-1502	False imprisonment
26-1703	Shooting at occupied home
26-1801	Blackmail
26-2001	Peeping Tom or Eavesdropper
26-2101	Libel
26-2214	Kindling fire on land of another
26-2612	Larceny of animals other than poultry horses, hogs, cows, dogs
26-2618	Theft of Fixtures
*26-2600 and etc.	Larceny of less than $50
*26-2631-2633	Breaking and entering
26-2639	Use of car without permission
26-3001	Trespass
26-3101	Forcible Entry
26-3401	Using horse or mule without consent
*26-5101	Carrying Concealed Weapons
26-5102	Carrying Deadly Weapons
26-5103	Carrying Pistol without license
26-5107	Pointing weapon at another
26-5108	Selling weapons to minors
26-5301	Unlawful assembly
26-5302	Riot
26-5801	Adultery

Misdemeanors cont'd,

26-5905	Attempt to commit sodomy or bestality
26-6101	Lewdness or public indecensy
26-6102	Maintaining lewd house
26-6103	Maintaining disorderly house
26-6105	Keeping tippling house open on sabbath
26-6201 and etc.	Soliciting or procuring - prostitution offenses
26-6301	Sale of obscene books and pictures
26-6303	Abusive and obscene language
26-6401	Maintaining Gaming House
26-6404	Gambling
26-6501 and etc.	Sale of lottery tickets
26-6601	Cockfighting
26-7001	Vagrancy
26-6900 and etc.	Sunday laws
26-8001	Cruelty to children
26-8100 and etc.	Malicious mischief
26-2642	Shoplifting of less than $50
26-3005	Refusal to leave premises
26-6802	Contributing to delinquency

Mrs. Golden — (Any Day —) Until noon ▲
4:30 Mrs. Patterson — (Thurs — Tues) Maybe all day —
Mrs. Jones — ~~Prison~~ ~~Wednesday~~ Monday — Morning — or before 3 P.M.
Mrs. Kirkland — ~~Wednesday~~ — Morning —
Mrs. Leak — Fri or Tues — Morning —
Mrs. Parks — Fri [redacted]
Mrs. Brown — [redacted] Monday —
Mrs Baiven — Cannot [redacted] work at present.
Mrs Cantor — Is making calls to enlist someone —
9. A. M.
Bnai Brith Solomon —
Mrs. ~~Marshall~~ — Tues — 3399 Buford Hwy NE Apt B2
633-1617

~~Mrs. Alvin Seigal — Tues~~
Mrs. Peggy Slaton — Tues 1135 Norwich Cir - NE (30324)

MEMORANDUM

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
165 East 56th Street, New York 22, N. Y. • PLaza 1-4000

from the desk of ISAIAH TERMAN
Director of Communications and Servicing

JB

VERY IMPORTANT
NEW PUBLICATION

"THE POLICE ON THE URBAN FRONTIER:

A Guide To Community Understanding"

By George Edwards

A 100-page handbook designed to improve police-community relations, which were singled out by the Kerner Commission as "a major -- and explosive -- source of grievance, tension and disorder," is scheduled for publication April 8th by the American Jewish Committee's Institute of Human Relations Press.

The author, George Edwards, was Detroit's police commissioner in 1962-63, and now is a Federal Appeals Court judge in four midwestern states.

Copies of the handbook, which include a detailed 31-point program aimed at police practices and the professional status of the policeman, were ordered prior to publication by the International Association of Chiefs of Police as well as by such groups as the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the Southern Regional Council, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the National Urban League.

"The police are not responsible for solving America's race problem," Judge Edwards acknowledges. "But if we are to move toward the needed fundamental social changes without something approaching civil war, can anyone doubt the need to reexamine the role of the police in this conflict, and its capacity to meet the challenge?"

The handbook is popularly written. It is intended for reading and study by police at all command and line levels, in human relations-police institutes for recruits and old-timers, and by city officials as well as civic leaders.

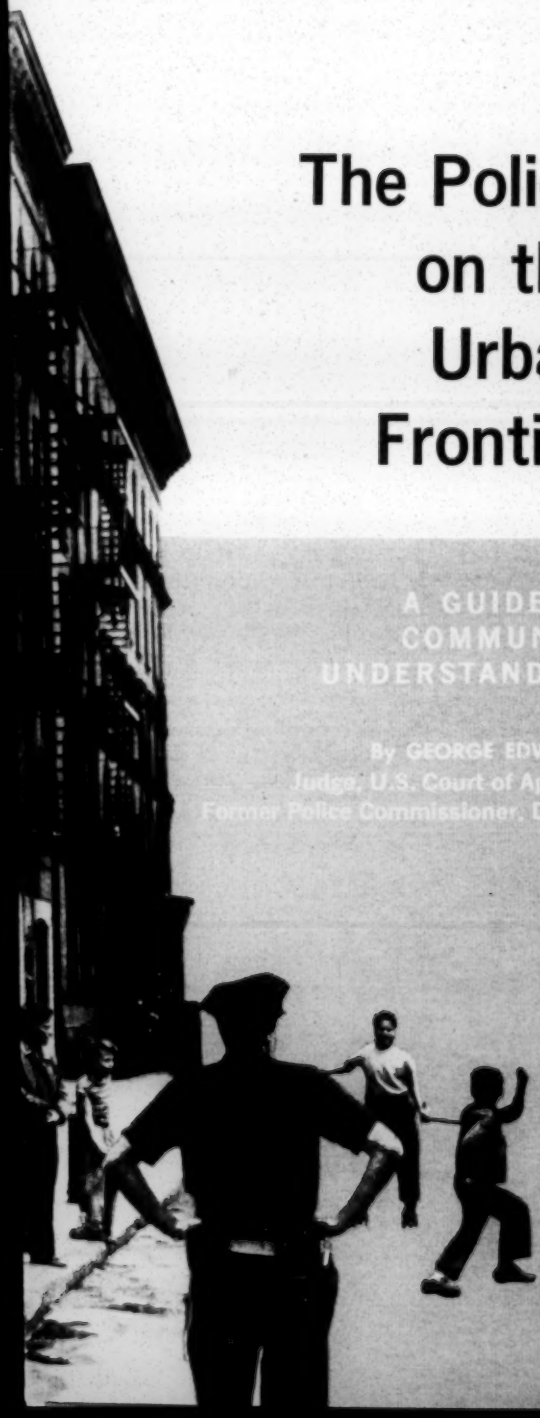
Copies are $1.00 each, $80 per hundred, $700 per thousand. A descriptive flyer with order form is enclosed.

March 29, 1968
1a-f2a-fh3a-L
Encl

The Police on the Urban Frontier

A GUIDE TO COMMUNITY UNDERSTANDING

By GEORGE EDWARDS
Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals
Former Police Commissioner, Detroit



The Police on the Urban Frontier

"The relationship between the police and minority groups in big-city ghettos is one of the sorest spots in American life today. . . . The police are not responsible for solving America's race problem. . . . But if we are to move toward the needed fundamental social changes without something approaching civil war, can anyone doubt the need to reexamine the role of the police in this conflict, and its capacity to meet the challenge?"

the man on the beat and the man in the street — police officials, mayors, court officers, civil rights leaders, churchmen, every American concerned with the challenge of urban problems.

A comprehensive resource by the former Chief of Police of Detroit, which cuts through the tangle of criticism surrounding police practice to get to the core problems of race relations and law enforcement today. Drawing on 30 years of experience and study, Judge Edwards offers realistic guidelines for a professional police force, capable of safeguarding civil liberties and maintaining law and order in a period of social crisis.

"The police function is in trouble in every section of the United States. New needs and responsibilities in law enforcement are multiplying. . . . American police forces are impossibly ill-equipped in numbers, training, weaponry and program, and often in attitudes, to deal with the problems of this year and years to come."

Must reading for . . .

The Police on the Urban Frontier

A GUIDE TO COMMUNITY UNDERSTANDING

by George Edwards

JUDGE, U.S. COURT OF APPEALS
FORMER POLICE COMMISSIONER, DETROIT

FOREWORD BY
Attorney General Ramsey Clark

PARTIAL CONTENTS

- The Police in the 20th-Century City
- The Challenge to Law Enforcement
- The Conflict Between Negroes and the Police
- 19th-Century Tools for 20th-Century Tasks
- Police Professionalization
- Effective Race Riot Control
- Channels of Communication in the Ghetto
- Organizing Citizen Support
- Toward a 20th-Century Police Force

About the Author

The Hon. George Edwards, Judge in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, was born in Texas, educated at Southern Methodist and Harvard Universities, and earned the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence at the Detroit College of Law. He has been deeply involved in Detroit's law enforcement and community relations problems for almost three decades. Besides a two-year stint as Chief of Police, he has been director-secretary of the Detroit Housing Commission, president of the Common Council, Probate Judge of the Wayne County Juvenile Court, and Circuit Judge for Wayne County. He is chairman of the Committee on the Administration of the Criminal Law of the Judicial Conference of the United States and a member of the National Commission on Reform of the Federal Criminal Laws. Judge Edwards has also written and lectured on juvenile delinquency and criminal law.

What They Say...

Only a man who has been intimately involved with law enforcement could have written this much-needed analysis of police problems, minority-group grievances and the steps needed to end the bitterness between the police and the community.

— **HERBERT T. JENKINS**
Chief of Police, Atlanta

A small volume rich in the insight it offers, and the proposals it makes. . . . Judge Edwards knows that until the police and the urban communities they serve regard one another as allies in a common cause, the tensions and difficulties will remain, to threaten the peace of our cities.

— **SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY**
New York

. . . a cogent analysis of the misunderstandings that so often separate the police from minority-group communities and the broader problems of law enforcement in an urban society. Community leaders and citizens throughout America would do well to read his words and follow his advice.

— **SENATOR THOMAS H. KUCHEL**
California

There is no question that it is a modern basic text in police-community relations. . . . Informative, instructive, a set of guidelines with objectives and goals clearly spelled out.

— **HOWARD R. LEARY**
Police Commissioner, New York City

As an ex-police commissioner, Judge George Edwards is well qualified to discuss the extremely critical relationship between the police and Negro communities. His pamphlet should make a valuable contribution to the understanding and, hopefully, solution of Negro and police conflict.

— **BAYARD RUSTIN**
Executive Director
A. Philip Randolph Institute

The police-community relationship has become the most vital link in urban living. *The Police on the Urban Frontier* provides a genuine and intelligent insight into the pressures and problems and the policeman's participation. It should be read by all persons engaged in law enforcement at any level.

— **CARL B. STOKES**
Mayor of Cleveland

This booklet pulls together some of the most perceptive thoughts and cogent factual evidence available on the police and their critical role in our modern urban society. I know of no single document that speaks as eloquently and clearly to so large an audience as this one.

— **MARVIN E. WOLFGANG**
Chairman, Department of Sociology
University of Pennsylvania

INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS PRESS
The American Jewish Committee
165 East 56 Street, New York, N.Y. 10022

Please send me _____ copies of THE POLICE ON THE URBAN FRONTIER by George Edwards, @ $1.00 per copy.

☐ Check enclosed ☐ Please bill me*

NAME _____

ORGANIZATION _____

ADDRESS _____ **Zip Code** _____

*Please enclose payment for orders under $5.00.

100 pages. Single copy $1.00, $80 per 100, $700 per 1,000

Order your copy Now!

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SERVICE
IN
THE PROCESS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Several weeks ago, the Project on Crime & Corrections of the Southern Regional Council proposed to enlist the cooperation of the Fellowship of the Concerned - United Churchwomen - to prepare a booklet based on a survey of arrest and detention procedures in the Southern Region as they bear on misdemeanant offenders.

After a preview of the national survey of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice was reviewed, more attention was focused on the very poor provisions for the administration of criminal justice (law enforcement, including officers and the legal profession, the judicial process, probation and parole, and corrections) in the South. (Some of the data abstracted from the survey, and some of the more than 200 recommendations, are attached.)

We realized that we were asking the Fellowship to venture out into unknown territory because few persons, lay or professional, are able to acquaint themselves fully with the arrest, judicial and correctional processes.Therefore, we secured the services of a member of the California bar, Mr. Ronald Sievers, who is a VISTA volunteer, to organize a pilot experience so that you would have some understanding of the problems that you will encounter in the study process.

After two meetings with some of the members of local religious organizations, the following women either visited local institutions or gathered as much data as possible from jail and court records. Some of these participants will apprise you of their experiences.

Mrs. John Golden
Mrs. Byron Kirkland
Mrs. Jack Patterson
Mrs. James Leak
Mrs. Marshall Solomon
Mrs. Herbert Slotin
Mrs. Jane Scherago
Mrs. Philip Shulhafer

Perhaps the worst problem encountered was the nature and variety of the records and the limited data that are available. Also, most apparent were the attitudes of suspicion that had to be overcome.

We were interested in the types of misdemeanors committed; the age, sex and race of the defendant; geographic distribution; the use of bail, detention or release on own recognizance; sentences, and time between arrest and disposition. (a copy of the schedule that we used in collecting the data is attached.)

We ran into a number of problems, and we made mistakes. However, we learned that such a study is possible, with group understanding and conviction to see it through.

PROBLEMS:

1. Often, the Police Department would not cooperate and open records to us despite the fact that in Georgia, by law, these records are open to inspection by the public. Thus, it appears that a group undertaking the survey would have to invest a lot of know-how, pressure and influence in gaining access to "public records."

2. Lack of time of volunteers. The work probably would be done by volunteers. The work can be tedious as it is mainly a job of copying from records. Moreover, because of the poor methods of record-keeping sometimes used, the work can be very time-consuming.

3. Orientation was also a problem. Before the project is initiated in any particular area, the volunteers should be fully orientated to the job. The volunteers should be given a clear definition of the types of crimes they are interested in (this will vary by state) plus a questionnaire should be provided which will correspond to the records available to the volunteers. The volunteers would need professional guidance from a judge, attorney, police official or other person who is familiar with a particular agency or department.

4. It was found that the records kept are often incomplete. However, the effort would be worthwhile if it were only able to expose such situations.

A study similar to this (The Westchester Misdemeanant Survey) was published by the National Council on Crime & Delinquency in 1966. The data were collected by women volunteers.

The Westchester Survey was a first step toward brining light into the darkness that now obscures most of American crime. Misdemeanor, as a legal term, covers the vast catalogue of criminal violations punishable by a fine or imprisonment in a local

jail or other institution as against the more serious violations, felonies, punishable by death or confinement in a state prison. The latter are studied and debated, but very little data are available to show how misdemeanants are dealt with, although they account for at least 9 out of every 10 arrests.

To find out what happened to misdemeanant offenders in Westchester from arrest to final disposition and from this infromation to make recommendations for improvements in the system was the starting point of the survey. The project relied primarily upon public police and court records. Information gathered was supplemented by interviews with police chiefs, judges and other government officials. It is this pattern that we hope to follow in our own effort.

A survey of misdemeanant procedures in the Southern Region would constitute the foundation upon which many service-relevant programs could be developed. Additionally, it would help to validate the assumptions that are proposed relative to youth detention and treatment and to identify gaps in service and recordkeeping procedures.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT
AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

A national survey indicating that correctional programs and institutions in the United States have not been provided adequate resources was disclosed today.

The survey--the first national examination of correctional personnel, programs and criminal offenders in the history of the United States--was sponsored by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice and the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance.

The corrections survey is one of a large number of major projects undertaken by the Commission in the preparation of its report to President Johnson, now scheduled to go to the White House in January. The survey was conducted for the Commission and OLEA by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

The Chairman of the Commission, Undersecretary of State Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, said the survey for the first time provided factual evidence of the severe handicaps under which correctional agencies in most parts of the United States are now operating. "In few areas has the 20th century made such shallow penetration or are public preconceptions so hardened."

"If the nation is truly concerned about crime--and there is no doubt it is--then the nation must come to be equally concerned about the quality of its jails and prisons, and the quality of its probation and parole services. So long as men are held in prisons for years on end without any kind of vocational training, so long as

those who have served their time are released from institutions with little hope and no assistance in finding decent jobs, so long must we expect some of them to return to crime."

To document the basic conclusion that society is not providing corrections with adequate resources, Mr. Katzenbach pointed to a number of the survey's specific findings.

--Of the more than 400,000 children who were detained in 1965, about one quarter were held in jails and police lock-up, often with hardened criminals. Only two states and Puerto Rico claim they never use jails for children. Less than 20 percent of the jails in which children are held have been rated as suitable for adult offenders.

--Barely 5 percent of all personnel working in local jails and institutions devote their time to treatment and training. More than 90 percent are administrators and guards. These are the institutions which imprison many of the country's first offenders--presumably the most receptive to rehabilitation.

--Thirty percent of the state operated adult institutions, which hold those convicted of committing more serious kinds of crime, provide no form of vocational training.

--Only 5 of the 50 states operate "halfway houses" to help released offenders make a gradual readjustment to society. Such "halfway houses" have been operating for years in a small number of jurisdictions. Only a handful of states operate work release programs where offenders can gain on-the-job experience before they are released.

--Eleven states have no probation services for adult misdemeanant offenders, six states have only the barest fragments of such service, and most other states provide it on a spotty basis.

--Nearly one half of all state felony probationers are cast into caseloads of parole officers supervising over 100 persons, far in excess of recognized minimum standards.

In addition to providing positive evidence of the critical shortage of resources, Mr. Katzenbach said the survey also provided basic new data which for the first time would permit all levels of government to see how the various parts of the extraordinarily complex correctional system operate in relation to each other.

NUMBERS OF OFFENDERS

On a recent single day, 1965, there were more than 1,220,000 persons under the supervision or care of state and local agencies or institutions.

Because new offenders are constantly being added while other offenders are being discharged, and many offenders are convicted more than once a year, about 2,550,000 persons--more than double the daily population--come in contact with the system during the course of a year.

LOCATION AND TYPES OF OFFENDERS

About one-third of all offenders are in institutions. These institutions are often fortress-like constructions where security is the predominant goal and where rehabilitative programs are absent. Two-thirds are in the community, under the supervision of overworked, underpaid, and poorly trained probation and parole officers.

Twenty-eight percent of all offenders are juveniles, seventy-two percent are adults. Viewed from a different perspective, 12 percent of the 1.2 million persons under the control of correctional agencies on a recent day were adults in local institutions and jails. These jails are too often old and ill-kept, and totally devoid of educational

and vocational training programs, while 16.0 percent were adults in state institutions.

COSTS

The cost of operating state and local correctional services is almost one billion dollars a year. One breakdown shows that $93 million a year is spent on juvenile probation and parole services, $221 million for state and local juvenile institutions, $93 million for adult probation and parole and $754 million for state and local adult institutions. On a percentage basis, 81 percent of the total operating costs of state and local correctional agencies is allocated to institutions, 19 percent for community-based services such as probation, parole and aftercare.

One other way of examining correctional expenses is to compare overall daily costs for maintaining those under different types of supervision. The average adult probationer costs 39 cents a day, the average adult parolee costs 88 cents a day, the average offender in a local institution costs $2.87 a day, and the average adult offender in a state institution costs $5.24 a day. Care for the institutionalized offender is thus more costly and may be less effective for many offenders.

As Mr. Katzenbach has recently said, "Those engaged in corrections increasingly sense the possibilities in community treatment of offenders through supervised work programs."

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL

As indicated earlier, an overwhelming majority of correctional personnel devote their time to guarding offenders. Considering the distribution of personnel in all state and local institutions, only 3.6 percent are treatment staff and 5.9 percent are academic and

vocational staff. Thus more than 90 percent of the persons working in state and local correctional institutions are administrators and guards.

From a different perspective, the survey indicated that only 12.75 percent of all state and local correctional personnel handle probationers and parolees even though this group represents more than two-thirds of the nation's offender population. Adequate guidance and supervision for parolees and probationers is sadly lacking.

STATISTICS

It is impossible to evaluate the success or failure of a given program without understanding how the program operates. The fact that the corrections survey is the first of its kind in the history of the United States is an indication of how little thought has been given to attempting to measure the effectiveness of various parts of the correctional system. Unfortunately, this pattern of indifference holds true in most states. Nowhere in the nation, for example, did the survey uncover a single state agency responsible for collecting operating statistics from all the correctional services in a state. The survey further shows that 75 percent of the states collect no statistics on jails and local institutions, 65 percent of the states collect no statistics on misdemeanant probation and 43 of the states fail to collect any statistics on various aftercare programs. No one knew how many offenders were under correctional control on any given day or how many individuals contacted the system within a given year. No one knew the total costs of correctional operations or even the cost of any single component such as probation or parole. No one knew which programs were most effective and for whom.

HOW THE SURVEY WAS TAKEN

Early in 1966, the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice and the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance decided that it would be impossible to make sound recommendations about improving the jails and prisons and the probation and parole services without a comprehensive knowledge of correctional facilities, programs, personnel, funding and offenders in the United States at the present time.

Because such comprehensive information simply was not available, the Commission and OLEA asked the National Council on Crime and Delinquency to make the first such national survey ever attempted. The Council is a large non-profit organization devoted to improving the system of criminal justice in the United States.

After examining the problem, the Council decided that complete data would be collected from the correctional agencies operating at the state level in all the states and Puerto Rico and the correctional agencies operating in a representative sample of 250 counties. A special team of more than 50 NCCD staff members then moved out into the states and counties talking with officials operating within literally thousands of state, county, and city correctional agencies and institutions. From these thousands of interviews emerged the statistical profile.

But to get a better understanding of the correctional problems as perceived at the state, county and local level, an additional survey technique was employed. This involved the calling together of a small group of correctional leaders in each state and Puerto Rico for 51 separate, carefully recorded seminars on the needs of the entire correctional system and how these needs could best be satisfied.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF NATION S CRIME COMMISSION

TO ASSURE AN INFORMED CITIZENRY

Adopt centralized procedures in each city for handling crime reports from citizens, with controls to make those procedures effective.

Separate the present index of reported crime into two wholly separate parts, one for crimes of violence and one for crimes against property.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH CARE

Housing and Education:

Expanded efforts to improve housing and recreation.

Families:

Develop methods to provide minimum income.
Revise welfare regulations so they contribute to keeping families together.
Insure availability of family planning assistance.
Expand counseling and therapy.
Provide assistance in problems of domestic management and child care.
Develop activities that involve the whole family together.

Involviing Youths in Community Life:

Involve youths in community activities.
Employ young people as subprofessional aides.
Establish youth services bureaus to provide and coordinate programs for deliquents and nondeliquents.
Increase involvement of religious institutions, private social agencies, other groups in youth programs.
Provide residential centers.

Schools:

Provide financial support for needed personnel and facilities.
Improve the quality of teachers and facilities.
Reduce racial and economic segregation.
Compensate for inadequate preschool preparation.
Develop better means for dealing with behavior problems.
Use instructional material more relevant to inner city life.
Encourage students capable of higher education to pursue their education.
Revise programs for students not going to college.
Expand job placement by schools.
Increase contacts between the school and the community.

The Juvenile Justice System:

Formulate police department guidelines for handling of juveniles.
Train police officers in handling of adolescents.
Limit police custody of juveniles to instances where there is objective specific suspicion.
Maintain confidential records of all frisks and extended interrogations of juveniles.
Limit stationhouse adjustment of cases by police.
Provide alternatives to adjudication through youth services bureau.
Increase referrals to community agencies.
Employ voluntary preliminary conference at intake.
Adopt consent decree as alternative to adjudication.
Narrow juvenile court jurisdiction over noncriminal matters
Restrict prehearing detention and provide separate detention facilities for juveniles.
Provide particularized notice in advance of hearings.
Provide counsel wherever coercive action is possible.
Divide court hearings into adjudicatory and dispositional proceedings.

POLICE

Community Relations:

Establish community relations units in departments serving substantial minority population.
Establish citizen advisory committees in minority-group neighborhoods.
Recruit more minority-group officers.
Emphasize community relations in training and operations.
Provide adequate procedures for processing citizens grievances against all public officials.

Personnel:

Divide functions and personnel entry and promotion lines among three kinds of officers.
Require minimum of 400 hours of training.
Assess manpower needs and provide more personnel if required.
Recruit more actively, especially on college campuses and in inner cities.
Increase police salaries, especially maximums, to competitive levels.
Consider police salaries apart from those of other municipal departments.
Set as goal requirement of baccalaureate degree for general enforcement officers.
Require immediately baccalaureate degrees for supervisory positions.

Personnel (cont'd):

Improve screening of candidates to determine character and fitness.
Modify inflexible physical, age and residence recruitment requirements.
Stress ability in promotion.
Encourage lateral entry to specialist and supervisory positions.
Improve training methods and broaden coverage of non-technical background subjects.
Require one week yearly minimum of intensive inservice training and encourage continued education.
Require 12 to 18 months' probation and evaluation of recruits.
Establish police standards commissions.

Organization and Operations:

Develop and enunciate policy guidelines for exercies of law enforcement descretion.
Clarify by statute authority of police to stop persons for questioning.
Include police formally in community planning.
Provide state assistance for management surveys.
Employ legal advisers.
Strengthen central staff control.
Create administrative boards of key ranking personnel in all departments to maintain police integrity.
Experiment with team policing combining patrol and investigative duties.
Adopt policy limiting use of firearms by officers.

Pooling of Resources and Services:

Provide areawide communications and records coordination.
Pool and coordinate crime laboratories.
Assist smaller departments in major investigations.
Explore pooling or consolidation of law enforcement in all counties or metropolitan areas.

COURT

The Lower Courts:

Unify felony and misdemeanor courts.
Increase judicial manpower and modernize physical facilities.
Provide prosecutors, defense counsel, and probation officers in courts now lacking them.
Abolish or overhaul state justices of the peace and U.S. commissioner systems.
Initial stages of a criminal case.
Establish bail projects.
Enact comprehensive state bail reform legislation.
Establish station house release and summons procedures.

COURT (cont'd)

The Lower Courts:

Improve decisions on which defendants should and which should not be charged.
Insure fair and visible negotiated guilty pleas.
Develop and share dispositional information early in case.

Court Proceedings:

Establish standards for publicity in criminal cases.
Provide single, simple state postconviction procedure.
Extend prosecution's right to appeal from pretrial rulings suppressing evidence or confessions.
Enact general witness immunity statutes and coordinate immunity grants under them.
Eliminate special standards of proof in perjury cases.

Sentencing policies and Procedures:

Revise sentencing provisions of penal codes.
Consider whether to retain capital punishment.
Establish probation services in all courts for presentence reports.
Expand sentencing institutes and conferences.
Abolish jury sentencing in noncapital cases.
Institute procedures for promoting just and uniform sentencing.

Officers of Justice:

Improve selection of judges through better screening.
Provide judicial tenure of at least 10 years.
Expand programs for training judges.
Establish commissions on judicial conduct with power to discipline or require retirement.
Institute salary and selection reforms for prosecutors.
Coordinate local prosecutors through state attorneys general and prosecutor's councils.
Establish programs for training prosecutors.
Extend early provision of counsel for indigents.
Institute state-financed, coordinated assigned counsel or defender systems.
Expand training programs for defense counsel.

Court Scheduling, Management and Organization:

Create single, unified state court systems.
Centralize administrative responsibility.
Institute timetable for completion of criminal cases.
Utilize experts in business management and business machine systems.
Improve facilities and compensation for witnesses and jurors.

CORRECTIONS

Community-Based Corrections:

Make parole and probation supervision available for all offenders.
Provide for mandatory supervision of released offenders not paroled.
Increase number of probation and parole officers.
Use volunteers and subprofessional aides.
Develop new methods to reintegrate offenders by mobilizing community institutions.
Make funds available to purchase services otherwise unobtainable for offenders.
Vary caseload size and treatment according to offender needs.
Develop more intensive community treatment programs as alternative to institutionalization.

Correctional Institutions:

Establish with state and federal funds small-unit institutions in cities for community-oriented treatment.
Operate institutions with joint responsibility of staff and inmates for rehabilitation.
Upgrade education and vocational training for inmates.
Establish state programs to recruit and train instructors.
Improve prison industries through joint state programs and federal assistance.
Expand graduated release and furlough programs.
Integrate local jails and misdemeanant institutions with state corrections.
Provide separate detention facilities for juveniles.
House and handle persons awaiting trial separately from convicts.
Provide separate treatment to special offender groups, through pooling or sharing among jurisdictions.

Correctional Decisionmaking:

Strengthen diagnostic and screening resources.
Appoint parole boards solely on basis of merit, providing training and requiring full-time service.
Develop standards and procedures to insure fairness to offenders in decisions affecting them.

Research and Training:

Improve university research and training in corrections.

ORGANIZED CRIME

Proof of Criminal Violations:

Impanel annual investigative grand juries.
Provide right of appeal for grand juries to obtain special investigators and prosecutors.
Enact general witness immunity statutes and coordinate immunity grants.
Eliminate special standards of proof in perjury cases.
Clarify law regarding wiretapping and eavesdropping.
Provide power to impose extended sentences on organized crime leaders.
Extend prosecution's right to appeal from pretrial rulings suppressing evidence or confessions.
Establish federal residential facilities to protect witnesses.

Investigation and Prosecution Units:

Form organized crime intelligence units in offices of state attorneys general and local police departments.
Assign special prosecutorial manpower to organized crime cases.
Create computerized central federal intelligence office.
Expand staff of Organized Crime and Racketeering (OCR) section in U. S. Justice Department.
Give OCR section authority over U.S. attorneys on organized crime cases.
Furnish federal technical assistance and training to local jurisdictions.
Provide federal assistance for development of state and regional intelligence systems.
Encourage research.
Create permanent joint congressional committee on organized crime.
Establish permanent state and citizens crime commissions.

Noncriminal Controls:

Use existing regulatory authority against business controlled by organized crime.
Encourage private business groups to prevent and uncover criminal business tactics.
Increase news coverage on organized crime.
Brief local government officials regularly on organized crime.

NARCOTICS AND DRUG ABUSE

Enforcement:

Increase staffs of bureaus of customs and narcotics.
Adopt state drug abuse control legislation.
Amend federal drug abuse control law to strengthen record-keeping provisions.
Revise sentencing laws to give adequate flexibility.

Research and Education:

Undertaken research with respect to regulation of drugs.
Conduct research at National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) on marijuana use.
Develop education materials of NIMH.

DRUNKENNESS

Eliminate crimal treatment of drunkeness when not accompanied by disorderly or otherwise unlawful conduct.
Establish civil detoxification centers.
Coordinate and extend aftercare programs.
Expand research.

CONTROL OF FIREARMS

Enact laws prohibiting transportation and possession of military-type weapons.
Prohibit potentially dangerous persons from acquiring firearms.
Require registration of handguns, rifles, and shotguns.
Require permit for possessing or carrying a handgun.
Prohibit interstate sale of handguns and regulate such sales of other firearms.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Police Operations:

Undertake studies in large police departments of crimes, arrests, and operations.
Permit public access to police callboxes.
Establish single, uniform police telephone number.
Develop police radio networks.
Require metropolitan areas to coordinate requests to FCC for additional frequencies.
Make greater use of multichannel radio trunks.
Consider allocating portions of TV spectrum to police use.
Establish federal project to underwrite initial costs of new radio equipment.
Initial research of new fingerprint recognition system.

Information Systems:

Establish criminal information systems.
Establish national criminal justice statistics center.

General Federal Research and Assistance:

Sponsor science and technology research and development program.
Provide technical assistance to criminal justice agencies.

RESEARCH

Expand research efforts of universities, foundations, and other private groups.
Establish a national foundation for criminal research.

A NATIONAL STRATEGY

Establish agency or officials in every state and city responsible for planning and encouraging improvements in criminal justice.

CASE RECORD

Municipality _____

(The following information should be obtainable from the police arrest blotter.)

Name _____ Age_____ Sex_____ Race_____

Address _____ Case # _____

Arrest: Date_____ Time_____ Not Recorded _____

Booking: Time _____ Charge _____

Bail: Yes____ No_____ When arranged_____ Amount_____

Cash?_____ Bond? _____ D O R?_____

Detained? _____ Local lockup?_____ County Jail_____

Did accused make telephone call? _____

(The following information should be in court records and may sometimes also be found in police records.)

Arraignment: Date_____ Plea: Guilty_____ Not Guilty____
(1st appearance in court)

Name of Judge _____

Have Lawyer? Yes____ No_____ Bound over? Yes_____ No_____

Adjournment? Yes_____ No_____ If yes, what date?_____

Bail?_____ DOR_____ Detained_____ Amount?_____

Cash? _____ Bond_____

Prior criminal record? _____ If yes, detail:

_____

_____

Trial: Date_____ Charge tried on_____

Jury?_____

Prosecuted by? _____

Have lawyer? _____

Lawyer's name _____

Verdict: Guilty? _____ Not guilty? _____

Presentence investigation? Yes_____ No _____

Sentence: Fine _____ Suspendended sentence _____

Probation Supervision_____ Amt. _____

Commitment _____ Time Served _____

What records did you use?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Comments: (Please report any problems you find. Use back page if necessary.)

Name _____ Date _____

INSTRUCTIONS FOR VOLUNTEERS

PURPOSE: To determine how the "small offender" is handled from the time of arrest to final disposition.

The volunteers job is to gather and collate, from public records, factual data about the "small offender."

1. The police and judge will have been contacted previously about the survey.

2. Procedure:

   1. Go to police headquarters and ask to see "arrest blotter" (may be called a different name).

   2. Keep separate record sheets for each case.

   3. Select 25 cases starting on the 1st of October, 1966 and 25 cases starting on the 1st of November.

   4. Inquire whether there are any records in addition to the "arrest blotter" which may be examined for our purposes.

   5. After getting all information available at police headquarters go to designated court and check court records for further information on case record.

DO NOT record cases for the following offenses:

Drunkeness
Arson
Burglary or possession of burglary tools
Drug laws
Forgery
Homicide
Car theft
Rape - Sodomy, carnal abuse of child
Robbery
Receiving stolen goods
Traffic violations.

STUDY OF DETENTION PRACTICES
IN THE SOUTHERN REGION

Name of Institution: _____

Average Population: _____

Check one: Institution is usually overcrowded _____
" " " crowded _____
" " sometimes crowded _____
" " never crowded _____

Number of meals served per day per inmate _____

Check appropriate mathod of food service:

cafeteria style _____
by guard _____
by trusty _____
box lunches _____

Number of paid staff members _____

" " voluntary staff members _____

Full time medical doctor Yes____ No_____

Hospital Yes_____ No_____ Full time nurse Yes___ No___

Number of hours recreation per day _____

Number of hours employment per day _____

Number of hours idle per day _____

Are inmates kept separate by: Age Yes_____ No_____
Type of Offense Yes____ No___
Race Yes_____ No_____

Check kind of records kept: Card file _____
Face Sheet_____
Full record file _____

Visiting time _____ Who may visit? Parents _____
Spouse & siblings _____ Friends _____

Number of baths per week _____

PROGRAMS: (check)

Regular religious _____

part-time religious _____

cas-workers _____

regular counseling _____

part-tim counseling _____

group therapy _____

helping with alcohol problem _____

helping with narcotics problem _____

personal advancement _____

fulltime education program _____

part-time education program _____

correspondence courses _____

library _____

television _____

radio _____

vocational programs (list) _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

INVENTORY OF COMMUNITY AWARENESS
OF ARREST & DETENTION PROCEDURES

1. Check race: _____White; _____Negro; _____Other.

2. Check category that most appropriately applies to your living standard.

_____ Upper income (above $20,000 per year)

_____ Lower Upper income

_____ Middle income

_____ Lower middle income

_____ Lower income (below $3,000 per year)

3. Check response that applies best to your own feelings about why people go to jail or prison.

_____ Born to be bad

_____ family problems (involving childhood or marital experiences)

_____ poor training or schooling

_____ poor background

_____ Other (Explain:_____

_____

4. Where are children kept who get into trouble in your community?

_____ Jail

_____ Juvenile Detention Home

_____ Orphan Home

_____ Other (Name place: _____)

_____ Don't know

5. Please answer YES or NO to the following questions.

a. Do you know exactly where the prisons are located in your community.

____Yes ____No

b. Are prisoners treated well in your community?

____Yes ____No

c. Are most of your law enforcement officers well qualified to perform their duties?

____Yes ____No

d. Do your youth institution and prison officials know how to help inmates?

____Yes ____No

e. Do you believe equality under the law exists in your community for Negro as well as white persons?

____Yes ____No

f. If you believe that your law enforcement procedures are poor, check any of the following that might have caused this poor system.

____ Lack of concern by legislators

____ Lack of concern by community officials

____ Lack of concern by the general public

____ Poorly qualified law enforcement officials

____ Low pay

____ politics (corruption)

____ Coddling of criminals by the courts

6. Check any of the following items that you think would be best for the ex-prisoner.

_____ leave town

_____ Stay in community and earn forgiveness

_____ join a church

_____ be helped by official agencies in his own community

_____ other (Soecify:_____)

6. Lsit what you think should be done in your community to improve the administration of criminal justice.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

November 1, 1966

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: John Boone

FROM: Emory F. Via

Did you see the special CBS Report "Men in Cages?" The show was under the direction of Roger Mudd and Warren Wallace. I only saw the last few minutes which had a heavy emphasis on rehabilitation. If the whole thing was as good as I thought the small piece I saw to be, then it might be a very useful tool for public education. For example, a few years ago Ed Murrow did a special on Migrant Labor, "The Harvest of Shame." This was later made available to interested groups on 16mm sound film and I and others have shown it widely with labor groups. If you did see it "Men in Cages", I would like to have your comments. If you did not, but find a way to arrange a preview, I would like very much to see the whole show. Thanks.

hj

March 1, 1967

The American Foundation
Institute of Corrections
1532 Philadelphia Natl. Bank Bldg.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

Gentlemen:

Please send us the film "The Odds Against" on a rental basis, for showing on March 22-23, 1967.

The enclosed check in the amount of $15.00 should cover the cost. If there are further charges, please bill us.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

THE AMERICAN FOUNDATION
INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS

president: MRS. CURTIS BOK
vice-president: OWEN B. RHOADS
secretary-treasurer: CARROLL R. WETZEL

director: FRANK LOVELAND

March 7,1967

Mr. John O. Boone
Project Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Boone,

Having previewed our film, The Odds Against, you will be interested in knowing that it has recently been nominated for the Academy Award (Oscar).

Previously the film won first prize in the Columbus Film Festival and the silver medal in the International Film Festival of New York.

We are at work on two additional films, one dealing primarily with probation and parole and the other with the jail and misdemeanant problem.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Loveland
Frank Loveland
Director

FL:ac

Enclosures

1532 PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19107 LO 3-3263

...a powerful motion picture produced by Vision Associates for The American Foundation Institute of Corrections.

John Mitchell...22 years of age...arrested, tried, convicted, imprisoned for burglary. Focusing on one offender, this dynamic documentary film explores correctional systems in the U.S. today: detention...probation...imprisonment...parole. Contrasts are seen between older institutions and up-to-date facilities and programs throughout our country.

This film can acquaint the general public with an understanding of the correctional field...its problems and prospects. In addition, it can be a valuable tool in educating and training the entire spectrum of correctional personnel and all those concerned with the administration of justice.

"We cannot tolerate an endless, self-defeating cycle of imprisonment, release, and reimprisonment which fails to alter undesirable attitudes and behavior. We must help the first offender avoid a continuing career of crime."

President Lyndon B. Johnson
Special Message to Congress
March 8, 1965

THE ODDS AGAINST is available for rental or purchase by writing to:

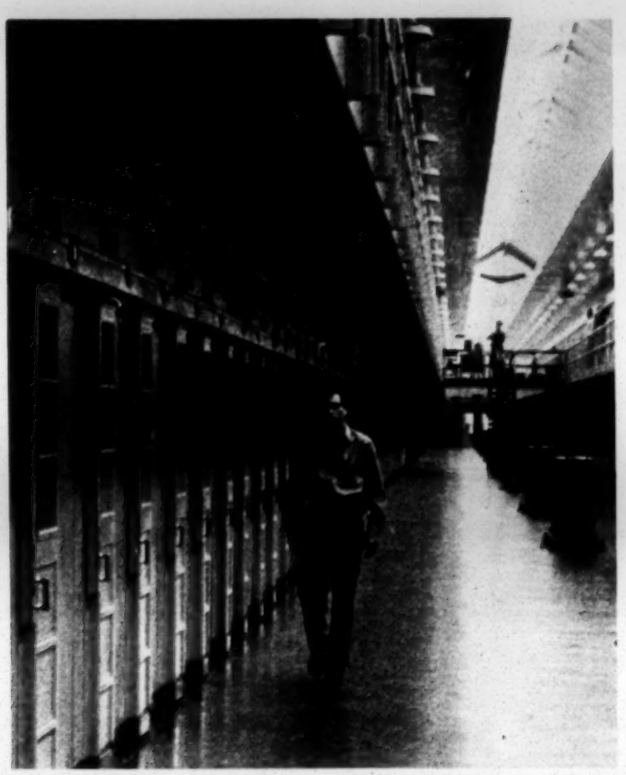
The American Foundation
Institute of Corrections
1532 Phila. Natl. Bank Bldg.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107
215 LO 3-3263

16mm. black and white
Running Time: 32 minutes

Rental: $15 Purchase: $130

Paul: Don't know whether you got this or not, in their routine mailing; because of SRC's interest in this field thought I'd forward a copy just in case ya'all didn't. The folks here for 10 days but are gone again. Hope this finds you well.

Best,



THE ODDS AGAINST

A documentary film, the first of a planned series, depicts today's correctional response to criminals, introduces the entire range of correctional problems, and provides a starting point for in-depth examination of each step in the correctional process.

THE ODDS AGAINST is

The story of twenty-two year old John James Mitchell followed from arrest to a parole hearing.

Vivid impressions of actual places, programs, and personnel involved in the correctional process, filmed on locations in present day settings.

THE ODDS AGAINST shows

Typical procedures in arrest, detention, trial, sentencing and imprisonment and parole.

The best and worst in existing institutions and programs.

Advantages of and necessity for alternatives to imprisonment.

Why integration and coordination of efforts is essential.

THE ODDS AGAINST is appropriate for use in

In-service training, workshops, institutes and conferences.

Training of jail, probation, correctional institution, and parole personnel.

Citizen education programs.

College and university classes in sociology, social problems, criminology, social welfare, government, law, education, psychology and correctional administration.

THE ODDS AGAINST can

Create and increase awareness of the nature and complexity of the crime problem.

Give a vivid, accurate view of the wide range of correctional facilities and programs as they now exist.

Suggest solutions of greater potential than current efforts.

Point the way to effective involvement by individual citizens, service and professional groups, and other organizations.

Mobilize community demand and support for better programs, personnel and facilities in corrections.

Available from THE AMERICAN FOUNDATION INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS, 1532 Philadelphia National Bank Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (19107), Frank Loveland, Director.

Comments on "THE ODDS AGAINST"

"I have never seen a film in the field of corrections that has so accurately told the total story. We plan to use if often. South Carolina sends its congratulations to the Foundation for this outstanding effort. Please keep up the good work; we need it."

Ellis C. MacDougall, Director
South Carolina Department of Corrections and Chairman of the Membership, Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training

"I certainly must congratulate you and the Foundation for its (The Odds Against) preparation. It is an extremely dramatic presentation of the situation which ought to concern every thinking citizen. All the members of the President's Commission who viewed it with me seemed equally impressed, and I do hope it has the widest distribution."

Genevieve Blatt
Member, President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice

"I am tremendously impressed with the excellence of The Odds Against. Congratulations on a fine job."

Richard A. Chappell
The Institute of Government, The University of Georgia
(Formerly Chief of Probation of the U.S. Courts and Chairman of the U.S. Board of Parole)

"The film produced by the American Foundation is the best I have ever seen. ...I have gone through the task of making eleven movies on corrections. Accordingly, I speak from a background of experience."

E.R. Gomberg
Executive Vice President, Crime Commission of Philadelphia

"It is an excellent film. I am saying this not only on the basis of my own reaction but also on those of the people who attended the preview at our office.... After the film was shown, there was a spontaneous discussion of the meaning of the film, how it would be used....

"While the film is designed primarily for public education, it also showed that it has other uses and these were cited by our staff. They included the orientation of new staff, as well as provoking discussion by persons who have had experience in the field of correction. The latter point came up particularly in our discussion because some of our staff began talking about alternatives in the ways in which we handle offenders."

John A. Wallace, Director of Probation, Courts of New York City

"We now have a vehicle which expresses pictorially the things many of us have been saying for years. The picture says it so much better than we do that I am elated because perhaps now we can get the message of modern corrections to the public. It will also be useful in obtaining a better attitude in our officers."

Major John D. Case, USMC (Ret.)
Warden, Bucks County Prison, Doylestown, Penna.

"The Odds Against is excellent. It has impact and dignity. It presents reality, accurately.

"For those of us who have believed for a long time that public education is a basic prerequisite to correctional progress, this film will be a valuable tool. Congratulations!"

Henry Mascarello, Executive Director
United Prison Association of Massachusetts

"I used one of my Criminology Sections for preview. The reactions of my students and the Sociology faculty members who viewed the film, were favorable."

Joseph J. Motivans, Asst. Professor
Department of Sociology , Wisconsin State University
LaCrosse, Wisconsin

"I think it is one of the best done films of this type I have seen and will seek to instigate its use wherever possible."

Western Interstate Commission for Higher Learning
Boulder, Colorado

"The Odds Against can be an excellent tool for social workers concerned with the improvement of the correctional system to use in citizen education, for training of correctional personnel, for use in social work schools and undergraduate courses in social welfare."

National Association of Social Workers

"All those who have seen the film feel that it is excellent and will be very helpful in acquainting the community with all aspects of corrections."

Correctional Association, Dayton, Ohio

"We have had very favorable comments concerning this presentation. Viewers call it a very good film with great impact. One student pointed out that is presents facts from a fresh and different angle."

Audiovisual Center, Wichita State University
Wichita, Kansas

"The showing of the film (to the Federal Bureau of Prisons Medical Officers Orientation Conference) started a discussion which lasted well over an hour. ...There was unanimous consent that it would make an excellent film for correctional workers. ...The showing of the film was one of the high points in our four-day conference."

Robert B. Levinson, PhD.
Chief Psychology Services, Federal Bureau of Prisons

"Staff believes that the film will be effective with groups of Prison Society members, in classrooms, and with citizen groups of laymen, in a way that will excite interest in the correctional field, provide information, and raise basic questions as to the value of many time-honored means of dealing with the criminal. The film will provoke some real soul searching when seen by correctional workers."

Executive Director's Report
The Pennsylvania Prison Society, Philadelphia, Penna.

"We are satisfied that you have an excellent film and that it will serve many valuable purposes in the years to come."

Honorable Keith J. Leenhouts,Judge
Municipal Court, Royal Oak, Michigan

"It is an excellent film and of great use in attempting to build a progressive correctional program."

Charles W. Pfeiffer, Director
Youth and Adult Authority, Juneau, Alaska

"The film has been very well received by our people and is attracting considerable attention."

Richard A. McGee, Administrator
California Youth and Adult Corrections Agency

"More public education in precisely that direction is certainly urgently needed. I hope that <u>The Odds Against</u> will get wide public exposure."

Alan J. Davis, Asst. District Attorney
Chief, Appeals Division, Philadelphia, Penna.

Film Reviews

"...its literate yet poetic script, with its strong and highly creative direction, with its dramatic evocative photography, with its brilliant editing, is a prime example of what is possible in this field."

Business Screen Magazine

"The literacy of the script, the taut and impressive direction and Robert Viharo's performance deserve special commendation. I'm grateful to know of the film and will certainly take what opportunity I can to let others know of it."

Judith Crist, Film Critic of the
New York World Journal Tribune

Winner in Documentary Category

The Chris Award, Columbus Film Festival, October 1966
Silver Medal, International Film and TV Festival of New York, 1966

Distribution - Ten weeks after film release

Purchases	
Departments of Corrections	11 (14 prints)
Parole Agencies	3
Probation Agencies	2
Universities	5
Private Correctional Agencies	4
Correctional Institutions	4
Library	1
Purchases, Total	30
Rentals, Total	70
Previews, Total	153
Total	253

January 1, 1967

February 21, 1967

Mr. Lou Gengler
Chief, Community Operations Branch
Federal Bureau of Prisons
Washington, D.C.

Dear Lou:

This will follow-up our telephone conversation concerning our contact with Asa Kelley, new Director of the Georgia State Department of Corrections.

Most importantly, Mr. Kelley stated that he is interested in new ideas and new legislation, particularly, legislation that will enable him to develop community related programs. He is in the process of having a Work Release Bill introduced into the Legislature and has asked us to furnish information relating to community treatment centers. He has indicated that he would be willing to consider throwing a bill into the hopper that would enable him to develop these centers in Georgia. Consequently, it would be helpful if you could send us any available information relating to the theory and practice of these centers as well as a copy of "Trends in the Administration of Justice & Correctional Programs in the UnitedcStates" (prepared for the UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders - 1965.)

We are also interested in encouraging Mr. Kelley to seek support through Federal programs. He does not appear to be prepared, at the present time, to meet Federal requirements concerning desegregation of facilities; however, we are able to communicate with him and want to be as helpful as we can to him and other correctional managers in the region. Thus, we would appreciate any information you can pull together that would be useful to us as we travel around the South trying to push these programs.

I am sure Mr. Kelley will be interested in your reference to the possibility of establishing a contractual relationship with the new Pre-Release Guidance Center that you are developing in Atlanta. Please tell the staff these to contact us if we can be of any assistance as they begin to establish relationships in the community.

We will keep you informed of any further developments. Thanks much for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime
& Corrections

File

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF PRISONS
WASHINGTON 20537

March 13, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

It was good hearing from you on the phone and to learn of your work as outlined in your letter of February 21, 1967. I am sending you a copy of "Trends in the Administration of Justice & Correctional Programs in the United States," which was prepared for the UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders - 1965.

During our phone conversation, I believe I told you that Mr. Mason Holly is to be the Director of our new Community Treatment Center which will be located on the institution grounds near the penitentiary. The activation of that facility is now set for April 1, 1967, and I am sure that Mr. Holly will be there shortly. You might give Lee Jet a call at the institution, and perhaps he will be able to let you know of Mr. Holly's arrival. No doubt, Mr. Kelly will want to be talking to Mr. Holly along with other members of the staff as they enter on duty in connection with the program that is being established in Atlanta.

I am also going to send you some information on our work release program along with a copy of Public Law 89-176 which gives us the authority to proceed with work release placement and the establishment of community treatment centers for adults.

If I can be of further help, please let me know.

Sincerely,

L. J. Gengler

L. J. GENGLER
Chief, Community
Operations Branch

Enclosures

JOHN LORD O'BRIAN
NEWELL W. ELLISON
H. THOMAS AUSTERN
HOWARD C. WESTWOOD
CHARLES A. HORSKY
JOEL BARLOW
DONALD HISS
J. HARRY COVINGTON
W. CROSBY ROPER, JR.
JAMES H. McGLOTHLIN
ERNEST W. JENNES
STANLEY L. TEMKO
JAMES C. McKAY
JOHN W. DOUGLAS
HAMILTON CAROTHERS
JEROME ACKERMAN
HENRY P. SAILER
JOHN H. SCHAFER
ALFRED H. MOSES
JOHN LEMOYNE ELLICOTT
H. EDWARD DUNKELBERGER, JR.

DEAN G. ACHESON
JOHN G. LAYLIN
FONTAINE C. BRADLEY
EDWARD BURLING, JR.
GERHARD A. GESELL
HUGH B. COX
W. GRAHAM CLAYTOR, JR.
JOHN T. SAPIENZA
NESTOR S. FOLEY
DANIEL M. GRIBBON
HARRY L. SHNIDERMAN
DON V. HARRIS, JR.
WILLIAM STANLEY, JR.
WEAVER W. DUNNAN
J. RANDOLPH WILSON
ROBERTS B. OWEN
EDGAR F. CZARRA, JR.
WILLIAM H. ALLEN
DAVID B. ISBELL
JOHN B. JONES, JR.
PHILIP R. STANSBURY

COVINGTON & BURLING
UNION TRUST BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005

REPUBLIC 7-5900

March 22, 1967

Mrs. Marian Glustrom
County Council of the Atlanta
Area, Inc.
1000 Glen Building
120 Marietta Street NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Glustrom:

I just received a copy of Mr. Boone's letter to Mr. Tucker, requesting permission to publish my talk as a Southern Regional Council Special Report.

Should the talk be published, I would be happy to footnote it for the benefit of those interested in the technical legal aspects of the problem.

Sincerely yours,

Peter

Peter Barton Hutt

June 5, 1967

Mr. Joseph Golden
3506 Perry Avenue
Tampa, Florida

Dear Joe:

Should have the data on the Dyer Act Study correlated within a few weeks.

Will be in contact with you again soon.

Sincerely,

John

JOB/vmb

August 3, 1967

Mr. Irving Goldaber
Scientific Resources, Inc.
1191 Morris Avenue
Union, New Jersey 07083

Dear Dr. Goldaber:

To follow-up my conversation with you, I am attaching the letter that Paul Anthony, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, received from Majorie Cohen.

There is a problem about facilitating your consultation in the region. We are eager to do all that we can to get you set up with some of the important decision-makers in the region, especially Atlanta, Memphis and Chattanooga, Tennessee, during the week of August 13th. A Chattanooga group would be encouraged to come to your Atlanta conference.

The problem centers, however, around your expenses. The fifth paragraph of the attached letter suggested to us that you would be responsible for your own expenses. Anyway, there is a need for us to clarify this before we move on.

Tentatively, the Atlanta meeting would take place Monday, August 14th, and the Memphis meeting would be held on August 16th.

I will telephone you Monday about this.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosure:

hok

Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum, Inc.

Offices in: East St. Louis, Illinois
San Francisco, California

1430 Olive Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63103
Telephone: 314 421 0343

December 15, 1967

Mr. John Boone, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

We have recently learned that the Southern Regional Council is considering the arrangement of a symposium to discuss the planning of additional correctional facilities for the Southeast. We understand that it is contemplated that four or five architects will be invited to participate in this symposium. I would like, therefore, to respectfully request that we be considered for participation in this program.

Our experience in the design of correctional facilities is broad. We were architects for the Federal Maximum Security Penitentiary at Marion, Illinois. We were engaged to master plan the entire Canadian Prison system, which included development of prototype plans for both Medium and Maximum Security Institutions. A combined total of five of these two types of facilities are now under construction, and more of each type will be built. Currently, we are preparing working drawings for a prototype Regional Diagnostic Reception Center for the Canadian Penitentiary Service, seven of which will ultimately be constructed. These will be augmented by a series of four Regional Medical Centers, for which we are also architects.

We recently completed the Master Plan Report for the proposed Adult Correctional Training Facility for the State of Hawaii, and have been selected by the Department of Justice of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to prepare a comprehensive master plan for the staged rehabilitation of their correctional system.

Our organization consists of more than 150 professionals, representing every facet of the sophisticated team effort which is required to produce outstanding architectural achievements in today's advanced construction era. Although we are acknowledged as experts in the field of correctional work,

hok

we conduct a diversified architectural practice and our careful attention to award-winning design and to building within the clients' budgets has brought other gratifying recognition. The September and October, 1967 issues of Fortune magazine included us in their description of the most recent work of the dozen leading architectural firms in the United States.

I am enclosing some brochures which describe our organization, and would be happy to send you any additional information you may desire concerning our general philosophy of design as it relates to the correctional field.

We understand that Mr. Richard A. Chappell of the Institute of Government, University of Georgia, is also very interested in this symposium, and I am sending him a copy of this letter.

We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours very truly,

Gerard G. Gilmore

Gerard G. Gilmore
ggg:df

cc Mr. Richard A. Chappell
Institute of Georgia
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia 36601

TELEPHONE (205) 887-3438

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

303-A FOSTER STREET AUBURN, ALABAMA 36830

BOB VALDER, DIRECTOR WILLIAM H. HARRISON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

LEWIS BLACK, DIRECTOR, RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President
Joseph A. Gannon, Huntsville

Vice Presidents
Dr. Raymond Fowler, Tuscaloosa
Dr. George H. DeBoer, Florence
Rev. John Martin, Montgomery

Secretary
Mrs. Bill Reed, Huntsville

Treasurer
William Pace, Sheffield

Members at Large
H. D. Coke, Birmingham
Dr. C. G. Gomillion, Tuskegee Institute
Mrs. James Kennedy, Mobile
Mrs. Paul McCoy, Huntsville

BOARD MEMBERS
Dr. Joseph D. Bettis, Tuscaloosa
McKinley, Bailey, Huntsville
Mrs. Johnnie R. Carr, Montgomery
Mrs. Joan Cashin, Huntsville
Mrs. Laura Daly, Talladega
Mrs. Clifford Durr, Montgomery
Thomas de Jefferson, Tuscaloosa
Rev. V. A. Edwards, Tuskegee Institute
Dr. L. H. Foster, Tuskegee Institute
Rev. George Gardner, Tuscaloosa
Mrs. Fannye Harris, Tuskegee Institute
Rev. Phillip Huckaby, Birmingham
Mrs. Willie King, Auburn
Dr. Frederick Kraus, Birmingham
Mrs. George Lamb, Mobile
Dr. Ralph H. Lee, Jr., Huntsville
Rev. Everett McNair, Talladega
Mrs. Thelma Mullins, Sheffield
Dr. Emmett Parker, Tuscaloosa
Miss Nadine Pate, Florence
Earl Pippin, Montgomery
J. E. Pierce, Montgomery
Mrs. Dorothy Raine, Mobile
Don Ring, Huntsville
Alfred Radney, Talladega
Jerry Roden, Jr. Auburn
Louis Sheffield, Florence
Mrs. Nancy Spears, Auburn
Mrs. James Walbert, Birmingham
Joe Wilson, Huntsville
Paul Woolley, Jr., Montgomery

401 Karter St.
Huntsville, Ala.
April 1, 1968

Dear Paul,

Reading your review of program activities for 1967 rings several bells; rather than addressing myself to a number of people, let me impose on you to pass my inquiries or requests to the proper areas.

Page 10 - Re;:" a counterpart to SRC in the Southwest"--are you familiar with the Community Relations Conference of Southern California- 4034 Buckingham Rd., Suite 209, Los Angeles, Cal, 90008 (an association of 85 human relations, labor, religious, and civic groups) ?

Page 16 - (A) Have you seen a book called "Outstanding Personalities of the South", published by News Publishing Co., Box 226, Raleigh, N.C., 27602. This might be a source of valuable contacts.

Page17 -(B) There are two or three such newspapers in L.A. area. While there in December, I met the Associate Director of the Urban League, Mr. John Reagan--office at 2107 W. Washington Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal., 90018. He could enter subscriptions for you or send sample copies if you wish to go further afield.

Page 18 - Please send a copy of "A Guide to Programs for Better Homes and Neighborhoods."

Page 26 - Do you plan a "Know Your Alabama Government" ?

TELEPHONE (205) 887-3438

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

303-A FOSTER STREET AUBURN, ALABAMA 36830

BOB VALDER, DIRECTOR WILLIAM H. HARRISON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

LEWIS BLACK, DIRECTOR, RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President
Joseph A. Gannon, Huntsville

Vice Presidents
Dr. Raymond Fowler, Tuscaloosa
Dr. George H. DeBoer, Florence
Rev. John Martin, Montgomery

Secretary
Mrs. Bill Reed, Huntsville

Treasurer
William Pace, Sheffield

Members at Large
H. D. Coke, Birmingham
Dr. C. G. Gomillion, Tuskegee Institute
Mrs. James Kennedy, Mobile
Mrs. Paul McCoy, Huntsville

BOARD MEMBERS
Dr. Joseph D. Bettis, Tuscaloosa
McKinley, Bailey, Huntsville
Mrs. Johnnie R. Carr, Montgomery
Mrs. Joan Cashin, Huntsville
Mrs. Laura Daly, Talladega
Mrs. Clifford Durr, Montgomery
Thomas de Jefferson, Tuscaloosa
Rev. V. A. Edwards, Tuskegee Institute
Dr. L. H. Foster, Tuskegee Institute
Rev. George Gardner, Tuscaloosa
Mrs. Fannye Harris, Tuskegee Institute
Rev. Phillip Huckaby, Birmingham
Mrs. Willie King, Auburn
Dr. Frederick Kraus, Birmingham
Mrs. George Lamb, Mobile
Dr. Ralph H. Lee, Jr., Huntsville
Rev. Everett McNair, Talladega
Mrs. Thelma Mullins, Sheffield
Dr. Emmett Parker, Tuscaloosa
Miss Nadine Pate, Florence
Earl Pippin, Montgomery
J. E. Pierce, Montgomery
Mrs. Dorothy Raine, Mobile
Don Ring, Huntsville
Alfred Rodney, Talladega
Jerry Roden, Jr. Auburn
Louis Sheffield, Florence
Mrs. Nancy Spears, Auburn
Mrs. James Walbert, Birmingham
Joe Wilson, Huntsville
Paul Woolley, Jr., Montgomery

Page 32 - Since Huntsville has a Model CitY Program, we could probably put the services of Mr. Moreland Smith to good use--happy to report some 20 members of the local chapter turned out to volunteer services on the working committees established last week by City of Huntsville. For example, we have a committee on Codes and New Technology, headed by a local architect--this area is mentioned on page 33.

What is the "Negro youth culture report" mentioned on page 35? I would like to see this also.

What is your proposal for police-community relations programs mentioned on page 36/ would like our local constabulary to see this if it seems pertinent.

Many thanks for your patient perusal.

Sincerely,

Joe

J.A. Gannon

C O P Y

ROSE, MEEK, HOUSE, BARRON, NASH & WILLIANSON
Attorneys at Law
720 West Third Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Mr. Fred T. Wilkinson
Director of Corrections
Room 116, Capitol Building
Jefferson City, Missouri

Dear Mr. Wilkinson:

Mrs. Joe R. Brewer called me today and told me that the Arkansas Release Guidance Foundation has invited you, or is going to invite you to come to Arkansas to speak to various groups having an expressed interest in reform of our systen of corrections in Arkansas.

We are extremely pleased to hear that you may be visiting our state, and I join in inviting you here. If you will give me a little advance notice of your arrival, I would like to arrange for you to meet our Board, and to visit our prisons. I have talked with several Arkansas legislators who have visited the Missouri Penitentiary, and they have returned most impressed by what you have done.

Sincerely,

John H. Haley, Chairman
State Board of Correction

JHH:ch

cc: Mrs. Joe R. Brewer
Box 314, Route 1
Scott, Arkansas 72142

June 26, 1967

The Honorable Mills E. Godwin, Jr.
Governor of Virginia
State Office Building
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Governor:

The Southern Regional Council, Incorporated, has employed the services of some graduate students of law at Emory University to collect some data during the summer, in connection with a sentence disparity study that will be compiled in the near future.

In this connection we are soliciting your cooperation in facilitating their use of selected public records that will reflect the data that will have a bearing on this subject. Particularly, we are interested in data concerning sentencing -- and available background information in your department of corrections, and/or state prisons.

We are interested in clarifying the assumption that a poor person often does not get a fair shake in our judicial processes.

This is a regional study and will not reflect, unnecessarily, on any particular state.

You may appreciate our desire to expedite an arrangement for the students to collect available data, since they are only employed for the summer.

A sample of one of the instruments that they will use for scheduling the information is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosure:

June 26, 1967

The Honorable Paul B. Johnson
Governor of Mississippi
State Office Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Governor:

The Southern Regional Council, Incorporated, has employed the services of some graduate students of law at Emory University to collect some data during the summer, in connection with a sentence disparity study that will be compiled in the near future.

In this connection we are soliciting your cooperation in facilitating their use of selected public records that will reflect the data that will have a bearing on this subject. Particularly, we are interested in data concerning sentencing -- and available background information in your department of corrections, and/or state prisons.

We are interested in clarifying the assumption that a poor person often does not get a fair shake in our judicial processes.

This is a regional study and will not reflect, unnecessarily, on any particular state.

You may appreciate our desire to expedite an arrangement for the students to collect available data, since they are only employed for the summer.

A sample of one of the instruments that they will use for scheduling the information is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosure:

June 26, 1967

The Honorable Robert McNair
Governor of South Carolina
State Office Building
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Governor:

The Southern Regional Council, Incorporated, has employed the services of some graduate students of law at Emory University to collect some data during the summer, in connection with a sentence disparity study that will be compiled in the near future.

In this connection we are soliciting your cooperation in facilitating their use of selected public records that will reflect the data that will have a bearing on this subject. Particularly, we are interested in data concerning sentencing -- and available background information in your department of corrections, and/or state prisons.

We are interested in clarifying the assumption that a poor person often does not get a fair shake in our judicial processess.

This is a regional study and will not reflect, unnecessarily, on any particular state.

You may appreciate our desire to expedite an arrangement for the students to collect available data, since they are only employed for the summer.

A sample of one of the instruments that they will use for scheduling the information is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosure:

June 26, 1967

The Honorable Buford Ellington
Governor of Tennessee
State Office Building
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Governor:

The Southern Regional Council, Incorporated, has employed the services of some graduate students of law at Emory University to collect some data during the summer, in connection with a sentence disparity study that will be compiled in the near future.

In this connection we are soliciting your cooperation in facilitating their use of selected public records that will reflect the data that will have a bearing on this subject. Particularly, we are interested in data concerning sentencing -- and available background information in your department of corrections, and/or state prisons.

We are interested in clarifying the assumption that a poor person often does not get a fair shake in our judicial processes.

You may appreciate our desire to expedite an arrangement for the students to collect available data, since they are only employed for the summer.

A sample of one of the instruments that they will use for scheduling the information is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosure:

June 26, 1967

The Honorable Dan K. Moore
Governor of North Carolina
State Office Building
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Governor:

The Southern Regional Council, Incorporated, has employed the services of some graduate students of law at Emory University to collect some data during this summer, in connection with a sentence disparity study that will be compiled in the near future.

In this connection we are soliciting your cooperation in facilitating their use of selected public records that will reflect the data that will have a bearing on this subject. Particularly, we are interested in data concerning sentencing -- and available background information in your department of corrections, and/or state prisons.

We are interested in clarifying the assumption that a poor person often does not get a fair shake in our judicial processes.

This is a regional study and will not reflect, unnecessarily, on any particular state.

You may appreciate our desire to expedite an arrangement for the students to collect available data, since they are only employed for the summer.

A sample of one of the instruments that they will use for scheduling the information is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosure:

June 26, 1967

The Honorable John McKeithen
Governor of Louisiana
State Office Building
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Governor:

The Southern Regional Council, Incorporated, has employed the services of some graduate students of law at Emory University to collect some data during the summer, in connection with a sentance disparity study that will be compiled in the near future.

In this connection we are soliciting your cooperation in facilitating their use of selected public records that will reflect the data that will have a bearing on this subject. Particularly, we are interested in data concerning sentencing -- and available background information in your department of corrections, and/or state prisons.

We are interested in clarifying the assumption that a poor person often does not get a fair shake in our judicial processes.

This is a regional study and will not reflect, unnecessarily, on any particular state.

You may appreciate our desire to expedite an arrangement for the students to collect available data, since they are only employed for the summer.

A sample of one of the instruments that they will use for scheduling the information is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosure:

June 26, 1967

The Honorable Lester Maddox
Governor of Georgia
State Office Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Governor:

The Southern Regional Council, Incorporated, has employed the services of some graduate students of law at Emory University to collect some data during the summer, in connection with a sentance disparity study that will be compiled in the near future.

In this connection we are soliciting your cooperation in facilitating their use of selected public records that will reflect the data that will have a bearing on this subject. Particularly, we are interested in data concerning sentencing -- and available background information in your department of corrections, and/or state prisons.

We are interested in clarifying the assumption that a poor person often does not get a fair shake inour judicial processes.

This is a regional study and will not reflect, unnecessarily, on any particular state.

You may appreciate our desire to expedite an arrangement for the students to collect available data, since they are only employed for the summer.

A sample of one of the instruments that they will use for scheduling the information is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosure:

June 26, 1967

The Honorable Winthrop Rockefeller
Governor of Arkansas
State Office Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Governor:

The Southern Regional Council, Incorporated, has employed the services of some graduate students of law at Emory University to collect some data during the summer, in connection with a sentence disparity study that will be compiled in the near future.

In this connection we are soliciting your cooperation in facilitating their use of selected public records that will reflect the data that will have a bearing on this subject. Particularly, we are interested in data concerning sentencing -- and available background information in your department of corrections, and/or state prisons.

We are interested in clarifying the assumption that a poor person often does not get a fair shake in our judicial processes.

You may appreciate our desire to expedite an arrangement for the students to collect available data, since they are only employed for the summer.

A sample of one of the instruments that they will use for scheduling the information is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosure:

June 26, 1967

The Honorable Louie L. Wainwright
Director, Florida Division of Corrections
620 South Meridian Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Dear Mr. Wainwright:

The Southern Regional Council, Incorporated, has employed the services of some graduate students of law at Emory University to collect some data during the summer, in connection with a sentence disparity study that will be compiled in the near future.

In this connection we are soliciting your cooperation in facilitating their use of selected public records that will reflect the data that will have a bearing on this subject. Particularly, we are interested in data concerning sentencing -- and available background information in your department of corrections, and/or state prisons.

We are interested in clarifying the assumption that a poor person often does not get a fair shake in our judicial processes.

This is a regional study and will not reflect, unnecessarily, on any particular state.

You may appreciate our desire to expedite an arrangement for the students to collect available data, since they are only employed for the summer.

A sample of one of the instruments that they will use for scheduling the information is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosure:

June 26, 1967

The Honorable A. Frank Lee
Alabama State Board of Corrections
Kilby Prison
Montgomery, Alabama 36110

Dear Mr. Lee:

The Southern Regional Council, Incorporated, has employed the services of some graduate students of law at Emory University to collect some data during the summer, in connection with a sentence disparity study that will be compiled in the near future.

In this connection we are soliciting your cooperation in facilitating their use of selected public records that will reflect the data that will have a bearing on this subject. Particularly, we are interested in data concerning sentencing -- and available background information in your department of corrections, and/of state prisons.

We are interested in clarifying the assumption that a poor person often does not get a fair shake in our judicial processes.

This is a regional study and will not reflect, unnecessarily, on any particular state.

You may appreciate our desire to expedite an arrangement for the students to collect available data, since they are only employed for the summer.

A sample of one of the instruments that they will use for scheduling the information is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosure:

MILLS E. GODWIN, JR.
GOVERNOR

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
RICHMOND 23219

July 13, 1967

Mr. John A. Boone
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

This is to acknowledge your letter of June twenty-sixth regarding the collection of data from our Division of Corrections, Department of Welfare and Institutions.

Your request has been discussed with the Director of the Department of Welfare and Institutions, the Honorable Otis L. Brown, who has indicated his willingness to participate in the regional study.

Any further contact should be directed to Mr. Brown at 429 South Belvidere Street, Richmond, Virginia.

Sincerely,

Mills E. Godwin, Jr.

nh

CC: The Honorable Otis L. Brown

File

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Office of The Governor

Columbia 29202

ROBERT E. McNAIR
GOVERNOR

August 10, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

Governor McNair has referred to me your letter of June 26 concerning a sentence disparity study which graduate students of law at Emory University are working on. I am taking the liberty of refering your letter to Mr. Ellis C. MacDougall, Director of our State Department of Corrections, for his acknowledgement. You should be hearing from him shortly.

With kind regards, I am

Yours truly,

Henry L. Lake

Henry L. Lake
Legal Assistant

HLL:M

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET • RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219

TELEPHONE: AREA CODE: 703-648-4444

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia

May 28, 1968

AFFILIATED CHAPTERS
ALEXANDRIA
ARLINGTON
CHARLOTTESVILLE
ALBEMARLE COUNTY
COVINGTON
ALLEGHANY COUNTY
DANVILLE
FAIRFAX COUNTY
FRANKLIN
SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY
FREDERICKSBURG AREA
HANOVER COUNTY
ASHLAND
HOPEWELL
LANCASTER-
NORTHUMBERLAND
LEXINGTON
ROCKBRIDGE-BUENA VISTA
LOUDOUN COUNTY
LYNCHBURG AREA
MERCER-TAZEWELL
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
BLACKSBURG
NEW RIVER
GILES COUNTY
NORFOLK AREA
PENINSULA
HAMPTON-NEWPORT NEWS
PETERSBURG AREA
PORTSMOUTH-
CHESAPEAKE
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY
RADFORD
RICHMOND AREA
ROANOKE VALLEY
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
HARRISONBURG
VIRGINIA BEACH
WILLIAMSBURG

COLLEGE COUNCIL

Mr. John Boone
Director, Projects on Crime & Correction
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Ga., 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

As things stand now, Albert Jones will take Eastern's flight #567 to Atlanta out of Richmond at 5:40 on June 7, and should arrive at 7:07. He will return by Eastern's flight #618 at 9:30 pm on the 8th, unless you all wind up your business early and he can get an earlier flight at tourist rates.

Would you be good enough to make a reservation for him at the Dinkler Plaza for the night of the 7th?

Let's hope all goes well this time.

Sincerely,

Phyllis Conklin

Phyllis Conklin
Assistant Director

5242461

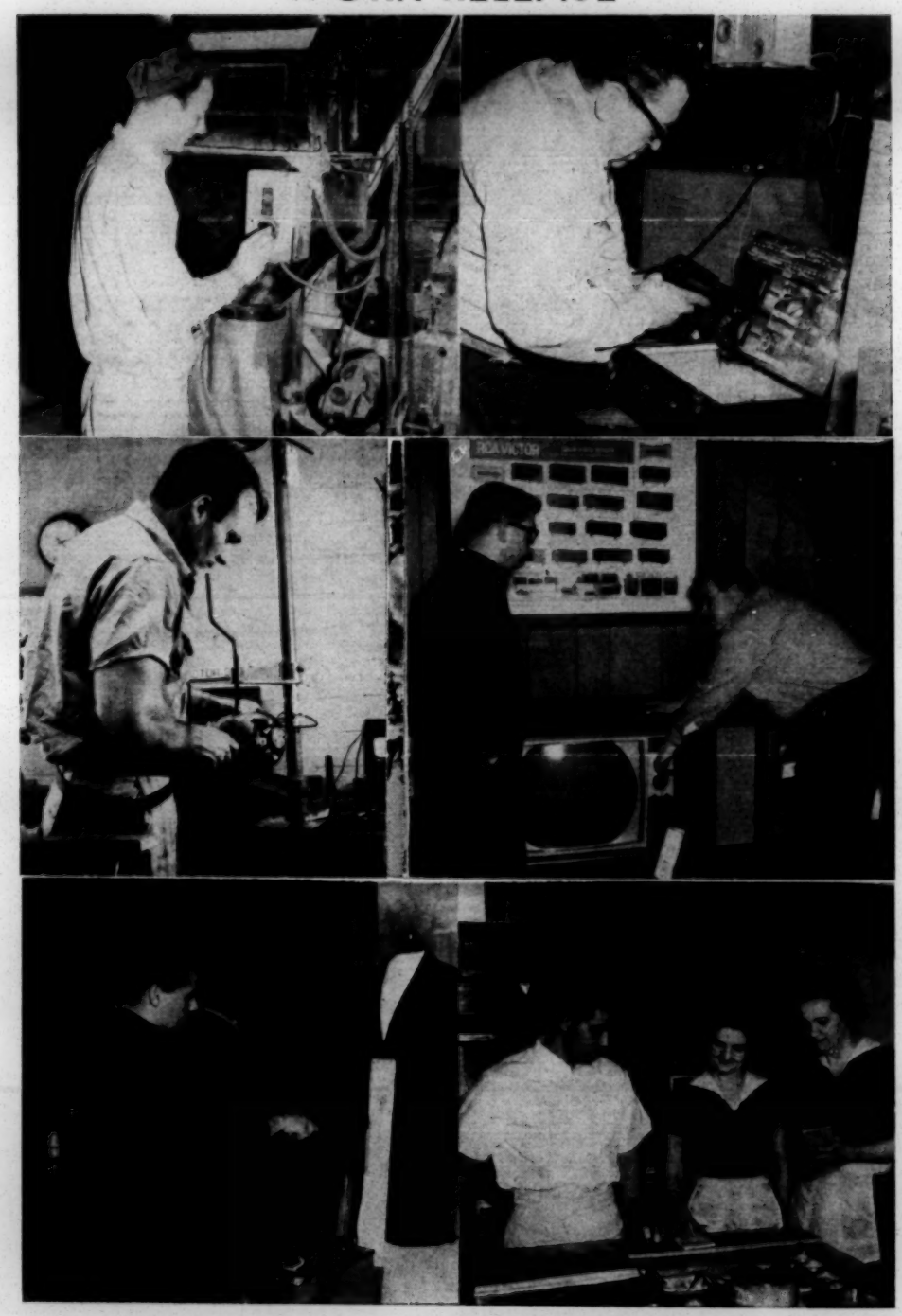
WORK RELEASE PROGRAM

PRISONER REHABILITATION ACT OF 1965

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

WORK RELEASE



LEARNING IN THE COMMUNITY

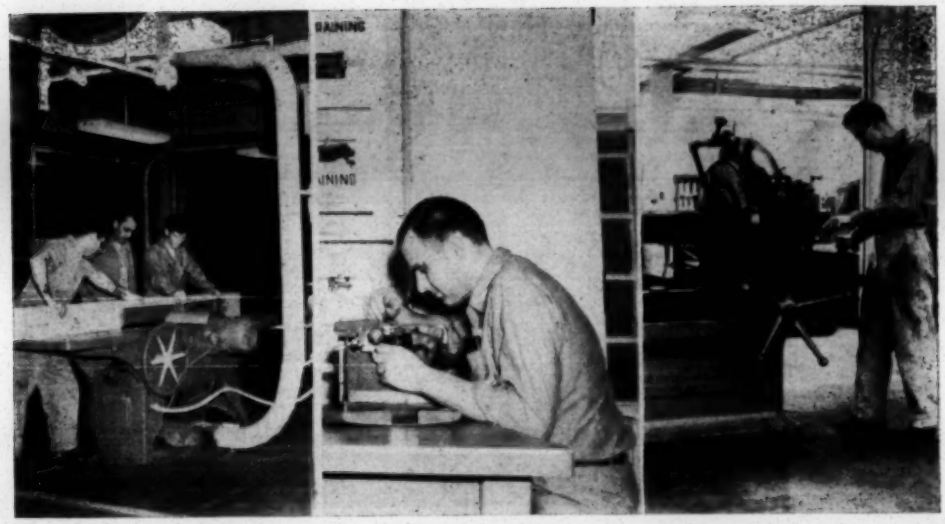
On September 10, 1965 the President of the United States signed into law a bill which offers the community and correctional workers an opportunity to join hands in the task of returning offenders to useful lives. The new law specifically provides for:

Emergency Furloughs — an inmate may return home unescorted to visit a dying relative or attend the funeral of a member of his immediate family.

Employment Furloughs — an inmate may visit his future home community to contact prospective employers or for other legitimate reasons.

Work Release — an inmate may work at paid employment in the community while continuing as a prisoner of the institution to which he is committed.

Men in prison are sentenced to a term of confinement. For ninety-nine per cent of them, this term will someday end. Not so many years ago, it was a common practice simply to keep all of these men locked up until their terms ended. No effort at all was made to influence their attitudes or alter their patterns of behavior. It is obvious, however, that the best interests of society and the individual require that efforts be made to bring about change and that the prisoner be prepared for his eventual return to the community. This is the basic function of the new rehabilitation law — to bridge the gap between confinement and freedom by a concerted effort on the part of the inmate, the prison and the community.



THE OFFENDER AND HIS COMMUNITY

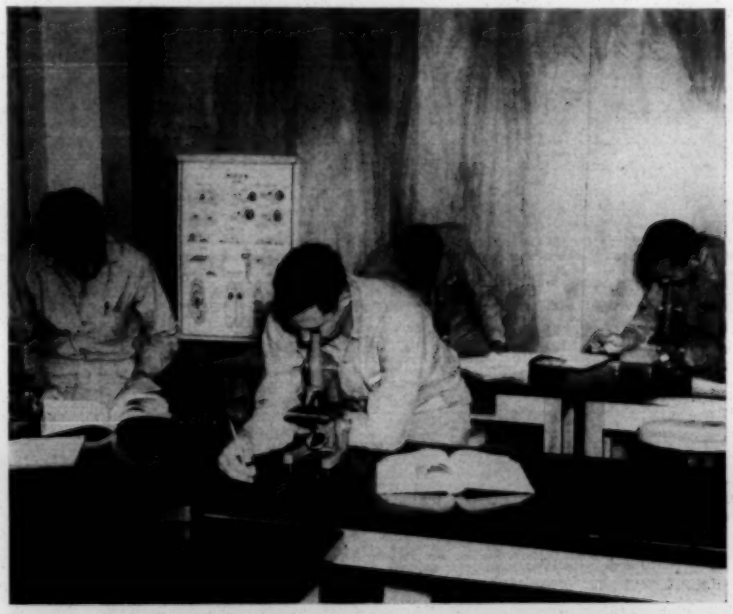
It is easy to succumb to the error of oversimplifying the very complex question of what causes a man to commit a crime; it may be safely said, however, that two factors stand out quite clearly in the vast majority of cases.

> **Failure in Role Performance** — the offender failed to cope with the roles he was called upon to perform — husband, father, breadwinner, citizen, etc.
>
> **Reaction to Stress** — the offender was, for many reasons, unable to respond appropriately to the various stresses to which every member of society is exposed.

These are not reasons that seek to excuse criminal behavior. They do, however, point out quite clearly the direction in which corrections must travel in order to fulfill one of its most important duties, that of **returning the offender to the community ready to lead a normal, useful life.**

Corrections, then, is a total social process. It must utilize a wide variety of professional disciplines and technical skills to accomplish its ends. It must, above all, be ready to make effective use of the wide range of programs available, and be willing to try new concepts and programs as they develop naturally from the experiences and research that form the foundation of the field. Within this structure, Work Release has found a natural place as a logical development in correctional practice.

The United States Penitentiary at Terre Haute makes use of a wide variety of individual, group and community programs in accomplishing its goal of rehabilitating the offender. Work Release has an important place in this complex of programs. But it would be a mistake to think of Work Release as a thing apart. It is, in the truest sense, a complementary program, providing an opportunity for the inmate to obtain advanced training which may not be available in the institution and to sharpen skills which he has acquired in prison programs. While there are other significant factors involved in Work Release, such as earning money to meet present family needs and accumulating funds for post-release requirements, it is the training and skill — sharpening aspects which give Work Release its greatest practical value as a treatment tool.



ACADEMIC EDUCATION

Research here at Terre Haute has demonstrated that the average inmate has an intelligence quotient equivalent to the national average. At the same time, the average academic achievement level is only sixth grade. This educational gap, which we feel to be a significant factor in crime causation, is the target of a broad and intensive program at the penitentiary. Literacy, elementary grades and junior high school level courses are taught daily on a half-day, work-study basis. Each year, graduates of a large, state-accredited evening high school program receive diplomas from a local high school. A junior college program, taught by Indiana State University faculty members, offers regular college credit through the University Extension Service.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The majority of offenders must be classed as unskilled. Many are without any significant work history — men who have never developed good work habits in the community and are devoid of any real work skills. Most of them, however, can be and are trained in one of a wide variety of skilled or semi-skilled occupations. Our vocational training program prepares a large number of men each year to perform tasks in occupational areas where skilled workers are needed. The State Department of Public Instruction issues certificates of achievement to those who have successfully completed the related classroom courses and have met the minimum time requirements for on-the-job training. The program itself is divided into five major categories:

MECHANICAL

Organized courses in areas such as Auto Mechanics, Electricity, Machine Shop, Painting, Plumbing, Sheet-metal and Steamfitting & Welding. Includes a minimum of one hour per week of related classroom training.

TECHNICAL

These are organized courses of on-the-job training taught by institution technicians and professional personnel. This area includes Hospital Attendant, Medical Technician, Dental Technician and Prosthetic courses. Extensive related training is provided in a classroom setting.

AGRICULTURAL

Several different courses are offered. Among them are Farm Machinery Repair and Dairy Production. The trainees are rotated through job situations in the areas in which they are to be trained, and related classroom training is provided on a regular basis.

FOOD SERVICE

This area includes on-the-job and classroom training in cooking, baking, meat processing, etc. The baking course provides training in both the practice and management of baking operations.

INDUSTRIAL

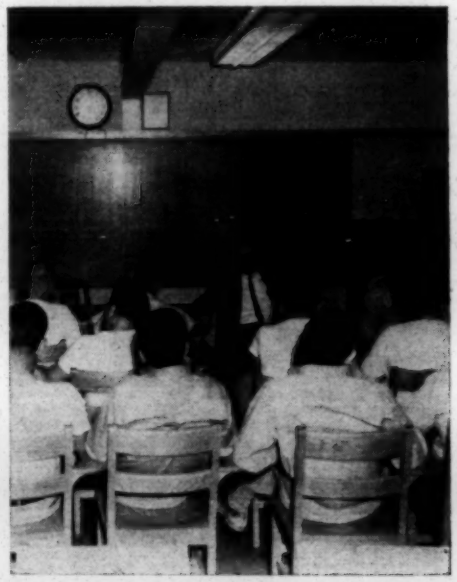
These are organized courses of on-the-job training taught by industrial foremen in any factory or industrial shop operated by Federal Prison Industries, Inc.

PROFILE OF A WORK RELEASEE

- A young man without a serious prior record
- No history of violent behavior
- No personal characteristics which would be offensive to the community
- Physically able and willing to do the job
- Has a relatively short time left to serve

HELPING AND PROBLEM SOLVING

Work Releasees take part regularly in group counseling sessions. Problems are anticipated and openly discussed in these meetings. Men are encouraged to talk out their job and adjustment difficulties openly. Each work releasee also receives frequent individual counseling from his caseworker or other interested institution officials.



Work Releasees do not replace civilian workers. In fact, Work Release Programs are not permitted in areas and trades where there is a significant number of unemployed.

A man in the Work Release Program is just another employee. He receives the same pay, pays the same taxes, participates in the same pension plan, belongs to the same union, as other employees. He also does his work well. After work, he returns to the prison, not because he could not be trusted in the community, but because the law requires that he remain in the custody of the Attorney General until properly released.

The Oakland Tribune reported a suggestion, made by San Francisco Superior Court Judge Francis McCarty that the State of California "provide lifetime support for the widows of innocent murder victims and a college education for their children." We favor such a plan, as one answer to the retentionist's question, "What about the victims?"

*

* * * *

C.A.L.M. NEWSLETTER, CITIZENS AGAINST LEGALIZED MURDER
February, 1968
CITIZENS AGAINST LEGALIZED MURDER
P.O. BOX 679, BERKELEY, CALIF. 94701
Douglas Lyons, Chairman

Bulk Rate
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Berkeley, Calif.
Permit No. 435

ABOLISH
CAPITAL
PUNISHMENT!

FRIENDS CENTER
1384 Fairview Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30306

Return Requested

The California situation in brief:

Last execution: April 12, 1967.

Executions scheduled: None. (Pending the California State Supreme Court's ruling on the constitutionality of the death penalty.)

Number of men on death row as of February 7, 1968: 67.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
* Number of men on death rows *
* in the entire nation: 445. *
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

* On January 15, 1968, the U.S. Supreme Court agreed to hear two cases which challenge the constitutionality of the procedure by which prosecutors may remove from juries in capital cases all persons who are opposed to the death penalty. This issue was raised in the cases of two men now under sentence of death: Wayne D. Bumper, North Carolina, and William C. Witherspoon, Illinois. The death-oriented jury question is one of the major issues in the current court battle over the constitutionality of the death penalty.

*

In a referendum to be held on November 8, 1968, voters in Massachusetts will decide the fate of that state's death penalty. Unfortunately, the special commission appointed by Massachusetts' Governor Volpe to study the issue of capital punishment is not due to report its findings until 1969.

*

On March 28, 1968, the State of Ohio is scheduled to electrocute Fred M. Esherick, Jr., for murder. He is sixteen years old. And in Maryland, Gary L. Miller, seventeen, is facing the gas chamber for murder. Make your feelings known to the Governors of these states: His Excellency Spiro T. Agnew, State House, Annapolis, Maryland 21404, Hon. John A. Rhodes, Office of the Governor, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

*

In New York State, Senator Jeremiah Bloom and Assemblyman George A. Cincotta, both of whom were strong supporters of the 1965 abolition bill, have introduced bills (S. 275, A. 490) to restore New York's death penalty. Send them your letters of protest now. c/o State Capitol, Albany, N.Y. 12224.

*

The application of the death penalty to juveniles is detailed by Prof. Hugo Adam Bedau in THE DEATH PENALTY IN AMERICA, (Anchor, revised ed. 1967.)

> An Associated Press survey of legal possibilities in criminal proceedings involving children shows: In sixteen states it is legally possible to execute children as young as seven. In three states death could be given children of eight. In three, including Georgia, youngsters of ten are subject to the death penalty. In the nineteen other states having the death penalty, the minimum age ranges from twelve to eighteen.

*

Ironically, March 28, 1968 is also the date set by the California Supreme Court to hold hearings on the American Civil Liberties Union - N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Education Fund suit to have the death penalty ruled unconstitutional.

*

California State Senator George Moscone and Assemblyman Lester McMillan have indicated that during this session of the Legislature, they will reintroduce their bills to abolish the death penalty. Last year, legislative committees of both houses killed similar bills by 5-5 votes. Six were needed for a DO-PASS recommendation.

*

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * \

On November 14, 1967, the California Supreme Court granted a stay of execution to all men under sentence of death in the state, pending the Court's ruling on the constitutionality of the death penalty. Then, in December, the Court turned down a request for a hearing at which time, the "evidence" against the death penalty was to have been presented. (Such evidence will now be presented in written briefs.)

The request was made by the American Civil Liberties Union and the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense Fund, which are handling the case here, as they did in Florida last year, when a similar challenge to that state's death penalty resulted in the granting by a Federal court, of a stay of execution to Florida's 51 condemned men.

While some attorneys view the Court's December decision as a minor set-back, others believe that it will actually speed up the legal machinery involved in a full-scale challenge to the death penalty. Before this case can be brought into the Federal courts, all state channels must be exhausted. Thus, the Court's refusal to grant an evidenciary hearing may really count as one more exhausted state channel, on the road to a final decision on the matter by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Meanwhile, until a final decision on the matter is handed down, executions are unlikely in California -- but our fight is far from won.

*

We now have the following poster available for two dollars each:

```
* * * * * * * * * * * *
*THOU SHALT NOT KILL*
*                -God*
* * * * * * * * * * * *
```

*

1968 will be a crucially important year for opponents of the death penalty. On the Federal level, the Senate Judiciary Committee will soon hold preliminary hearings on Sen. Hart's bill to abolish the Federal death penalty. We have sent Sen. Hart a statement supporting this measure, for inclusion in the proceedings. Letters supporting this important bill, (S.1760), should be sent directly to Sen. Hart, who is a member of the Judiciary Committee. (Copies of this bill are still available, on request, from C.A.L.M.)

In addition, 1968 will be important because it is an election year. In California, half the State Senate and the entire State Assembly will be up for re-election, and the death penalty promises to be a very hot issue.

On the Federal level, again, 34 Senators and all Congressmen will be running for re-election. Below are listed the Senators and Congressmen who have cosponsored Federal abolition legislation. (This is <u>not</u> an endorsement.) Those Senators marked * will be running for re-election.

SENATORS

Quentin Burdick (D-N.D.)
Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.)
Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.)
Daniel K. Inouye (D-Haw.)*
Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.)*
Edward V. Long (D-Mo.)*
Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.)
Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.)
Wayne Morse (D-Ore.)*
Gaylord Nelson (D-Wisc.)*
William Proxmire (D-Wisc.)
Harrison A. Williams,Jr. (D-N.J.)*
Stephen M. Young (D-Ohio)

CONGRESSMEN

Thomas L. Ashley (D-Ohio)
Frank J. Brasco (D-N.Y.)
George E. Brown,Jr.(D-Calif.)
Phillip Burton (D-Calif.)
Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.)
John J. Conyers (D-Mich.)

CONGRESSMEN, Continued

Charles C. Diggs,Jr. (D-Mich.)
Don Edwards (D-Calif.)
Leonard Farbstein (D-N.Y.)
Donald M. Fraser (D-Minn.)
Richard M. Fulton (D-Tenn.)
Seymour Halpern (R-N.Y.)
William D. Hathaway (D-Me.)
Autustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.)
Andrew Jacobs, Jr. (D-Ind.)
Robert Kastenmeier (D-Wisc.)
Abraham J. Multer (D-N.Y.)
Robert C. Nix (D-Penna.)
Barrett O'Hara (D-Ill.)
James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.)
Tom Railsback (R-Ill.)
Thomas M. Rees (D-Calif.)
Joseph Y. Resnick (D-N.Y.)
Henry W. Reuss (D-Wisc.)
Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D-N.Y.)
Edward R. Roybal (D-Calif.)
Herbert Tenzer (D-N.Y.)

ADDRESSES

SENATE: Hon._____,U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.
CONGRESS: Hon._____,Congress of the U.S., Washington, D.C. 20515

*

* * * * * * * * * * *

C.A.L.M. NEWSLETTER, Volume II, Number 3
CITIZENS AGAINST LEGALIZED MURDER
P.O. BOX 679, BERKELEY, CALIF. 94701
Douglas Lyons, Chairman

Return Requested

Bulk Rate
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Berkeley, Calif.
Permit No. 435

ABOLISH
CAPITAL
PUNISHMENT!

N.C.C.D., Georgia Comm.
Rhodes-Haverty Bldg.
134 Peachtree Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

NCCD - ATLANTA
RECEIVED
FEB 1 1968
BY

Dear Friends:

For many of you, this will be your introduction to C.A.L.M., a student anti-capital punishment organization on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley. We are a completely autonomous group, and the abolition of the death penalty is our only cause: we do not take a position on any other issue.

We are working for the abolition of the death penalty not only in California, but throughout the nation, through our work in association with such groups as the American League to Abolish Capital Punishment, and the National Committee to Abolish the Federal Death Penalty. In addition, we are in constant contact with all other abolition groups in the country.

The purpose of this monthly Newsletter is to inform you of our activities and of legal and legislative action relating to the death penalty. We hope you will enjoy receiving it, and we welcome your comments, suggestions, and criticisms of all our activities.

Douglas Lyons, Chairman

These are the current "standings" of the 38 death penalty jurisdictions, in terms of the number of men each now has under sentence of death. These figures, compiled by C.A.L.M., are the most up to date available.

ALABAMA	21	MONTANA	00
ARIZONA	13	NEBRASKA	01
ARKANSAS	10	NEVADA	06
CALIFORNIA	63	NEW HAMPSHIRE	02
COLORADO	04	NEW JERSEY	20
CONNECTICUT	02	NEW MEXICO	00
DELAWARE	02	NEW YORK	10
DIST. OF COL.	00	NORTH CAROLINA	05
FLORIDA	51	OHIO	18
GEORGIA	25	OKLAHOMA	04
IDAHO	00	PENNSYLVANIA	19
ILLINOIS	13	SOUTH CAROLINA	12
INDIANA	08	SOUTH DAKOTA	00
KANSAS	02	TENNESSEE	07
KENTUCKY	10	TEXAS	24
LOUISIANA	37	UTAH	04
MARYLAND	22	VIRGINIA	04
MASSACHUSETTS	08	WASHINGTON	07
MISSISSIPPI	03	WYOMING	01
MISSOURI	03	TOTAL	441

The California situation in brief:

Last execution: April 12, 1967.

Executions scheduled: None.
(See other side.)

Number of men on death row, as of January 1, 1968: 63.

A new book, DEATH ROW, has just been published about the death penalty. Its author, William Witherspoon, has been on death row at the Cook County Jail, Chicago, Illinois, since 1960.

U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark reported that "it is 'quite clear,' despite impressions to the contrary, 'that the murder rate has declined steadily since the 1930's,' from 7.8 slayings per 100,000 population to 5.4," in 1966.
(New York Times, May 19, 1967)

Only 1 execution was carried out in the U.S. in 1966. In 1967, there were 2: Aaron Mitchell, April 12, California, and Luis Jose Monge, June 2, Colorado.

"It is the deed that preaches, not the name we give it. Murder and capital punishment are not opposites that cancel one another, but similars that breed their kind." -- George Bernard Shaw, MAN AND SUPERMAN.

Since 1930, a total of 3,859 executions have been carried out in the U.S.

"I shall ask for the abolition of the punishment of death until I have the infallibility of human judgement demonstrated to me." -- Thomas Jefferson

On Nov. 23, 1967, the Canadian House of Commons voted to abolish the death penalty for murder (except murder of a policeman or prison guard.)

On November 14, 1967, the California Supreme Court granted a stay of execution to all men under sentence of death in the state, pending the Court's ruling on the constitutionality of the death penalty. Then, in December, the Court turned down a request for a hearing at which time, the "evidence" against the death penalty was to have been presented. (Such evidence will now be presented in written briefs.)

The request was made by the American Civil Liberties Union and the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense Fund, which are handling the case here, as they did in Florida last year, when a similar challenge to that state's death penalty resulted in the granting by a Federal court, of a stay of execution to Florida's 51 condemned men.

While some attorneys view the Court's December decision as a minor set-back, others believe that it will actually speed up the legal machinery involved in a full-scale challenge to the death penalty. Before this case can be brought into the Federal courts, all state channels must be exhausted. Thus, the Court's refusal to grant an evidenciary hearing may really count as one more exhausted state channel, on the road to a final decision on the matter by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Meanwhile, until a final decision on the matter is handed down, executions are unlikely in California -- but our fight is far from won.

*

We now have the following poster available for two dollars each:

* * * * * * * * * * * *
THOU SHALT NOT KILL
* -God*
* * * * * * * * * * * *

*

1968 will be a crucially important year for opponents of the death penalty. On the Federal level, the Senate Judiciary Committee will soon hold preliminary hearings on Sen. Hart's bill to abolish the Federal death penalty. We have sent Sen. Hart a statement supporting this measure, for inclusion in the proceedings. Letters supporting this important bill, (S.1760), should be sent directly to Sen. Hart, who is a member of the Judiciary Committee. **(Copies of this bill are still available, on request, from C.A.L.M.)**

In addition, 1968 will be important because it is an election year. In California, half the State Senate and the entire State Assembly will be up for re-election, and the death penalty promises to be a very hot issue.

On the Federal level, again, 34 Senators and all Congressmen will be running for re-election. Below are listed the Senators and Congressmen who have cosponsored Federal abolition legislation. (This is <u>not</u> an endorsement.) Those Senators marked * will be running for re-election.

<u>SENATORS</u>

Quentin Burdick (D-N.D.)
Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.)
Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.)
Daniel K. Inouye (D-Haw.)*
Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.)*
Edward V. Long (D-Mo.)*
Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.)
Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.)
Wayne Morse (D-Ore.)*
Gaylord Nelson (D-Wisc.)*
William Proxmire (D-Wisc.)
Harrison A. Williams,Jr. (D-N.J.)*
Stephen M. Young (D-Ohio)

<u>CONGRESSMEN</u>

Thomas L. Ashley (D-Ohio)
Frank J. Brasco (D-N.Y.)
George E. Brown,Jr.(D-Calif.)
Phillip Burton (D-Calif.)
Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.)
John J. Conyers (D-Mich.)

<u>CONGRESSMEN, Continued</u>

Charles C. Diggs,Jr. (D-Mich.)
Don Edwards (D-Calif.)
Leonard Farbstein (D-N.Y.)
Donald M. Fraser (D-Minn.)
Richard M. Fulton (D-Tenn.)
Seymour Halpern (R-N.Y.)
William D. Hathaway (D-Me.)
Autustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.)
Andrew Jacobs, Jr. (D-Ind.)
Robert Kastenmeier (D-Wisc.)
Abraham J. Multer (D-N.Y.)
Robert C. Nix (D-Penna.)
Barrett O'Hara (D-Ill.)
James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.)
Tom Railsback (R-Ill.)
Thomas M. Rees (D-Calif.)
Joseph Y. Resnick (D-N.Y.)
Henry W. Reuss (D-Wisc.)
Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D-N.Y.)
Edward R. Roybal (D-Calif.)
Herbert Tenzer (D-N.Y.)

<u>ADDRESSES</u>

SENATE: Hon._____,U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.
CONGRESS: Hon._____,Congress of the U.S., Washington, D.C. 20515

*

* *
* Once again, we are in financial trouble: that is, we don't have *
* enough finances. Fewer than 5% of our 2,500 members nation-wide have *
* ever contributed to C.A.L.M. In order to remain in business, we need your *
* support and we need it now! Since all if our workers are student *
* volunteers, contributions are put directly into the fight against the *
* death penalty. (And, with our monthly operating expenses usually running *
* over $150, it's a rather expensive fight.) Please help. Send your *
* contribution today. (Free ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT buttons to the first *
* 2,500 contributors!) Many thanks. *
* *

C.A.L.M. NEWSLETTER, Volume II, Number 3
CITIZENS AGAINST LEGALIZED MURDER
P.O. BOX 679, BERKELEY, CALIF. 94701
Douglas Lyons, Chairman

Return Requested

Bulk Rate
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Berkeley, Calif.
Permit No. 435

ABOLISH
CAPITAL
PUNISHMENT!

N.C.C.D., Georgia Comm.
Rhodes-Haverty Bldg.
134 Peachtree Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

NCCD - ATLANTA
RECEIVED
FEB 1 1968
BY

Dear Friends:

For many of you, this will be your introduction to C.A.L.M., a student anti-capital punishment organization on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley. We are a completely autonomous group, and the abolition of the death penalty is our only cause: we do not take a position on any other issue.

We are working for the abolition of the death penalty not only in California, but throughout the nation, through our work in association with such groups as the American League to Abolish Capital Punishment, and the National Committee to Abolish the Federal Death Penalty. In addition, we are in constant contact with all other abolition groups in the country.

The purpose of this monthly Newsletter is to inform you of our activities and of legal and legislative action relating to the death penalty. We hope you will enjoy receiving it, and we welcome your comments, suggestions, and criticisms of all our activities.

Douglas Lyons, Chairman

These are the current "standings" of the 38 death penalty jurisdictions, in terms of the number of men each now has under sentence of death. These figures, compiled by C.A.L.M., are the most up to date available.

ALABAMA	21	MONTANA	00
ARIZONA	13	NEBRASKA	01
ARKANSAS	10	NEVADA	06
CALIFORNIA	63	NEW HAMPSHIRE	02
COLORADO	04	NEW JERSEY	20
CONNECTICUT	02	NEW MEXICO	00
DELAWARE	02	NEW YORK	10
DIST. OF COL.	00	NORTH CAROLINA	05
FLORIDA	51	OHIO	18
GEORGIA	25	OKLAHOMA	04
IDAHO	00	PENNSYLVANIA	19
ILLINOIS	13	SOUTH CAROLINA	12
INDIANA	08	SOUTH DAKOTA	00
KANSAS	02	TENNESSEE	07
KENTUCKY	10	TEXAS	24
LOUISIANA	37	UTAH	04
MARYLAND	22	VIRGINIA	04
MASSACHUSETTS	08	WASHINGTON	07
MISSISSIPPI	03	WYOMING	01
MISSOURI	03	TOTAL	441

The California situation in brief:

Last execution: April 12, 1967.

Executions scheduled: None.
(See other side.)

Number of men on death row, as of January 1, 1968: 63.

A new book, DEATH ROW, has just been published about the death penalty. Its author, William Witherspoon, has been on death row at the Cook County Jail, Chicago, Illinois, since 1960.

U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark reported that "it is 'quite clear,' despite impressions to the contrary, 'that the murder rate has declined steadily since the 1930's,' from 7.8 slayings per 100,000 population to 5.4," in 1966.
(New York Times, May 19, 1967)

Only 1 execution was carried out in the U.S. in 1966. In 1967, there were 2: Aaron Mitchell, April 12, California, and Luis Jose Monge, June 2, Colorado.

"It is the deed that preaches, not the name we give it. Murder and capital punishment are not opposites that cancel one another, but similars that breed their kind." -- George Bernard Shaw, MAN AND SUPERMAN.

Since 1930, a total of 3,859 executions have been carried out in the U.S.

"I shall ask for the abolition of the punishment of death until I have the infallibility of human judgement demonstrated to me." -- Thomas Jefferson

On Nov. 23, 1967, the Canadian House of Commons voted to abolish the death penalty for murder (except murder of a policeman or prison guard.)

The Oakland Tribune reported a suggestion, made by San Francisco Superior Court Judge Francis McCarty that the State of California "provide lifetime support for the widows of innocent murder victims and a college education for their children." We favor such a plan, as one answer to the retentionist's question, "What about the victims?"

*

* * * *

C.A.L.M. NEWSLETTER, VOLUME 2, NUMBER 2
February, 1968
CITIZENS AGAINST LEGALIZED MURDER
P.O. BOX 679, BERKELEY, CALIF. 94701
Douglas Lyons, Chairman

Bulk Rate
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Berkeley, Calif.
Permit No. 435

ABOLISH
CAPITAL
PUNISHMENT!

FRIENDS CENTER
1384 Fairview Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30306

Return Requested

The California situation in brief:

Last execution: April 12, 1967.

Executions scheduled: None. (Pending the California State Supreme Court's ruling on the constitutionality of the death penalty.)

Number of men on death row as of February 7, 1968: 67.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
* Number of men on death rows *
* in the entire nation: 445. *
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

* On January 15, 1968, the U.S. Supreme Court agreed to hear two cases which challenge the constitutionality of the procedure by which prosecutors may remove from juries in capital cases all persons who are opposed to the death penalty. This issue was raised in the cases of two men now under sentence of death: Wayne D. Bumper, North Carolina, and William C. Witherspoon, Illinois. The death-oriented jury question is one of the major issues in the current court battle over the constitutionality of the death penalty.

*

In a referendum to be held on November 8, 1968, voters in Massachusetts will decide the fate of that state's death penalty. Unfortunately, the special commission appointed by Massachusetts' Governor Volpe to study the issue of capital punishment is not due to report its findings until 1969.

*

On March 28, 1968, the State of Ohio is scheduled to electrocute Fred M. Esherick, Jr., for murder. He is sixteen years old. And in Maryland, Gary L. Miller, seventeen, is facing the gas chamber for murder. Make your feelings known to the Governors of these states: His Excellency Spiro T. Agnew, State House, Annapolis, Maryland 21404, Hon. John A. Rhodes, Office of the Governor, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

*

In New York State, Senator Jeremiah Bloom and Assemblyman George A. Cincotta, both of whom were strong supporters of the 1965 abolition bill, have introduced bills (S. 275, A. 490) to restore New York's death penalty. Send them your letters of protest now. c/o State Capitol, Albany, N.Y. 12224.

*

The application of the death penalty to juveniles is detailed by Prof. Hugo Adam Bedau in THE DEATH PENALTY IN AMERICA, (Anchor, revised ed. 1967.) An Associated Press survey of legal possibilities in criminal proceedings involving children shows: In sixteen states it is legally possible to execute children as young as seven. In three states death could be given children of eight. In three, including Georgia, youngsters of ten are subject to the death penalty. In the nineteen other states having the death penalty, the minimum age ranges from twelve to eighteen.

*

Ironically, March 28, 1968 is also the date set by the California Supreme Court to hold hearings on the American Civil Liberties Union - N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Education Fund suit to have the death penalty ruled unconstitutional.

*

California State Senator George Moscone and Assemblyman Lester McMillan have indicated that during this session of the Legislature, they will reintroduce their bills to abolish the death penalty. Last year, legislative committees of both houses killed similar bills by 5-5 votes. Six were needed for a DO-PASS recommendation.

*

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * \

C.A.L.M. NEWSLETTER, Volume II, Number 3
CITIZENS AGAINST LEGALIZED MURDER
P.O. BOX 679, BERKELEY, CALIF. 94701
Douglas Lyons, Chairman

Return Requested

Bulk Rate
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Berkeley, Calif.
Permit No. 435

ABOLISH
CAPITAL
PUNISHMENT!

N.C.C.D., Georgia Comm.
Rhodes-Haverty Bldg.
134 Peachtree Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

NCCD - ATLANTA
RECEIVED
FEB 1 1968
BY

Dear Friends:

For many of you, this will be your introduction to C.A.L.M., a student anti-capital punishment organization on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley. We are a completely autonomous group, and the abolition of the death penalty is our only cause: we do not take a position on any other issue.

We are working for the abolition of the death penalty not only in California, but throughout the nation, through our work in association with such groups as the American League to Abolish Capital Punishment, and the National Committee to Abolish the Federal Death Penalty. In addition, we are in constant contact with all other abolition groups in the country.

The purpose of this monthly Newsletter is to inform you of our activities and of legal and legislative action relating to the death penalty. We hope you will enjoy receiving it, and we welcome your comments, suggestions, and criticisms of all our activities.

Douglas Lyons, Chairman

These are the current "standings" of the 38 death penalty jurisdictions, in terms of the number of men each now has under sentence of death. These figures, compiled by C.A.L.M., are the most up to date available.

ALABAMA	21	MONTANA	00
ARIZONA	13	NEBRASKA	01
ARKANSAS	10	NEVADA	06
CALIFORNIA	63	NEW HAMPSHIRE	02
COLORADO	04	NEW JERSEY	20
CONNECTICUT	02	NEW MEXICO	00
DELAWARE	02	NEW YORK	10
DIST. OF COL.	00	NORTH CAROLINA	05
FLORIDA	51	OHIO	18
GEORGIA	25	OKLAHOMA	04
IDAHO	00	PENNSYLVANIA	19
ILLINOIS	13	SOUTH CAROLINA	12
INDIANA	08	SOUTH DAKOTA	00
KANSAS	02	TENNESSEE	07
KENTUCKY	10	TEXAS	24
LOUISIANA	37	UTAH	04
MARYLAND	22	VIRGINIA	04
MASSACHUSETTS	08	WASHINGTON	07
MISSISSIPPI	03	WYOMING	01
MISSOURI	03	TOTAL	441

The California situation in brief:

Last execution: April 12, 1967.

Executions scheduled: None.
(See other side.)

Number of men on death row, as of January 1, 1968: 63.

A new book, DEATH ROW, has just been published about the death penalty. Its author, William Witherspoon, has been on death row at the Cook County Jail, Chicago, Illinois, since 1960.

U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark reported that "it is 'quite clear,' despite impressions to the contrary, 'that the murder rate has declined steadily since the 1930's,' from 7.8 slayings per 100,000 population to 5.4," in 1966.
(New York Times, May 19, 1967)

Only 1 execution was carried out in the U.S. in 1966. In 1967, there were 2: Aaron Mitchell, April 12, California, and Luis Jose Monge, June 2, Colorado.

"It is the deed that preaches, not the name we give it. Murder and capital punishment are not opposites that cancel one another, but similars that breed their kind."
-- George Bernard Shaw, MAN AND SUPERMAN.

Since 1930, a total of 3,859 executions have been carried out in the U.S.

"I shall ask for the abolition of the punishment of death until I have the infallibility of human judgement demonstrated to me." -- Thomas Jefferson

On Nov. 23, 1967, the Canadian House of Commons voted to abolish the death penalty for murder (except murder of a policeman or prison guard.)

On November 14, 1967, the California Supreme Court granted a stay of execution to all men under sentence of death in the state, pending the Court's ruling on the constitutionality of the death penalty. Then, in December, the Court turned down a request for a hearing at which time, the "evidence" against the death penalty was to have been presented. (Such evidence will now be presented in written briefs.)

The request was made by the American Civil Liberties Union and the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense Fund, which are handling the case here, as they did in Florida last year, when a similar challenge to that state's death penalty resulted in the granting by a Federal court, of a stay of execution to Florida's 51 condemned men.

While some attorneys view the Court's December decision as a minor set-back, others believe that it will actually speed up the legal machinery involved in a full-scale challenge to the death penalty. Before this case can be brought into the Federal courts, all state channels must be exhausted. Thus, the Court's refusal to grant an evidenciary hearing may really count as one more exhausted state channel, on the road to a final decision on the matter by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Meanwhile, until a final decision on the matter is handed down, executions are unlikely in California -- but our fight is far from won.

*

We now have the following poster available for two dollars each:

```
* * * * * * * * * * * *
*THOU SHALT NOT KILL*
*                -God*
* * * * * * * * * * * *
```

*

1968 will be a crucially important year for opponents of the death penalty. On the Federal level, the Senate Judiciary Committee will soon hold preliminary hearings on Sen. Hart's bill to abolish the Federal death penalty. We have sent Sen. Hart a statement supporting this measure, for inclusion in the proceedings. Letters supporting this important bill, (S.1760), should be sent directly to Sen. Hart, who is a member of the Judiciary Committee. **(Copies of this bill are still available, on request, from C.A.L.M.)**

In addition, 1968 will be important because it is an election year. In California, half the State Senate and the entire State Assembly will be up for re-election, and the death penalty promises to be a very hot issue.

On the Federal level, again, 34 Senators and all Congressmen will be running for re-election. Below are listed the Senators and Congressmen who have cosponsored Federal abolition legislation. (This is <u>not</u> an endorsement.) Those Senators marked * will be running for re-election.

SENATORS

Quentin Burdick (D-N.D.)
Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.)
Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.)
Daniel K. Inouye (D-Haw.)*
Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.)*
Edward V. Long (D-Mo.)*
Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.)
Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.)
Wayne Morse (D-Ore.)*
Gaylord Nelson (D-Wisc.)*
William Proxmire (D-Wisc.)
Harrison A. Williams,Jr. (D-N.J.)*
Stephen M. Young (D-Ohio)

CONGRESSMEN

Thomas L. Ashley (D-Ohio)
Frank J. Brasco (D-N.Y.)
George E. Brown,Jr.(D-Calif.)
Phillip Burton (D-Calif.)
Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.)
John J. Conyers (D-Mich.)

CONGRESSMEN, Continued

Charles C. Diggs,Jr. (D-Mich.)
Don Edwards (D-Calif.)
Leonard Farbstein (D-N.Y.)
Donald M. Fraser (D-Minn.)
Richard M. Fulton (D-Tenn.)
Seymour Halpern (R-N.Y.)
William D. Hathaway (D-Me.)
Autustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.)
Andrew Jacobs, Jr. (D-Ind.)
Robert Kastenmeier (D-Wisc.)
Abraham J. Multer (D-N.Y.)
Robert C. Nix (D-Penna.)
Barrett O'Hara (D-Ill.)
James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.)
Tom Railsback (R-Ill.)
Thomas M. Rees (D-Calif.)
Joseph Y. Resnick (D-N.Y.)
Henry W. Reuss (D-Wisc.)
Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D-N.Y.)
Edward R. Roybal (D-Calif.)
Herbert Tenzer (D-N.Y.)

ADDRESSES

SENATE: Hon._____,U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.
CONGRESS: Hon._____,Congress of the U.S., Washington, D.C. 20515

*

* * * * * * * * * * *

C.A.L.M. NEWSLETTER, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
February, 1968
CITIZENS AGAINST LEGALIZED MURDER
P.O. BOX 679, BERKELEY, CALIF. 94701
Douglas Lyons, Chairman

Bulk Rate
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Berkeley, Calif.
Permit No. 435

ABOLISH
CAPITAL
PUNISHMENT!

FRIENDS CENTER
1384 Fairview Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30306

Return Requested

The California situation in brief:

Last execution: April 12, 1967.

Executions scheduled: None. (Pending the California State Supreme Court's ruling on the constitutionality of the death penalty.)

Number of men on death row as of February 7, 1968: 67.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
* Number of men on death rows *
* in the entire nation: 445. *
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

* On January 15, 1968, the U.S. Supreme Court agreed to hear two cases which challenge the constitutionality of the procedure by which prosecutors may remove from juries in capital cases all persons who are opposed to the death penalty. This issue was raised in the cases of two men now under sentence of death: Wayne D. Bumper, North Carolina, and William C. Witherspoon, Illinois. The death-oriented jury question is one of the major issues in the current court battle over the constitutionality of the death penalty.

*

In a referendum to be held on November 8, 1968, voters in Massachusetts will decide the fate of that state's death penalty. Unfortunately, the special commission appointed by Massachusetts' Governor Volpe to study the issue of capital punishment is not due to report its findings until 1969.

*

On March 28, 1968, the State of Ohio is scheduled to electrocute Fred M. Esherick, Jr., for murder. He is sixteen years old. And in Maryland, Gary L. Miller, seventeen, is facing the gas chamber for murder. Make your feelings known to the Governors of these states: His Excellency Spiro T. Agnew, State House, Annapolis, Maryland 21404, Hon. John A. Rhodes, Office of the Governor, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

*

In New York State, Senator Jeremiah Bloom and Assemblyman George A. Cincotta, both of whom were strong supporters of the 1965 abolition bill, have introduced bills (S. 275, A. 490) to restore New York's death penalty. Send them your letters of protest now. c/o State Capitol, Albany, N.Y. 12224.

*

The application of the death penalty to juveniles is detailed by Prof. Hugo Adam Bedau in THE DEATH PENALTY IN AMERICA, (Anchor, revised ed. 1967.)

> An Associated Press survey of legal possibilities in criminal proceedings involving children shows: In sixteen states it is legally possible to execute children as young as seven. In three states death could be given children of eight. In three, including Georgia, youngsters of ten are subject to the death penalty. In the nineteen other states having the death penalty, the minimum age ranges from twelve to eighteen.

*

Ironically, March 28, 1968 is also the date set by the California Supreme Court to hold hearings on the American Civil Liberties Union - N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Education Fund suit to have the death penalty ruled unconstitutional.

*

California State Senator George Moscone and Assemblyman Lester McMillan have indicated that during this session of the Legislature, they will reintroduce their bills to abolish the death penalty. Last year, legislative committees of both houses killed similar bills by 5-5 votes. Six were needed for a DO-PASS recommendation.

*

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * \

The Oakland Tribune reported a suggestion, made by San Francisco Superior Court Judge Francis McCarty that the State of California "provide lifetime support for the widows of innocent murder victims and a college education for their children." We favor such a plan, as one answer to the retentionist's question, "What about the victims?"

*

* *
* Our newest publication is a pamphlet containing statements about the *
* death penalty, especially submitted to C.A.L.M. by these distinguished *
* Governors and Senators: Edmund G. Brown, California; John A. Burns, Hawaii; *
* John H. Chafee, Rhode Island; Michael V. DiSalle, Ohio; Philip H. Hoff, *
* Vermont; Endicott Peabody, Massachusetts; G. Mennen Williams, Michigan; *
* Sen. Philip A. Hart, Michigan; Sen. Mark Hatfield, Oregon. Copies are *
* free, on request. *
* *

*

According to figures published in the U.S. Dept. of Justice's National Prisoner Statistics (Executions, 1930-1966, Number 41, April, 1967), the breakdown of executions during that thirty-six year span is this:

OFFENSE	NUMBER OF EXECUTIONS	PER CENTAGE
Murder	3,333	86.4%
Rape	455	11.8%
Armed Robbery	24	00.6%
Kidnapping	20	00.5%
Burglary	11	00.3%
Espionage	8	00.2%
Aggravated Assault by a Life-term Prisoner	6	00.2%
	3,857--------TOTALS	---------100.0%

Further investigation reveals that -- as the figures below indicate -- while executions for murder and assorted "other" crimes are reasonably balanced, racially, this is definitely not the case when it comes to rape: more than eight times as many Negroes have been executed for rape as Whites. Furthermore, neither Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Virginia, West Virginia, nor the District of Columbia has ever executed a White man for rape -- while 67 Negroes have been put to death for rape in these jurisdictions. This is the breakdown of figures by race:

	TOTAL		MURDER		RAPE		OTHER	
WHITE	1,750	45.4%	1,664	49.9%	48	10.5%	38	55.1%
NEGRO	2,065	53.5%	1,629	48.9%	405	89.0%	31	44.9%
OTHER	42	1.1%	40	1.2%	2	0.4%	0	0.0%
	3,857	100.0	3,333	100.0	455	100.0	69	100.0

Racial bias is also dealt with in THE DEATH PENALTY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES, an ACLU pamphlet available from C.A.L.M. for 10¢:

> The existence of the death penalty for crimes results in discrimination against the poor, the uneducated, and the Negro. In the last three and one-half decades, 53.5 per cent of all persons executed in the United States have been Negro, even though Negroes represent only 10 percent of the population. The discrimination is even clearer when comparison is made of the imposition of the death penalty upon those convicted of a capital crime. A study of a northern state (Ohio) shows that 78 per cent of all Negroes so convicted were executed, but only 51 per cent of whites so convicted were executed.

*

C.A.L.M. Chairman Lyons is available to speak on the death penalty for your class, civic, or religious group.

*

We'll be glad to add to our mailing list the names of any of your friends who share your opposition to the death penalty.

*

In upcoming Newsletters, we will include statements about the death penalty from, among others, Senators and Congressmen who are cosponsors of Federal abolition legislation. Here is the first such statement, from Rep. Thomas M. Rees, (D-Calif.):

> I have strong moral objections to the taking of human lives -- such a penalty is not congruent with a supposedly organized and rational society. The death penalty is unnecessary, immoral and certainly no deterrent to crime.

*

* *
* Our greatest desire is to go out of business. But we'd rather do so on *
* our terms -- i.e., when the death penalty is abolished -- than on our *
* bank's terms. Printing and postage costs have risen. Without your support *
* we may be forced to take a leave of absence. We'd rather not. Many thanks. *
* *

GUIDELINES

FOR

PRISON VISITING

Prepared by:

The Southern Regional Council Project
on
Penal Reform and Criminal Rehabilitation
in cooperation with
The Fellowship of the Concerned

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

Prison authorities are in almost universal agreement concerning certain basic ideas about prisoners and the problems they present. They know that:

First: Prisoners are entitled to humane treatment

Second: Prison workers must make efforts to provide training and rehabilitation so that prisoners will return to the community better prepared to live socially productive lives.

Third: Basic daily practices designed to control the captive population must be modified to the point where they will not seriously contradict the first two goals.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

HISTORY OF PRISONS

The not very startling ideas outlined above are relatively new to penology. As recently as 150 years ago, the only widely recognized means for the control of criminal offenders were death, mutilation or banishment. The introduction of the idea of limited terms of confinement as an alternative to these absurdly harsh measures led to the growth of the common prison, the abuses and corruption of which Charles Dickens and other 19th century social reformers so vividly described. The hideous conditions in these prisons - where men, women and children were thrown together without any distinction - led to a reaction which ended in the widespread adoption of solitary confinement both as a means of protecting the individual and preventing group action by prisoners. The ideas outlined at the top of the page are the successors to this theory of isolation.

* * * * * * *

THEORY VS. PRACTICE

The complex history of corrections, described above in only the broadest terms, has resulted in a serious gap between theory and practice. The physical facilities used for the housing of offenders are often massive agglomerations of stone and steel, designed many years ago to accomplish the relatively simple task of physically controlling the prison population at the least possible expense in terms of manpower and material. As a result, the very physical arrangement of an institution often works against the effective use of modern techniques for group treatment and training.

Staff attitudes, especially among older prison personnel, are also at considerable variance with theory. The old correctional journeyman, full of the spurious wisdom that flows from unexamined experience, go about their investigations, their counts, and their record-keeping chores, convinced that innovations are the afflictions of the young, and that their bosses' speeches, full of lofty ideas, are either clever methods for appeasing the sentimental or demonstrations that the leadership is out of touch with reality. For these men, and there are many of them, corrections is a tough, day-by-day job of control, and their hands are full just keeping up with its required processes.

These, and other problems, make the task of prison reform an arduous one, indeed. The points set forth in the following pages are intended to help you, while pursuing this goal, to separate the window dressing from the facts.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

HUMANE TREATMENT

What is humane treatment? The following items are meant to suggest an absolute minimum standard.

1. Three meals a day, providing adequate amounts of well-prepared, wholesome and nourishing food.

2. Housing facilities which are well-heated, lighted and ventilated. They should be designed in a way that will encourage the maintenance of high standards of hygeine and prevention of the spread of disease.

3. Regular job assignments involving productive work. Practices such as the renting out of prison labor to private firms or individuals promote maltreatment.

4. A well-equipped, professionally staffed, hospital and out-patient department. An active program of preventive medicine is also a necessity.

5. Regular changes of clothing suitable to the season. While the requirements of control demand that prisoners' clothing should be in some way distinctive, it should not be of a type which will unnecessarily contribute to a feeling of degradation and humiliation.

6. Discipline is required in order to maintain appropriate order.

    a. Where it is used, it should be carefully administered and recorded according to established rules.

    b. Where administrative isolation is involved, the regulations should require daily visits by a physician as part of the responsibility to protect the health of the inmate, and basic necessities for sustaining that health should be provided.

    c. CORPORAL PUNISHMENT, BRUTALITY IN ANY FORM, OR ANY PRACTICE DESIGNED TO DEGRADE THE INDIVIDUAL, SHOULD BE PROHIBITED.

7. Libraries, self-improvement programs, and other educational activities should be available to all inmates on a regular basis.

8. Suitable facilities for recreation, including space and equipment for both team and individual sports.

9. Other basic necessities, such as toilet articles, provided free for all inmates.

10. A full-time program of religious activities and counseling.

11. Visiting and correspondence privileges. The maintenance and strengthening of family ties through visiting and correspondence should be encouraged, liberal provisions made for family correspondence, and pleasantly decorated, comfortably furnished facilities provided for family visiting. The amount of visiting time should be regulated by:

    a. the capacity of the physical facilities

    b. the need to provide equal time for all inmates

    c. the imperatives of the prison day, such as work schedules and meal times

    d. the availability of supervisory staff.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

TREATMENT AND TRAINING

A vital part of correctional work involves efforts at the social restoration of offenders. Any prison program which does not provide for constructive treatment and training is self-defeating. The following items might serve to outline a minimal program.

1. Every institution needs a professionally staffed classification system which:

    a. differentiates among types of offenders,

    b. identifies individual problems,

    c. establishes treatment and training goals.

    Without such a system, treatment becomes, at best, a hit-and-miss proposition.

2. Facilities and staff for professional casework, counseling, psychotherapy, and other helping processes, are essential. There can be no effective treatment without an adequately trained staff conducting professionally designed programs.

3. An organized education program, including, if possible, an accredited high school, is a basic requirement in any institution. Professionally supervised library facilities, designed to supplement the education program as well as provide for more general reading needs, are an important part of any treatment program.

4. Every institution should have programs designed to provide training in trades and skills. Training programs in skills for which there is no widespread demand in the labor market cannot be considered productive. For example, a program built around an operation for the manufacture of automobile license tags is not useful vocational training.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

VISITORS' PROGRAM

Some selective process should be used in recruiting visitors. Personal appearance and demeanor are important. Those willing to participate should:

1. Conduct themselves in a polite, well-mannered way

2. Be willing to pay close attention to remarks and explanations by institution staff and record what they hear and see.

3. Not engage in conversation with an inmate without permission of a staff member.

4. Act like a fair-minded person.

* * * * * * *

It would be wise for visitors to work in teams of no more than six. Such a number would provide a sufficient variety of impressions without placing an undue burden upon the staff of the institution.

* * * * * * *

When visiting a prison, the following should be kept in mind:

1. The prison day is highly organized and easily disrupted. For this reason, prison officials are hesitant to permit outside groups to be present during periods of mass movement, such as meal times and work calls. Allowance will have to be made for this factor.

2. Few visitors are likely to have had any experience which would prepare them for the initial impact of the prison community. Thus, careful advance reading of the material provided will enable visitors better to understand and evaluate what they see.

3. Prison officials, not without reason, tend to be somewhat defensive. Therefore, questioners who display a hostile or unduly critical attitude have little chance of receiving complete or honest answers.

4. In the unlikely event that an inmate should make an unseemly remark, it should simply be ignored. Complaints or displays of indignation or moral outrage would only make prison officials reluctant to permit future visits.

+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +

The Death Penalty: A View

The Charlotte Observer

JAMES L. KNIGHT, *President and Publisher*
C. A. MCKNIGHT, *Editor* BRODIE S. GRIFFITH, *General Manager*

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1967

Death-Penalty Paradox Is Growing

North Carolina came close in 1966 to sharing with Oklahoma the dubious distinction of being an American state electing to take the life of a lawbreaker.

But for his success in appealing his 1962 murder conviction, Marion Frank Crawford of Winston-Salem might have raised the federal statistics to two Americans executed last year. There are at the moment five men on death row in Raleigh's Central Prison.

According to tentative statistics from the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, only one of the 37 states that have capital punishment actually imposed the death penalty last year. This follows the 30-year trend in this country in which the number of executions has steadily declined.

In 1935, 199 convicted persons were hanged, asphyxiated or electrocuted in the United States. By 1965, the number was 7.

North Carolina has not executed a criminal in four and a half years. Massachusetts, which also retains the death penalty, has not used it in 20 years. This year the Massachusetts legislature will debate a bill to provide a one-year moratorium on executions to help determine whether capital punishment deters crime.

Most criminologists and many penologists do not believe that the death penalty is useful. The crimes of violence for which death is imposed — arson, rape, murder, etc. — are generally crimes of passion committed by a person against members of his family or close acquaintances.

North Carolina will this year have the opportunity to resolve the paradox surrounding its retaining of the death penalty. The legislature has often refused to alter the law. At the same time, the law is seldom used as officials and jurors hesitate to impose the supreme penalty.

The Legislative Council intends to ask the General Assembly to abolish the death penalty for the four crimes which now call for it: first degree burglary, arson, rape and murder. Prison Director Lee Bounds opposes capital punishment, although Gov. Dan Moore, the man who appointed him, supports it.

This could be the year in which North Carolina matches its laws to actual preference and practice. It is not beyond the wisdom and capability of the General Assembly to devise a code which protects society effectively without taking human life.

This pamphlet was edited by W. C. Allred, Jr., for the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. The study is designed to present a view of the Death Penalty in the United States.

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations expresses its gratitude to Mr. Marion A. Wright who collected much of the information and to Mr. Paul Green who collected letters from men sentenced to death in North Carolina.

The North Carolina Council On Human Relations is associated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc. The North Carolina Council is a membership organization with state offices in Greensboro, North Carolina.

Are Our Courts Infallible?

> **"To know that upon an error of my own a man deprived of his legal rights is going to die is a horrible specter that haunts me day and night"**
>
> Georgia Justice of the Supreme Court
> Joseph D. Quillian

THE NEW YORK TIMES

DETECTIVE ADMITS FALSE TESTIMONY

Coleman's Interrogator Says He Was in Error in One Case

By SIDNEY E. ZION

A detective instrumental in obtaining a confession from David Coleman, who has spent the last four years on death row for the rape-murder of a 77-year-old Brooklyn spinster, said yesterday that he had testified falsely in a 1957 robbery case.

The detective, James F. Casey, was in charge of the investigation, which led to Coleman's 1960 conviction for the murder of Miss Margaret O'Meara on Thanksgiving Day, 1959.

On Wednesday, at the start of hearings into the voluntariness of his confession, Coleman told Brooklyn Supreme Court Justice Julius Helfand that Mr. Casey had forced him to admit the murder by threatening to jail his pregnant, common-law wife, Mary MacIntyre, for prostitution and narcotics violations.

Yesterday, Detective Casey was called by the District Attorney to rebut this testimony, and at the close of the session was asked by chief defense counsel Samuel A. Neuburger, whether he had testified falsely in the past.

Mr. Casey, looking troubled, paused for a moment, and finally said "yes."

THE STATE—Columbia, S. C., Tuesday, June 15, 1965

Death Term Commuted After Error

ATLANTA (AP) — The state pardon and parole board commuted a death sentence to life imprisonment Monday after a 72-year-old justice f the Georgia Supreme Court said that he had committed an error in affirming the extreme penalty verdict four years ago.

Justice Joseph D. Quillian in a letter to the board said he had made his legal error in June, 1961, in the court's opinion upholding the death sentence for Herman Edward Peppers, 23. That decision denied an appeal for a new trial.

STABBING

Peppers was awaiting execution for the fatal stabbing in 1960 of a girl friend, Mrs. Geraldine Elliott, 19 a mother of two, in an Atlanta apartment.

"This man is probably guilty but he has not, because of my error, receiving a fair trial," Quillan's letter said. "To know that upon an error of my own a man deprived of his legal rights is going to die is a horrible specter that haunts me day annd nig tt.

"It is a matter of gravest concern to me. Indeed, it will stalk my future and rob me of peace and happiness. I humbly plead that Peppers' sentence be commuted so that this may not persist."

DEATH ROW

Peppers has been in death row at Reidsville State Prison since January, 1961, when an Atlanta jury convicted him without a recommendation for mercy. His appeals have been rejected by both the state and the U.S. Supreme Court. Recently his attorney filed a new habeas corpus action in federal court.

The pardon and parole board had rejected four previous requests that his sentence be commuted to life.

All that was changed when Quillan made his plea, declaring opinion in the Peppers case and am now firmly convinced that I erred and the case should be reversed."

GOOD FAITH

"At the time I wrote the opinion, needless to say, I was in good faith and entertained the opposite view," Quillian said.

"Howeved, since that time reported cases came to my attention while reviewing other cases that made it apparent I was in error and gave the court the wrong concept of the case."

In several hundred words, Quillian went into detail on the technicalities involved and how they led to his opinion. He cited cases showing that his decision should have set aside the jury's verdict and ordered a new trial.

Death For Whom: A Missouri Message

Thomas F. Eagleton, Attorney General of Missouri, has recently investigated the circumstances surrounding the infliction of the death penalty, more particularly the financial, racial and social state of the condemned. His conclusions will be of interest:

"It has been frequently stated that capital punishment is inflicted mainly on the poor—those unable to hire skilled counsel to represent them. Warden Lewis E. Lawes in his book "Twenty Thousand Years in Sing Sing" stated: 'In the 12 years of my wardenship I have escorted 150 men and one woman to the death chamber and the electric chair. In ages they ranged from 17 to 63. They came from all kinds of homes and environments. In only one respect were they all alike. All of them were poor and most of them were friendless. . . Thus, it is seldom that it happens that a person who is able to have eminent defense attorneys is convicted of murder in the first degree. It is very rare indeed that such a person is executed. A large number of those who are executed were too poor to hire a lawyer, counsel being appointed by the state.'

"The records of executions in Missouri fully bear out this statement. We have had 32 executions of state prisoners in Jefferson City since 1937. Local court records on some of these cases are somewhat incomplete. However, it can be stated that only one out of the 32 executed in Missouri was able to pay for his appeal. The rest had to appeal as poor persons.

"There can be no question of the inequality of capital punishment. Such things as race, locality, and the mood of the community are ever-present determining factors.

"The Southern states have accounted for over two-thirds of all the executions in this country since 1930. During this period Florida executed 35 Negroes for rape and only one white man. Georgia executed 58 Negroes and only three white men. Of 442 executed in the country for rape, 397 were Negroes. The State of Georgia has inflicted the death penalty on more people than any other state in the union.

"The National Prisoner Statistics bulletin on executions cannot be read without a realization that the exaction of this, the ultimate penalty, is a glaring example of unequal justice."

Death For Whom?

A. C. L. U. Summer, 1965

... The disproportionately large number of executions of members of the Negro race indicates that this penalty is often imposed as the result of racial bias. Certainly no statute could require that the death penalty be imposed upon a Negro, but nor upon a white person, because such provision would be a denial of equal protection of the law. A law which permits such a result is also an unconstitutional denial of equal protection of the law.

There is also evidence of a compelling nature that the death penalty is more likely to be imposed upon one who is poor, regardless of his race, than upon one who has significant financial resources. For example, a rich man accused of a crime may avoid the death penalty by employing legal counsel and compensating him fully for the excessive time necessary to pursue the multiple remedies available to those under penalty of death. A poor man, while given the right to counsel, has only that counsel which is volunteered, or which is either compelled or compensated by the state. While such publicly provided counsel is almost always dedicated, it is an avoidance of reality to believe that such counsel can give the kind, range, and detail of service which can come from those compensated at the usual rate paid the most competent lawyers of our time. To make punishment of the irrevocable and final nature of death depend upon the availability of funds is clearly a denial of equal protection to the man whose funds are inadequate or nonexistent. . . .

N. Y. Times 2/25/65

With rare execptions, virtually all executed prisoners come from a segment of society best described as suffering from "acute underprivilege" Mrs. Kitchen said.

Nearly all of the 21 condemned men here were represented by court-appointed lawyers. They are obligated only to see capital cases through the trial stage and the automatic, mandatory appeal, though some do carry on beyond that point.

Carolina Israelite: Nov.-Dec. 1965

Southern Justice And The Negro

The nature of the problem is shown in a study publishedby H. Garfinkel in a 1949 issue of **Social Forces.** Garfinkel examined murder convictions over an 11-year period in 10 North Carolina counties. He discovered that 26.6 per cent of all Negroes accused of killing white men received the death penalty. Most of the others received long sentences. Negroes accused of killing other Negroes fared far better. Only four per cent were executed; only five per cent received terms of 30 years or longer. Whites accused of killing Negroes had relatively little to fear at the hands of the court. None received life or death sentences.

N. Y. Times 4/25/66

RAPE PENALTIES IN SOUTH STUDIED

N.A.A.C.P. Fund Is Seeking Capital-Punishment Data

By THOMAS A. JOHNSON

The N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., announced yesterday that it was conducting "the only comprehensive survey ever undertaken" on capital punishment for persons convicted of rape.

The ground work of the survey, started last summer, was done by 28 law students who gathered data on 2,600 rape cases in 225 counties of 11 Southern states. The counties studied contain 56 per cent of the total population of these states.

The students worked under the supervision of Prof. Marvin Wolfgang and Prof. Anthony Amsterday of the University of Pennsylvania. The professors are now evaluating 28-page capital - punishment - survey booklets prepared for each case investigated and they expect to complete their studies in two years.

Negro Chief Sufferers

The fund's director-counsel, Jack Greenberg, said that it was "long-felt and with some justification" that the death penalty for rape was applied more often to Negro defendants than to white. Many officials, including judges, penologists and criminologists have agreed. Mr. Greenberg said he was certain the survey would prove this.

Fund lawyers are now defending 26 Negroes facing capital punishment in 18 Southern rape cases.

. . . .

Unknown

Chairman Joseph F. McCormack of the Massachusetts state parole board—Massachusetts has eight men on death row—spoke out against capital punishment at a recent legislative hearing.

"I have never known in all my reading of anyone dying in the electric chair except the poor and the sick," said McCormack.

Death For Whom:
Will Federal Courts Decide For Us?
The Law: Rape, Race and Death in the South

By FRED P. GRAHAM

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 9—Almost unnoticed, the Supreme Court has moved to review the constitutionality of the Southern tradition of executing Negroes who rape white women.

Overshadowed by the important decisions announced on the final day of court last month, the Justices agreed to hear an appeal that challenges the entire Southern system of capital punishment for rape as a facade for legalized "racial repression."

In effect, the appeal contends that white men are rarely, if ever, sentenced to death for rape. The death penalty, it alleges, exists so that Southern juries can mete out capital punishment to Negroes who rape white women.

If this argument is accepted by the Supreme Court, it could spell the virtual end of executions for rape in the United States.

At issue is the appeal of Isaac Sims Jr., a 29-year-old Negro pulp worker condemned to death for the 1963 rape-robbery of a white woman in St. George, in the red-clay, piney-woods area of Georgia.

Unequal Punishment

At his trial Sims' lawyer denounced the Georgia rape law as unconstitutional, claiming it gives juries free rein to impose the death penalty for rape at their discretion, without following any guidelines or without giving any reasons. This is just a "blank check," he claimed, to let white juries punish Negroes with death for a crime that would bring only a jail term to white men, thus denying the Negroes the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 14th Amendment to the Constitution. He sought to introduce Federal statistics showing that 19 times as many Negroes than whites have been executed for rape in Georgia, and that this pattern is the result of racial discrimination that exists throughout the entire South.

The trial judge ruled out the evidence as irrelevant and the Supreme Court of Georgia affirmed As many courts in the South have done in recent years, the judges held that the statistical disparity between the races in executions for rape could be attributable to many factors other than race, and that in any event it did not prove discrimination in this particular case.

The Supreme Court has shied away from numerous appeals of this kind in recent years, but this time it agreed to consider the point.

In practical effect, Sims' appeal questions laws in all the Southern and Border states, because the death penalty for rape is a peculiar product of Southern history and culture.

All 15 states that give juries full discretion to give death sentences for rape are Southern or Border states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

The same law applies in the District of Columbia and the other areas covered by Federal criminal laws.

Nevada, the only non-Southern state which permits the death penalty for rape, allows it only if the offense is committed with extreme violence and great bodily injury to the victim.

The excluded evidence in Sims' case (taken from Justice Department statistics covering the years 1930 to 1962) suggests that most of the 15 Southern and Border states would be subject to the same complaint that he raised. Of the 446 persons executed for rape in those states in that period of time, 401 were nonwhite and 45 were white—a ratio of nine to one. But in the same states an equal number of whites and Negroes were executed for murder. In six jurisdictions—Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia—no white man had been executed for rape, but 66 Negroes had.

Prior to the Civil War, Southern laws typically prescribed execution for any slave convicted of raping a white woman, but a lesser punishment for raping a female slave. White men usually stood to receive a 10-year sentence, or less, for rape.

But when the 14th Amendment to the Constitution was ratified in 1868, it made all these laws unconstitutional. They were gradually replaced with the present laws that give the power of life or death to juries.

It has been a notoriously open secret for years that this power was aimed primarily against Negroes, yet many lawyers were caught by surprise when the Supreme Court agreed to review the issue.

The problem is that statistical disparity alone proves little in any given case, and nobody knows whether more Negroes than whites are actually found guilty of rape.

Sims also claims that his confession was coerced and that the jury was picked from segregated lists, and the Court might well decide his case on one of these narrow grounds after giving the more controversial death penalty argument its first Supreme Court airing.

U.S. AIDE ASKS END OF DEATH PENALTY

Justice Department Official States Agency's Position in a Letter to Congress

By United Press International

WASHINGTON, July 23—The Justice Department came out today for abolition of the death penalty.

The department, taking a stand for the first time in the controversy over capital punishment, gave its views in a letter to Congress by Ramsey S. Clark, the Deputy Attorney General.

"Modern penology with its correctional and rehabilitation skills affords far greater benefits to society than the death penalty, which is inconsistent with its goals," Mr. Clark wrote.

"This nation is too great in its resources and too good in its purposes to engage, in the light of present understanding, in the deliberate taking of human life as either a punishment or a deterrent to domestic crime," he said.

The Trend Of The Times

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1965.

States Seeking End of Death Penalty

The Legislature in West Virginia will meet today to complete a bill on the abolition of capital punishment. New York, Kentucky and Illinois are also considering such proposals, and Vermont and Indiana have begun work toward them.

Ten states already have laws that do not allow prisoners to be executed. They are Alaska, Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, North Dakota, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. In addition, there is no capital punishment in either Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

Executions Stayed

In Kentucky, the General Assembly has stayed the executions of nine prisoners in the State Penitentiary at Eddyville while it studies a recommendation to eliminate the death penalty. Gov. Edward T. Breathitt decided to put off executions until the Legislature takes action next January.

The Governor has asked a special commission on criminal justice to study the issue of capital punishment and to make a recommendation for General Assembly action.

In New York, the Legislature has said that if favors steps that would eliminate the death sentence. Definite action is reported to be contingent on a proposal expected soon from the Temporary Commission on Revision of Penal Law to do away with the death penalty.

Governor Rockefeller, insisting that he will not take a public stand until the commission's position has been made known, said that he expected a report from the group in the next few weeks. He pointed out that "the tragic human implications of a crime and the sentence that has been imposed" must be considered by those urging the abolition of capital punishment.

Action toward abolishing the death penalty gained impetus yesterday, when the State Association of Trial Lawyers announced that it would support efforts to abolish capital punishment. The 3,500-member association said that the death penalty was unfair because innocent persons might be executed. The association also said that the death penalty did not protect society, that it did not deter crime, and that it did not mete out justice fairly.

DEATH PENALTY SAID TO BE DISAPPEARING

BOWLING GREEN, Ohio (UPI)—Despite a sharp division of opinion on the merits of capital punishment, the death penalty has been dying for some time, a criminologist declared recently.

Dr. Joseph K. Balogh, chairman of the department of sociology at Bowling Green State University here, said a decreasing number of executions has reflected society's reluctance to use the death penalty.

In 1964, only 15 convicted murderers were executed out of nearly 9,000 convicted, he said, while 30 years ago 200 were executed.

Dr. Balogh's remarks came prior to the opening of the second annual Police Science Institute for Law Enfocement Officers.

"Although it will be decades, maybe centuries, before capital punishment is legally abolished in this country," he said, "very limited use of the death penalty is forecast for future years."

He said that 13 states—five in the last year—have abolished the death penalty and that in some other states it is retained only as punishment for killing an on-duty law enforcement agent.

"Governors, who hold the power of life or death over convicted murderers, are sensitive to the issue of capital punishment," Dr. Balogh said. "Many make it a practice to commute death sentences."

He said judges have been moving away from the "eye for an eye" concept of justice.

Dr. Balogh said the public also has become more liberal in its attitude toward capital punishment. He credited this attitude to a more-educated public that is not "revenge-minded."

N. Y. Times 2/28/65

LAW: DEATH

By JOHN D. POMFRET

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27

The movement to abolish capital punishment in the United States appears to be gathering strength.

Poll Results

A recent Gallup Poll charted the growth of this sentment. It found that the percentage of Americans opposed to capital punishment had risen from 25 in 1953 to 43 now, while the percentage favoring it had declined during the same period from 68 to 45.

Paralleling the abolition movement has been a sharp decline in executions in states that allow them, including eight states that abolished the death penalty and restored it. In 1963, the most recent year for which the Federal Bureau of Prisons has figures, there were 21 executions. That was exactly half as many as in 1961 the previous low year. The Bureau has been recording the statistics since 1930. The peak year for executions was 1935 with 199.

There has been a steady drop in the number of offenses for which the death sentence is the penalty. There were 175 such crimes two centuries ago in Britain. Currently, in the United States most of those executed have been convicted of murder, although there are still some executions for rape, kidnapping and armed robbery.

The arguments for and against capital punishment have not changed much in recent years.

Those who are opposed to it assert that the death penalty is a crime against the intrinsic dignity of human life, brutalizing to the society that inflicts it. They point out that innocent men sometimes are executed because of judicial error.

False Standards

Unacceptable factors, principally the race and financial circumstances of the defendant, play a part in determining who is executed and who is not — for identical crimes.

Capital punishment, the opponents argue, has a damaging effect on the institutions of law and criminal justice. Society has a bad conscience about putting criminals to death, and appellate courts sometimes set tortured precedents in contriving ways to set aside death sentences which seem to them shocking or unfair.

Some of those who favor the death penalty rely partly on the fundamentalist concept of an eye for an eye. They also advance the argument that murderers should be killed so they won't do it again. Some say that it is more humane to put a man to death than to imprison him for life.

Perhaps the principal point of conflict between the opponents and the proponents is whether the death penalty deters potential murderers.

It is worth noting that since 1930, homicide rates and the number of executions in this country both have declined, although it should also be pointed out that homicide rates have been roughly on a level for the last 10 years, while the number of executions has continued to drop.

The Trend Of The Times

New York: Temporary State Commission on the Revision of the Penal Law and The Code of Criminal Procedure

Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, March 19—Following are excerpts from reports on capital punishment issued today by the Temporary State Commission on the Revision of the Penal Law and Code of Criminal Procedure:

Majority Report

The question whether the commission should recommend the abolition or the retention of capital punishment in New York State presents the gravest problem our commissions call on us to face. As is the case with most great issues in the field of law and government, there are arguments on both sides of the question. Those arguments are fairly marshaled in the staff report, which also fairly summarizes such information as there is to aid our judgment. In the end, we are obliged to choose between competing values on the basis of imperfect data and our choice, on balance, is to vote for recommending abolition.

Our reasons are as follows:

First: The execution of the penalty of death calls inescapably upon the agents of the state to perpetrate an act of supreme violence under circumstances of the greatest cruelty to the individual involved. Only the clearest conviction that such action is essential to the public welfare possbly can justify a measure of this kind. We see no basis for holding that conviction. The social need for the grievous condemnation of the gravest crimes can be met, as it is met in abolition states, without resort to barbarism of this kind.

Second: The retention of the death penalty has a seriously baneful effect on the administraion of criminal justice. The very fact that life is at stake introduces a morbid and sensational factor in the trial of the accused and increases the danger that public sympathy will be aroused for the defendant, regardless of his guilt of the crime charged. This morbid factor carries through the period preceding execution and public sentiment, which should support the law and its administration, is often marshaled on the other side.

Equality Questioned

Third: Some erroneous convictions are inevitable in the course of the enforcement of the penal law and error sometimes cannot be established until time has passed. Such errors cannot be corrected after execution. An injustice of this kind destroys the moral force of the entire penal law. The danger that such an injustice may occur adds weight to claims of error in the trial, produces technical reversals on appeal and more than any other single factor has produced the endless protraction of post-conviction remedies developed by the courts in recent years. Cases that should and would have moved swiftly to life sentence on a plea of guilty have been carried on for years.

Fourth: Experience has shown that the death penalty cannot be administered in the United States with even rough equality. All states have found it necessary that the penalty be one that is discretionary with the court or jury; even if the sentence is imposed, the chief executive must wrestle with demands for clemency and clemency is often granted. The number of executions is, in consequence, extremely small. No one can be confident that there is basis for a rational distinction between the few cases where the sentence is imposed and executed and the thousands of cases which result in sentence of imprisonment. Especially in a matter of life or death, equality is a prime constituent of justice.

Fifth: The considerations we have stated would lead us to favor abolition, whether or not the threat of death has a greater deterrent efficacy than the threat of long imprisonment. There may, indeed, be cases in which such unique deterrent power has in fact been exerted. Such data as we have carries assurance that this factor has no major quantitative significance. There will be cruel and repulsive murders in New York whether the penalty of death is abolished or retained. The important point is that their number never will be greatly influenced by abolition. We may be confident, therefore, that in proposing action that is right upon so many grounds we shall not jeopardize the safety of the people of New York.

Selected Letters Of Condemned Men

An Insight into the Reality of the Death Penalty
(from the collection of Mr. Paul Green, Chapel Hill, N. C.)

Dear children:

"Your daddy died in the gas chamber.

"I want to say to you that I love you all and hate to part from you but the life I led sinning against Jesus he took me from you, your mother and grandmother.

"So, children, please remember this—be good and think about the way your daddy died for being disobedient to God's laws. Please go to church and take Jesus for your savior, read your Bible and Jesus will make you happy and bless you the longer you live. Please mind your mother.

"If you live for Jesus you will see your daddy again.

"Daddy loves you but God loves him better.

"Daddy won't say any more now only take Jesus for your friend."

My Dear Friend in Christ:

"Just a few lines this beautiful Friday morning to say how much comfort you were to me. I thank you so much for the weekly magazines and the many comforting conversations we had together. May God bless you in the years to come. Now a few words to my fellow prisoners of Christ. Boys, I want to leave this word with you all to the white and colored or whatever race you may be, that is, I pray you all may enjoy another chance in life, that you can go back home to your wife and children or your dear old mother or sweethearts or loved ones. Brothers my heart cries out for your precious soles. I do hope in some way you may realize your mistakes and go straight. I have many friends in the backyard and I pray you boys will take this letter seriously because the writer only has at this time one hour to live in this old world. Why? Because I must pay with my life for crimes committed in sin. Yes, I am leaving a darling wife and five sweet little children. . . . Boys, I really enjoyed my stay on earth but I can say I was never happy because I didn't know the pleasure of Christian ways. I have been more content since I came to death row than I ever was before because I found God. And I am going home this morning. Boys, when you face your loved ones for the last time it is not very pleasant. Well, I am a little tired now and I am going to slip off in a little while to a good long rest in the arms of my Jesus. So may God bless you and our fellow countrymen in the time to come."

This is a last statement made by a 19-year-old condemned negro boy.

"I am sorry this is my last statement but there is nothing I can do about it now, ~~I want~~ to plead with every man, woman, boy and girl not to get in trouble. I am sorry, so sorry I got in trouble because I am just about to go to my death. I have eleven sisters, no brothers and one daughter of my own. It is a shame how I messed up my life. I have nothing against anyone. But I have never felt good these three years on death row except Sunday and every night from 6 to 7 o'clock; that is when five condemned colored boys hold services. All five of us boys got the bad news about the same time.

"I have not seen my father since I have been in trouble; all my sisters turned me down, all except my mother. So I had a hard life all the way. I have never been to school but had to work so my sisters could go to school. But when I got in trouble they turned me down; I feel so badly about it. I truly hope and pray everybody will stay out of trouble. I do not hate anyone but I cannot say I love anyone but my mother and daughter.

"Well, if nothing happens before February 27, my poor short life will be all over in this world. But I am going to live by my Lord Jesus Christ because I am saved from all my sins. I do not have any close friends in this world; I am alone. On June 5, 1949, I gave myself to the good Lord Jesus and in Him I found a friend who will be my friend until I die on February 27, if nothing happens.

"I can say this much: my lawyer, . . ., did what he could. Also Warden . . . did a lot for us condemned boys on death row. I want everybody to

(Continued on page 10)

Selected Letters Of Condemned Men

know that my soul is saved. I love my sweet mother, I am her only son and she certainly loves me. I wish I could say that about my father but I can't.

"In my closing statement I want to say, 'God be with you all until we meet again. I am saved but I do not want to die'."

Dearest Mother:

"I am writing this letter from the very depths of my heart. There have been times I know dear Mother, when, because of my actions, you often wondered did I really love you. But this night as I look forward to being with my Loving Savior, I want to say, like I never said before, I love you, and my only regret is that I did not tell you long ago of my great devotion for you.

"I will be going to be with God, but I shall be waiting for you and our other loved ones, to come up there to be together forever more. Our parting will not be long, so don't cry or grieve for me. Just think we will be together with our Lord for eternity.

"I will never forget the day I got in trouble, because you told me that if I didn't stop and listen to you, I would get into trouble. But I didn't listen to you, and I am very sorry for not heeding your sound words of advice. And I remember very well how you, the good mother you are, stuck with me through everything, even after some others turned their backs on me. I forgive Father for what he said about me at the time I got into trouble. And I have been praying that he may accept God and spend the rest of his life serving the Lord.

"I hope and pray that you will be able to make arrangements with . . . to have . . ., my darling daughter, to visit and say occasionally with you at your home. Because I know your love and good advice will be a great help to her as she grows older.

"As to my trial I promised to tell you the truth. Of course the evidence was against me, but I did not kill the man. I believe that my lawyer could have done more if he had dug into the facts of the case, instead of talking so much about my "so-called confession" and discrimination.

"I forgive . . . for what she did to me. I believe no other mother could not raise her child as good as you raised me. All my mistakes I made myself. You always warned me about my bad ways. When I finally found out the truth you always had told me, alas, it was too late.

"When you get this letter I'll be with my Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. And you can rest assured that I am SAVED from all my sins. The State of North Carolina is taking the life of an innocent boy."

All my love,

A Summation: Paul Green

MURDER IS MURDER

In quick summation then, I am against capital punishment because:

1. It outrages the human instincts.

2. Killing begets killing, and a legal murder is still murder and perhaps the more depraved because it is legal.

3. Its example infects the very society it is supposed to cleanse.

4. It is unfairly administered—the poor and ignorant being those who suffer death, while the rich and politically strong escape.

5. The lingering and rotting process on Death's Row is extremely cruel. (Thomas Jefferson declared, and it is also written into our basic Bill of Rights and Constitution that excessive punishment is a crime, and so in this particular does the state commit a crime—and in doing so ironically becomes itself a criminal. One of the men now awaiting execution on Death's Row has been there for six long years. He was first sentenced to die in 1959. What inhuman cruelty we have already visited upon him!)

6. It denies the possible reformation of the human being concerned.

7. It contradicts and makes a mockery of all religious contentions, and violates the law of Christ—"Thou shalt not kill."

8. It is a negative and irrational approach to the problem of crime and is contrary to the whole trend of modern social science.

9. Its cruelty is visited not only on the criminal but on the innocent members of his family—his wife, children, his mother, father, brothers and sisters—and often his love.

10. It is economically wasteful in dollars and cents. For in capital crimes the suits and countersuits, the appeals and denials and hearings, the wear and tear and upkeep cost the state many times over what the sure just verdict of life imprisonment would cost.

So let our beloved state of North Carolina take leadership in still another good cause and abolish this old and outmoded barbarity from its statutes. Let us be the first Southern state to do so, as we have been the first in other good and noble things. The spiritual influence flowing from such abolishment would help to purify and exhilerate the life around us. A strong public moral achievement always does just that. And no one ever loses. Everyone gains. The time to act is now!

THE TREND OF THE TIMES
Current Bibliography

Books:

Joyce, James Avery, **Capital Punishment: A World View,** Toronto: Thos. Nelson, 1961; New York: Grove Press, 1962.
Bedan, Hugo Adam, ed. **The Death Penalty In America: An Anthology,** Garden City, New York: Anchor Books, 1964.

Pamphlets:

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, **Capital Punishment,** New York, 1962.

Special:

Marion A. Wright, "Capital Punishment" **New South,** October, 1964. (Available from North Carolina Council on Human Relations)
Tobias Simon, **"Rape: Selective Electrocution Based on Race"** (A mimeographed study available in limited supply from the North Carolina Council on Human Relations)

Please assist the North Carolina Council to defray research, publication and distribution costs of this pamphlet. Make your check payable to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations (Pamphlet #5) and send to:

THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
233½ N. Greene St., Greensboro, N. C. 27401

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MEMBERSHIP PLEDGE FORM

( )	Regular Member	5.00	( )	Donor Member	50.00
( )	Contributing Member	10.00	( )	Sponsor Member	100.00
( )	Sustaining Member	25.00	( )	$_____ Contribution	

I pledge $_____ to be paid in installments of $_____

( ) Monthly ( ) Quarterly ( ) Semi-Annually ( ) Annually

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE ..... ZIP CODE .....
(Please)

FROM: NORTH CAROLINIANS AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY
~~Sir Walter Inn, Room 127~~
~~Raleigh, North Carolina~~ Linville Falls, N.C. 28647

I shall ask for the abolition of the punishment of death until I have the infallibility of human judgment demonstrated to me.
---- *Thomas Jefferson*

* * * *

TIME, FEBRUARY 24, 1967

A Classic Case Of False Evidence

On a fall afternoon in 1955, eight-year-old Janice May was found raped and beaten beside the railroad tracks near Canton, Ill. She died an hour later. Subsequently, Canton Cab Driver Lloyd E. Miller Jr., 28, was sentenced to death for the crime. Yet Janice's murder remains unsolved. Last week the Supreme Court unanimously reversed Miller's conviction because the prosecution had used false evidence with an almost incredible disregard for U.S. standards of fair trial.

Gruesome Impact. Cabbie Miller became a suspect when one of his passengers reported that he had confessed to the murder. After he was arrested, Miller was held incommunicado for 52 hours, denied counsel and told that one of his pubic hairs had been found in the child's vagina. The police assured him that he was mentally ill and would be sent to a hospital if he confessed. Soon after Miller signed a police-written confession, he recanted.

The prosecution refused to let Miller's lawyer examine the physical evidence before the trial. And when a police chemist said that the hair found in the child was not Miller's, Fulton County Prosecutor Blaine Ramsey decided not to mention it. He made do with other evidence: a pair of "bloodstained" undershorts, which he said Miller had shucked off after the crime. The shorts were apparently too small for Miller, but a police chemist testified that the blood was type A, the same as the child's, while Miller's was type O. Prosecutor Ramsey brandished the shorts with what Justice Potter Stewart last week called "gruesomely emotional impact upon the jury."

Paint—Not Blood. For seven years, Miller awaited execution. Seven hours before his scheduled death in 1963, a federal judge granted him a habeas corpus hearing at which he was finally allowed to have his own chemist examine the shorts. The stains were paint—not blood. Even more startling, the state conceded that the prosecutor had known the truth during the trial.

AP

MILLER
The stain was on the state.

That was not the only revelation. At the 1963 hearing, the prosecution lost its star witness, Betty Baldwin, the Canton passenger who had testified that Miller blurted a confession while she was riding in his cab. Now she completely recanted her story. Then there was Miller's landlady: she had refused to aid his lawyers in 1956 after the prosecution told her that she had a constitutional right to silence. Now she testified that Miller was asleep in his room at the time of the crime.

The judge who granted Miller the habeas hearing in 1963 had ordered him released or retried, but the state won a reversal in a U.S. appellate court. Last week the Supreme Court reversed that reversal: Miller must be freed or retried. Said Justice Stewart: "More than 30 years ago, this court held that the 14th Amendment cannot tolerate a state criminal conviction obtained by the knowing use of false evidence. There has been no deviation from that principle. There can be no retreat."

March 30, 1967

Capital punishment survives in North Carolina because of certain beliefs:

1. That crimes of passion are committed by men calm and intelligent and informed enough to ponder the consequences of detection and conviction. *Those executed in North Carolina have had an average of less than five years of schooling.*

2. That admittedly fallible men become infallible when they function as court and jury. There are innumerable documented instances of execution of the innocent. *England was last year moved to abolish the penalty when it granted a pardon to one wrongly hanged 15 years ago.*

3. That so extreme a penalty will be exacted only with utter and impartial justice. *The deplorable truth is that race, wealth, social status, tip the scales against the rejected, the poor, the friendless. Who ever heard of a wealthy man going to a gas chamber?*

These beliefs are the myths of our folklore. Surely they have no place in the thinking of rational minds. North Carolina is too great in its resources, too advanced in penology, too firm in its deep rooted belief that chance for reformation and rehabilitation should be denied no one, to retain longer this vestige of a dark and bloody past.

Marion A. Wright

FROM: NORTH CAROLINIANS AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY
Room 127, Sir Walter Inn, Raleigh, N. C.

For Release to Sunday Papers, April 16

THE MORALITY OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

By: Marion A. Wright

An individual who premeditatedly takes the life of another engages in an immoral act. The ingredients of the offense are the slaying and the premeditation.

An immoral act is not made moral because performed, not by an individual, but by society.

Acts do not change character depending upon the nature of the actor - a person or a body politic.

Advocates of capital punishment would revise the ancient law to read: "Thou shalt not kill unless thou art a state", and "Vengeance is mine, saith the state; I will repay."

The right to take human life in self-defense is everywhere recognized. But the right ceases when the felonious attack ceases. No citizen has the right to kill in retaliation for a crime already committed or where the adversary has been disarmed.

Capital punishment is the taking of human life in retaliation and after the offender is rendered harmless. The state does on its own account what it condemns in the citizen. It is of the essence of immorality to follow a code of conduct piously forbidden to others.

War presents a helpful analogy. Certainly it may be engaged in on moral grounds, if at all, only to protect the lives of a nation's citizens or valid national interests. When a nation does so engage it takes the lives of opposing forces. But it may legally and morally take such lives only as an incident of conflict. When the soldier has laid down his arms and become a captive, under the Geneva Convention and under every code of laws or morals, his rights not to be slain and to receive humane treatment by the captor are guaranteed.

The captive may have slaughtered a score. But, after being taken into custody, if he should then be slain in retaliation, his death would be murder. No civilized nation would countenance this destruction of the unarmed and defenseless.

The state which sends a murderer to the gas chamber does so after he is in captivity and harmless to society. Can the state, in peace time, successfully claim it has a moral right to take human life when it has long since abandoned any such claim even under the stress of war?

It seems to be a tenable theory that all of the rights and powers of the state are derived from its citizens. Can citizens, who had no right in themselves to take human life premeditatedly, by associating themselves into an organization called a state, confer such right upon the organization? If the moral right did not exist in the creators of government, can it exist in the creation itself? What grant can the state show for exercising rights never possessed by its grantors?

But the morality of state policy does not rest entirely upon logical abstractions. It must be judged by its fruits. Some of these may not be statistically demonstrated but enough may be known to support reasonable inferences.

As we have seen, the state engages in the premeditated taking of human life -- in short, in murder by decree. The state sets an example to all of its citizens. It is an expert teacher and purveyor of values. When the state calmly, deliberately, takes a human life, it, in effect, says to all of its citizens that it is doing a correct, even a noble, act. The example will not be lost upon the citizen. He is taught by the state that all of its pious talk about the sacredness of human life is sham and pretense -- that life may be taken without stain or blemish upon the soul. The state has set an example in murder and need not be surprised if the citizen is quick to learn.

Capital punishment breeds murder. In an article entitled "Scientific Reflections on the Death Penalty", Dr. Louis J. West writes:

> Philosophers and social scientists have long contended that the legal extermination of human beings in any society generates a profound tendency among the citizens to accept killing as a solution to human problems. No matter how ultimate that solution may seem, or how rarely it is employed, its official existence symbolizes the fact that it is permissible -- even desirable -- to resolve issues by murder; it is only necessary to define the criteria for justification. The late Albert Camus steadfastly held that it would be necesary for mankind to eliminate the death penalty before we could ever hope to eliminate war and it is remarkable that no nation which has wholly and permanently abolished capital punishment has ever

started a war.

Differing conclusions may be drawn from the data; the issue of cause and effect may go unresolved, but it seems more than a co-incidence that the states which have most freely employed the death penalty have the highest incidence of capital crimes. But the issue certainly moves toward solution with the knowledge that the curve of capital crimes soars upward during the periods immediately preceding and following legal executions.

Deterrent? Rather the inspiration of murder. The state -- master-killer -- has set the example.

School, Sunday school, church, all the moral forces of a civilized society, teach the sacredness of human life and the limitless capacity of man to experience redemption and spiritual growth. In utilizing the death penalty the state negates such noble conceptions. This man, it says of one moving toward the gas chamber or electric chair, is no more than a worm to be crushed under the heel, an ox to be slaughtered. Because of one event in his life, atonement and reformation lie beyond his grasp.

Society confesses its mental bankruptcy when it can think of nothing better to do with a man than to kill him.

Surely in 1967 we are too great in our resources, too advanced in our knowledge of penology, too firmly committed to belief in man's capacity to be born again, to utilize longer the tools and methods of the savage.

------o------

The foregoing article was prepared for and will appear in the Spring issue of NEW WINE, published by the Westminster Fellowship of the University of North Carolina.

Abolition of the Federal Death Penalty

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 89th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

SPEECH

OF

HON. PHILIP A. HART

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, July 25, 1966

Mr. HART. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to abolish the death penalty for all Federal crimes, and to substitute life imprisonment instead. Joining me in sponsoring the legislation are the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUYE], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE], the Senator from Oregon [Mrs. NEUBERGER], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. YOUNG].

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed at this point in my remarks the text of the bill, a memorandum prepared by the Legislative Reference Service listing those code sections authorizing the imposition of the death penalty for certain Federal crimes, and two recent national opinion polls which indicate increased public support for the abolition of capital punishment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill memorandum polls will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3646) to abolish the death penalty under all laws of the United States, and for other purposes, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3646

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) no sentence of death shall be imposed hereafter upon any person convicted of any criminal offense punishable under any provision of law of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any territory or possession of the United States, and no unexecuted sentence of death heretofore imposed under any such provision shall be carried into execution after the date of enactment of this Act. Each such provision which authorizes or requires the imposition of such sentence hereafter shall be deemed to authorize or require the imposition of a sentence to imprisonment for life, and each sentence of death heretofore imposed under any such provision which remains unexecuted on the date of enactment of this Act shall be deemed to be a sentence to imprisonment for life.

(b) The Attorney General is authorized and directed to transmit to the Congress at the earliest practicable time his recommendations for appropriate amendments to be made to all such provisions of law which by their terms provide for or relate to the imposition of any sentence of death in order to substitute for such sentence in all such laws a sentence to imprisonment for life.

The memorandum and polls presented by Mr. HART are as follows:

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., July 18, 1966.

To: Hon. PHILIP A. HART.

From: American Law Division.

Subject: Provisions of the United States Code and the District of Columbia Code Authorizing Imposition of the Death Penalty.

The code sections in the following list are those which authorize the imposition of the death penalty for conviction of certain crimes. If the death penalty were to be abolished not only these sections but many additional sections (not listed) dealing with procedure and other matters in connection with capital offenses or cases would have to be amended.

This list combines the results of an automated search done by a commercial firm and a non-automated search done by lawyers in the American Law Division. So far as we know, the list is now a complete one.

You may be interested in knowing that none of the bills yet introduced—even those which purport to abolish the death penalty—cite all the provisions which appear on the accompanying list.

SECTIONS OF THE FEDERAL CODE WHICH AUTHORIZE THE DEATH PENALTY

TITLE 10 U.S.C.

§ 885(c)—desertion in time of war.

§ 890—striking superior officer or disobeying lawful command in time of war.

§ 894—mutiny or sedition.

§ 899—misbehavior before the enemy.

§ 900—subordinate compelling surrender.

§ 901—improper use of countersign in time of war.

§ 902—forcing a safeguard.

§ 904—aiding the enemy.

§ 906—spies.

§ 910—improper hazarding of vessel.

§ 913—misbehavior of sentinel in time of war.

§ 918—murder.

§ 920—rape and carnal knowledge.

TITLE 18 U.S.C.

§ 34—destruction of aircraft or motor vehicle in commerce resulting in death.

§ 794—gathering and delivering defense information to aid foreign government.

§837—destroying schools, churches or other buildings with explosives transported in commerce.

§1111—murder.

§1114—killing certain officers of the United States while in the performance of their duties.

§1201—failure to liberate unharmed a kidnapped person transported in commerce.

§1716—death resulting from mailing certain non-mailable articles.

§1715—assassination of President or Vice President.

§1992—death resulting from wrecking trains.

§2031—rape.

§2113—kidnapping or causing death while engaging in bank robbery.

§2381—treason.

TITLE 21 U.S.C.

§176—sale of heroin to juveniles.

TITLE 22 U.S.C.

§156—murder and insurrection or rebellion against China, Siam, Turkey, Morocco, Mus-

cat, Abyssinia, Persia, and the territories formerly a part of the Ottoman Empire including Egypt (consular courts).

TITLE 42 U.S.C.

§2272—atomic energy offenses (violation of §§2077, 2122, 2131, 2138).

§2274—communication of restricted data.

§2275—receipt of restricted data.

§2276—tampering with restricted data.

TITLE 49 U.S.C.

§1472(i)—aircraft piracy.

§1472(k)—commission of certain crimes aboard aircraft punishable by death, e.g. murder, rape.

SECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CODE WHICH AUTHORIZE THE DEATH PENALTY

§22-2404—provides death sentence for murder in the first degree unless jury by unanimous vote recommends life imprisonment.

§22-2401—defines murder in the first degree to include killing "without purpose so to do" while perpetrating an arson, rape, mayhem, robbery, kidnapping or armed housebreaking.

§22-2801—rape or carnal knowledge of a female under sixteen years of age—jury may require death penalty.

VINCENT A. DOYLE,
Legislative Attorney,
American Law Division.

JULY 18, 1966

[From the Washington Post, July 3, 1966]

SURVEY SHOWS PUBLIC DOESN'T WANT VENGEANCE ON CRIMINALS BUT IS 7-TO-1 FOR REHABILITATION

(By Louis Harris)

Revenge against the offender has a low priority in the attitudes of Americans toward the "National Crime Problem."

Many are anxious about their personal safety and many city dwellers harbor uneasy feelings about their police departments. But most Americans believe that crime can be curbed better by positive measures that attack the environmental and psychological roots of criminal activity than by great employment of police force.

The latest Harris Survey on attitudes toward crime was made amid increasing anti-crime activity in Washington and across the country. A presidential crime commission is studying the problem "from arrest to rehabilitation." More Federal money is going to local enforcement officials trying to find new crime-fighting techniques. A bill to put more rehabilitation facilities into the battle against drug traffic is sailing through Congress. The Justice Department has come out against capital punishment.

Contrary to the punitive attitudes many experts have expected to find, people express these specific opinions:

By more than 5 to 1, people believe better programs for young persons will do more to reduce crime than merely a beefing up of local police forces.

By 7 to 1, people think prisons should be more corrective than punitive, with heavy emphasis on rehabilitating criminals to reenter society.

By 4 to 3, most Americans reach the same conclusion about capital punishment that the Justice Department has.

CAUSES OF CRIME

A carefully drawn cross-section of the adult public was asked:

"What do you think are the three or four major things that contribute to crimes—that is, the main reasons people become criminals? Any others?"

Why people become criminals

[Total public]

	Percent
Upbringing	38
Bad environment	30
Mentally ill	16
Wrong companions	14
No education	14
Broken homes	13
Greed, easy money	13
Too much money around	11
Not enough money in home	10
Liquor, dope	10
Laziness	9
For kicks	8
No religion	8
No job	8
No chance by society	7
Born bad	5
Feeling of hopelessness	4
Moral breakdown of society	3
Degeneracy, sex	2
Failure of police	2

(Note: Percentages add to more than 100 because people volunteered more than one cause.)

Implicit in what people say is a rejection of the idea that there is a criminal type in society who cannot be redeemed. Clearly, the American public is firmly on the side of trying to save criminals rather than writing them off.

WAYS TO REDUCE CRIME

This is most evident in replies to the question:

"Leading authorities on crime feel there are two ways to reduce crime. One way is to head off crime by working with young people to show them that nothing can be gained through a life of crime. Another way is to strengthen our law-enforcement agencies to make it hard for criminals to get away with crime. While both ways might be desirable, if you had to choose, which one would you favor: trying to stop criminals before they begin or strengthening the police force to crack down on crime?"

Prevention versus enforcement

[Total public]

	Percent
Work with young people	76
Strengthen police	16
Not sure	8

Again, when asked why they feel this way, strong desires for rehabilitation emerged.

Views on youth programs

[Total public]

Why work with young people	76
Better to prevent crime	29
Stop before it starts	26
Only stop through education	7
Costs less to stop it	5
Help them go to church	5
Learn to respect parents	4
Why strengthen police	16
Put fear into criminals	8
Need more protection	3
Rid law of loopholes	2
Parent should train	1
Learn only if caught	1
Syndicates commit crime	1
Not sure	8

Despite the rising crime rates, Americans do not wish to turn to the billy club as a deterrent. Rather, most people want to attack what they believe are the roots of crime: how people live and are brought up.

THE DEATH PENALTY

On capital punishment, the cross-section was asked:

"Some states have abolished capital punishment—executing persons who commit a murder—and have substituted life imprisonment instead. Do you favor or oppose capital punishment?"

Capital punishment

[In percent]

	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
Nationwide	38	47	15
By education:			
8th grade or less	32	52	16
High school	28	46	16
College	44	44	12
By size of place:			
Cities	37	46	17
Suburbs	48	37	15
Towns	30	56	14
Rural	33	52	15
By sex:			
Men	44	43	13
Women	31	51	18

It is surprising that the less well-educated, more rural and small town resident—women especially—carry the day against capital punishment. The more affluent parts of society, especially among men and suburban dwellers, are more in favor of continuing capital punishment.

CORRECT OR PUNISH

On the approach to take toward criminals in prison, people were asked:

"Do you feel that most prisons today mainly try to be corrective—that is, try to make criminals into useful citizens—or mainly try to be punitive—that is, punish the criminal for having broken the law?" and

"Do you feel prisons should be mainly corrective, trying to rehabilitate criminals or mainly punitive, punishing them for their crimes?"

[In percent]

	Prisons are	Should be
Mainly corrective	57	77
Mainly punitive	19	11
Not sure	24	12

When asked why they held their views on how prisoners should be treated, here are the volunteered answers:

Views on prison treatment

	Total public percent
Why mainly corrective	77
Make better citizens	20
Should be rehabilitated	10
Better to correct than to punish	10
Give them a chance	10
Criminals should be educated	10
More correction means less crime	9
Make safe to protect society	3
Costs money to keep in prison	3
Criminals need mental treatment	2
Why mainly punitive	11
Teach them a lesson	6
They're no good	3
No punishment enough	2
Not sure	12

These attitudes persist despite indications that one adult in 11 has been a victim of crime. In cities, 14 per cent of the public told our interviewers that they had been victimized. Nine percent of suburban dwellers, the national average, said they had suffered from criminal activity, while only 6 percent of those who live in rural areas said they had felt crime personally.

CRIME AND AFFLUENCE

It is interesting that a higher percentage of upper income people have been victims of crime than those in lower income groups, though the more affluent are most frequently victims of nonviolent crimes such as burglary and petty theft:

"What crimes were you a victim of?"

Specific crimes

[In percent]

	Total	Low income	Upper income
Burglary	27	29	24
Theft, petty theft	18	8	21
Robbery	14	10	18
Fraud	10	13	7
Mugging	9	19	5
Stolen car	9	11	7
Armed robbery	6	10	2
Embezzlement	4	----------	10
Forgery	3	----------	6

While the vast majority of people have not been personally touched by crime possibilities of being victimized are much on people's minds. In other Harris Surveys in recent years, almost 50 per cent of the public has said each year they are more worried about their personal safety on the streets than they were in the previous year.

The major thrust of this insecurity is in cities, where confidence in police is at its lowest ebb. Yet, the existence of crime and the low estimate of law enforcement do not necessarily go together. The proof of that is in the suburbs, where residents report the fastest growing incidence of crime, but where police are rated highest. People were asked:

"How would you rate the job the Federal (state, local) Government does on law enforcement—excellent, pretty good, only fair, or poor?"

Ratings of law enforcement

[In percent]

	Good to excellent rating		
	Federal	State	Local
Nationwide	76	70	65
By size of place:			
Cities	80	67	57
Suburbs	79	71	72
Towns	75	72	65
Rural	71	72	66
By race:			
White	75	71	67
Negro	81	63	51

Part of the general uneasiness about the police rests in the pattern of bribes, of taking money illegally. People were asked:

"Do you think there are many, some but not a lot, only a few, or almost no policemen in this community who take bribes of money illegally?"

Police taking bribes

[In percent]

	Total Nation	Cities	Suburbs	Negroes only
Many take bribes	4	14	7	15
Some, not a lot	10	13	11	5
Only a few	22	30	23	20
Almost none	43	28	40	33
Not sure	21	19	25	27

While the public overwhelmingly rejects the idea that many policemen are taking bribes, the significant fact is that less than a majority of the people felt able to say for sure that the police do not take bribes.

Roughly one American in every five is convinced that an organized crime syndicate is operating in his community, that the syndicate is tied to the Mafia and that there is a close tie between organized crime and politics. These numbers rise to about one third of the people who live in big cities and, surprisingly, in the suburbs.

In fact, awareness of organized crime seems to be slightly higher in suburban American than anywhere else. One reason appears to be the higher visibility of wrongdoing in a small community. City residents are more inclined to say they simply can't be sure.

Bookmaking, prostitution and liquor rackets are reported to abound in suburbia, while narcotics, robbery and juvenile gangs are all considered as more likely in the cities. Rural and small town Americans report a drastically lower incidence of organized criminal activities.

In politics, people believe that crime syndicates are seeking power and control of elected officials, protection to operate rackets, money shakedowns and beneficial legislation.

[From the Washington Post, July 2, 1966]

THE GALLUP POLL—47 PERCENT OBJECT TO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

PRINCETON, N.J.,—Opposition to the death penalty continues to mount among the Nation's adults.

Results of the latest survey show that nearly half of the American people (47 per cent), now object to capital punishment as compared with 42 per cent who favor it.

This marks the first time since 1953 when the percentage of persons opposed to capital punishment has exceeded the percentage who favor it. In 1953, the ratio was nearly 3-to-1 in favor of capital punishment.

Although only 13 states have officially abolished the death penalty, in 1965 only seven persons were executed in the United States. All seven men were sentenced for murder.

Since 1953, the Gallup Poll has surveyed the American people on the subject. This is the question asked:

"Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"

Following are the latest results for the nation as a whole, and the trend since 1953:

[In percent]

	Latest	1965	1960	1953
Yes	42	45	51	68
No	47	43	36	25
No opinion	11	12	13	7

Much of the change in attitudes toward the death penalty since 1965 may be attributed to the changing views of males. In the 1965 survey, women, by a 3-to-2 ratio, expressed opposition while men favored it by about the same ratio. The attitudes of women have not changed appreciably, but today about as many men oppose capital punishment as favor it.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, this legislation is offered for a number of reasons. The death penalty is ineffective in deterring crime. It discriminates against the poor and friendless. And the mistakes, few but inevitable, which are made in its application are irretrievable.

There is a growing trend in this country and around the world to abolish the death penalty. It is high time the Federal Government joined this movement.

In the midst of wars and rumors of wars, and in a period when we live on the edge of unimaginable nuclear destruction, some may feel it is foolish to be concerned about the life of a relatively few individuals—especially individuals who have transgressed society's laws.

Yet in this same period of great potential and actual violence we have seen increasing concern for the lives of those few individuals who have committed heinous crimes. This is again, a consid-

erable gain. It means that behind the blaring banner headlines there are quiet unobstrusive but important factors work-in favor of a more humane and just society.

TREND TOWARD ABOLITION

It is clearly time for the Federal Government to bring our laws in line with the growing movement to abolish the death penalty. In our own country considerable progress has been made in just the past few years. Iowa and West Virginia abolished the death penalty completely in 1965; New York and Vermont also enacted laws abolishing it except for certain special cases last year. In 1964 Oregon passed a complete abolition bill by popular vote—453,654 to 302,105. Alaska and Hawaii abolished it in 1957. All in all there are 13 "abolitionist" States in our country. In addition to those named, they are North Dakota, 1915; Minnesota 1911; Maine, 1887; Wisconsin, 1853; and Rhode Island, 1852. I am proud that Michigan was the first State in our Nation to abolish the death penalty, in 1847, retaining it only for treason. In 1963 Michigan abolished the death penalty for this offense also.

Around the world, 72 nations have eliminated executions either by law or custom. Great Britain is the most recent and impressive example. In 1965, after years of exhaustive study, doubting legislators were satisfied that the death penalty was ineffective and an abolition bill was passed. It provides for a review at the end of 5 years of operation and excepts only certain specific treasonable acts.

Our Federal system makes abolition in the United States a slower, more decentralized process. But the Congress can play an important part. We can abolish the death penalty for those Federal crimes for which it is now imposed. By so doing the administration of Federal justice will be improved and the abolition process at the State level will be accelerated through leadership by example.

The trend toward abolition can be seen in the actual administration of the law as well as by changes on the statute books. The number of executions in the United States shows a rapidly declining curve during the last three decades:

1935–39	891
1940–44	645
1945–49	639
1950–54	413
1955–59	304
1960–64	181

238-767——5933

In 1964 there were 15 executions in all U.S. jurisdictions. In 1965 there were only seven.

These figures are persuasive evidence of a fast growing national consensus against capital punishment. They reflect the views and actions of juries, judges, and law enforcement officials across our country. But this is not a measure of the significance of the issue. At the beginning of this year there were 331 persons under sentence of death.

CRIMES AFFECTED BY THE BILL

Because the time is ripe for action by the Congress, I am proposing the abolition of the death penalty for all crimes over which we have jurisdiction. This includes three categories: general Federal crimes, laws of the District of Columbia, and military crime. Let us take a look at each of these.

GENERAL FEDERAL CRIMES

Our Federal statutes include the death penalty for a variety of crimes including murder, rape, national security crimes, aircraft piracy, and train robbery. In the past 35 years there have been 33 executions for these crimes: 16 for murder, 2 for rape, 6 for kidnapping, 1 for armed robbery, and 8 for espionage. In the last 8 years, only one person has been executed.

The eight persons executed for espionage since 1930 suggest the special, transitory nature of executions for national security crimes as distinguished from crimes against persons and property. Six of those eight were Germans convicted of sabotage and executed in the District of Columbia jail on August 8, 1942. At that time the Soviet Union was our stanch ally in the war against Hitler and fascism. The other two were Julius and Ethel Rosenberg executed at Sing Sing Prison, June 19, 1953, for conspiracy to commit sabotage. At that time the cold war was in full swing against the Soviet Union, our former ally, while Germany was our loyal NATO partner.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CRIMES

The District of Columbia has had 40 executions since 1930, but only one in the last 11 years. Of those 40, 37 were executed for murder, the other 3 for rape. All but three of those executed under District of Columbia laws in the past 35 years have been Negroes.

MILITARY CRIMES

The Code of Military Justice provides the death penalty for a variety of offenses including aiding the enemy, desertion, sedition, and spying. In actual practice the record shows that, with one lone and very questionable exception in World War II, all of the 160 executions by the Army and Air Force since 1930 have been for murder or rape. The last military execution was in 1961. The Army's execution of Pvt. Ed Slovik, of Michigan, on January 31, 1945, for cowardice—the first since the Civil War—indicates the chance and arbitrary operation of this severest of all penalties. In World War II, approximately 40,000 formal charges of misbehavior in the face of the enemy or desertion were preferred against American soldiers. Of these, 2,894 resulted in general court-martial convictions; 49 death sentences were approved by convening authorities, but only one was carried out.

Clearest evidence that the death penalty is not needed to enforce military discipline or safeguard national security matters is the simple fact that the Navy has not executed anyone since 1849.

DOES THE DEATH PENALTY DETER CRIME?

The crimes for which the death penalty is imposed are those which our society considers most terrible and of greatest danger to its existence. Passions run high when we think of murder, rape, presidential assassination and national security.

Yet if our laws are to reflect more than mere vengeance upon the wrongdoers, and an outmoded "eye for an eye" doctrine, we must base our policy on some reasonable and rational basis.

The key question is thus—does the death penalty deter and prevent similar crimes in the future?

All of the evidence I have seen indicates that the death penalty is ineffective in deterring crime and primarily for this reason I am convinced it should be abolished. Surely those who support the official killing of citizens by the state should bear the burden of proof that these acts are necessary. I don't believe they can make that case.

For 4 years from 1949 to 1953 the British Royal Commission on Capital Punishment heard innumerable witnesses and sifted hundreds of documents. They visited Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Holland, and the United States to hear further evidence in those countries. In 1953, the Commission reported that:

> Whether the death penalty is used or not, both death penalty and abolition states show homicide rates which suggest that these rates are conditioned by other factors than the death penalty.

Another way of saying there is no deterrent effect. Further, they said:

The general conclusion which we have reached is that there is no clear evidence in any of the figures we have examined that the abolition of capital punishment has led to an increase in the homicide rate or that its reintroduction has led to a fall.

We do have some objective evidence on this subject, for we can compare similar abolition and nonabolition States in our country. Studies show that Rhode Island, an abolition State since 1852, has a homicide rate very similar to, though slightly and consistently lower than Connecticut, where the penalty has been retained. The murder rate in Michigan, where the penalty was abolished in 1847, parallels that of Indiana and Illinois, death penalty States, while Wisconsin, an abolition State for practically a hundred years, has a rate significantly below Michigan, again indicating that the murder rate is not affected by the presence or absence of the death penalty.

What about police officers? It is often argued that the death penalty will prevent police killings. But a 1950 study of 266 cities of over 10,000 population in 17 States—6 abolition, 11 death penalty—revealed that:

On the whole, abolition states seem to have fewer police killings but the differences are small. (Dr. Thorsten Sellin, "The Death Penalty and Police Safety.")

The claim that the death penalty protects police officers is disproved also by a study of police homicides in Chicago from 1920–54. Executions for Cook County take place in Chicago. If the death penalty is a deterrent, when the execution rates rise the homicide rates should fall. But between 1920 and 1954 the two rose and fell together. Here again, the homicide rate was unaffected by the death penalty. Observation by qualified authorities supports these statistical studies.

Clinton Duffy, former warden of San Quentin Prison, says flatly:

I do not favor capital punishment because I do not believe it is a deterrent to crime.

Warden Duffy had a wealth of experience on which to base that judgment.

From 1929 to 1952 I talked with every man that was convicted in San Quentin under penalty of death. Many of these men have been executed, others commuted to life imprisonment, some without possibility of parole. A few have had new trials or reversals. Some have died while serving their sentence in prison walls. I have asked personally every man (and two women) if they gave any thought to the fact that they might be executed should they commit a murder or a crime that is covered by the death penalty. I have asked hundreds—yes thousands of prisoners who have committed homicides, and who were not sentenced to death, whether or not they thought of the death penalty before the commission of their act. I have interviewed and have asked the same question of thousands of robbers who used a gun or other deadly weapon, in the commission of their "stick up." They of course are potential murderers. I have to date, not one person say they had ever thought of the death penalty prior to the commission of their crime.

John Baker Waite, for over 30 years professor of criminal law at the University of Michigan, has pointed out:

After the Lindbergh kidnapping case, when some jurisdictions set up a death penalty for kidnapping, not only did kidnapping increase in frequency, but it occurred as often in the death penalty jurisdictions as in others. Nowhere have I found evidence of deterrent value in capital punishment.

Dr. Philip Q. Roche, former prison psychiatrist and faculty member at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, told a New Jersey legislative committee:

The psychological and sociological sciences do not support the belief that the fear of death is an effectual deterrent to crime. On the contrary we more often encounter the opposite effect; the death penalty may be an incentive to murder, and here indirectly capital punishment tends to lower the respect for life. The number of murderers who are mentally unstable is larger than we wish to admit. Even in some instances they are attracted to the spectacle of their own execution and attempt to secure it to insure their own destruction.

There is even the story of an Ohio prisoner, Charles Justice, who worked in the death house and invented a method to make the electric chair more effective. Upon parole, undeterred, he committed another crime, was returned to prison, and died in the electric chair he helped to perfect.

I am inclined to accept the conclusion of Gov. Edmund G. Brown, of California, who said in his 1960 message to the California Legislature:

The naked, simple fact is that the death penalty has been a gross failure. Beyond its horror and incivility, it has neither protected the innocent nor deterred the wicked. The recurrent spectacle of publicly sanctioned killing has cheapened human life and dignity without the redeeming grace which comes from justice meted out swiftly, evenly, humanely.

THE DEATH PENALTY DISCRIMINATES

Not only is the death penalty ineffective, but it operates in a discriminatory manner against certain segments of our society.

Gov. Michael DiSalle, of Ohio, is a man who has had a deep concern for reform of our penal laws especially regarding the death penalty. He recently wrote:

In all my experience, I have never seen a murderer with enough money to hire top-drawer counsel condemned to death. The last time I visited death row at Ohio State Penitentiary in Columbus, the ten men there awaiting the electric chair had one thing in common: They were penniless.

The late Warden Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing Prison has recalled:

In the twelve years of my wardenship I have escorted 150 men and one woman to the death chamber and the electric chair. In ages they ranged from seventeen to sixty-three. They came from all kinds of homes and environments. In one respect they were all alike. All were poor, and most of them friendless. The defendant of wealth and position never goes to the electric chair or to the gallows.

The national prisoner statistics issued by the Department of Justice show there were 3,849 executions under civil authority from 1930 to 1964. More than half of these—53.6 percent—were Negroes. Of the 455 executions for rape, 405 or 89 percent were Negroes.

MISTAKES ARE INEVITABLE AND IRREVERSIBLE

Said Thomas Jefferson, with compelling eloquence:

I shall ask for the abolition of the punishment of death until I have the infallibility of human judgment demonstrated to me.

No system of justice is perfect. Mistakes are inevitable even though every effort is made to assure that only the guilty are punished. Abolition of the death penalty at least will prevent the State from an act for which there can be no possible remedy or recall.

Remorse has in fact been one of the factors in bringing about abolition. Maine and Rhode Island abolished capital punishment principally because they executed an innocent man. I suggest we should not wait for such a tragedy to stir us to action.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S POSITION

It is reassuring to know that the administration supports an end to the death penalty. On July 23, 1965, Deputy Attorney General Ramsey Clark wrote a letter to Chairman JOHN L. MCMILLAN, of the House District of Columbia Committee, concerning H.R. 559, a bill to abolish the death penalty for first-degree murder and substitute life imprisonment, Mr. Clark said:

We favor the abolition of the death penalty. Modern penology with its correctional and rehabilitation skills affords greater protection to society than the death penalty which is inconsistent with its goals. This Nation is too great in its resources and too good in its purposes to engage in the light of present understanding in the deliberate taking of human life as either a punishment or a deterrent to domestic crime.

A piecemeal abolition of the death penalty in Federal law is meaningless, if not harmful. If abolition is indicated for murder, why not for rape? If abolition is indicated within the District of Columbia, why not then for all Federal crimes?

Mr. Clark suggested there be a comprehensive study of all aspects of crime, punishment and sentencing before abolition is accomplished.

The President's National Crime Commission is obviously in a position to undertake such a study and recommend abolition. I am confident that when the Crime Commission focuses on this issue it will conclude that ending the death penalty is a sound and important step to take now.

But I am prepared to suggest that we in the Congress need not have to wait for such a report. A massive body of factual and expert evidence has accumulated on this subject. A major series of congressional hearings through the regular Judiciary Committee procedures or a special subcommittee could gather the evidence and recommend a sound course of action for the Senate and House.

HUMAN VALUES

The value of a human life, I believe, is the basis for much of the instinctive opposition to the death penalty. Even the basest criminal is a fellow human being. We would condemn his being killed by another individual. To justify it because we act as a group is difficult.

One little-noticed fact is the age of those executed. Between 1937 and 1964, 178 teenagers were executed. Eleven of these were 16 and younger, including boys of 15 and 14. Just 12 years ago, in 1954, 10 teenagers were executed including one 16-year-old and two 17-year-olds. I believe our society is the poorer because the decision was made to kill these youths rather than to attempt to rehabilitate them.

The abolition of capital punishment is just one of many steps which must be taken to create a constructive society—constructive for the weak and foolhardy as well as for the strong and confident. I hope that as we study this question of capital punishment and make the decision to abolish it, we will at the same time gain a new understanding of the need to emphasize rehabilitation and redemptive justice for those who transgress against society.

The death penalty is a symbol of a dying order of vengeance and death. Its abolition can be a first step to open our eyes and our hearts and our minds to the need for wholesale reforms throughout our entire penal system so that it will reflect in its daily operation our respect for human dignity and our desire to do justice for all our people.

Sometimes the artists of the world have clearer insight than we more ordinary mortals. Boris Pasternak in "Doctor Zhivago" summarizes in a perceptive comment and poetic images the basic message which many of us are trying to suggest as we propose the abolition of capital punishment:

I think that if the beast who sleeps in man could be held down by threats—any kind of threat, whether of jail or of retribution after death—then the highest emblem of humanity would be the lion tamer in the circus with his whip, not the prophet who sacrificed himself. But don't you see, this is just the point—what has for centuries raised man above the beast is not the cudgel but an inward music; the irresistible power of warmest truth, the powerful attraction of its example.

238-767——5933

Should The State Kill?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

NORTH CAROLINIANS AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY

Sir Walter Inn, Room 127, Raleigh, N. C.
Telephone 919/828-0881

CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT

THE SCHOLARLY VIEW

"*Dostoevsky* wrote *The Idiot* with the experience behind him of having faced a firing squad right up to the moment of execution. He described the feeling of approaching execution in this way: 'But the chief and worst pain may not be in the bodily suffering but in one's knowing for certain that in an hour, and then in ten minutes, and then in half a minute, and then now, at the very moment, the soul will leave the body and that one will cease to be a man and that that's bound to happen; the worst part of it is that it's certain ... To kill for murder is a punishment incomparably worse than the crime itself. Murder by legal sentence is immeasurably more terrible than murder by brigands. Anyone murdered by brigands, whose throat is cut at night in a wood, or something of that sort, must surely hope to escape till the very last minute .... but in the other case (execution) all that last hope, which makes dying ten times as easy, is taken away for certain. There is the sentence, and the whole awful torture lies in the fact that there is certainly no escape, and there is no torture in the world more terrible ....'

"*Albert Camus* also equated the death penalty with the most extreme forms of punishment. He was unable to see anything in capital punishment but a 'penalty the imagination could not endure.' In 'Reflections on the Guillotine' he shared Arthur Koestler's conviction; the death penalty 'besmirches our society, and its upholders cannot reasonably defend it ....' He held it to be the most premeditated of murders, to which no criminal's deed, however calculated it might be, could be compared. The only equivalent would be a criminal who had warned his victim of the date at which he would inflict a horrible death on him and who, from that moment, had confined the victim for months. 'Such a monster,' wrote Camus, 'is not encountered in private life.'

"Describing the anguish of the condemned, Camus wrote: 'He hopes by day and despairs of it by night. As the weeks pass, hope and despair increase and become equally unbearable. According to all accounts, the color of the skin changes, fear acting like an acid .... What criminal ever reduced his victim to such a desperate and powerless condition? ....'

"'As a general rule, a man is undone by waiting for capital punishment well before he dies. Two deaths are inflicted on him, the first being worse than the second, whereas he killed but once. Compared to such torture, the penalty of retaliation seems like a civilized law. It never claimed that the man who gouged out one of his brother's eyes should be totally blinded.'"

DOES IT DETER?

"The California Supreme Court, in another decision (People v. Love, 1960), noted: 'There is...no legitimate finding, and it is not a matter of common knowledge, that capital punishment is or is not a more effective deterrent than imprisonment.' Three years later, the same court stated it more emphatically in People v. Ketchel: 'The sought imposition of the death penalty rests on the unproved and illegitimate assumption that it acts as a deterrent to the described "potential killer." .... Indeed, no evidence supports the plethora of insinuation and implication of the deterrent of the death penalty implicit in the prosecution's argument.' ....

"In the next century *Charles Dickens*, in a letter to the London *Times*, described the wickedness of the crowd and the absence of restraint or pity, and in a letter to the *Daily News* in 1846 he noted the interaction between public executions and the public's valuation of life: 'I have stated my belief that the study of such scenes leads to the disregard of human life, and to murder. Referring since that expression of opinion to the very last trial for murder in London, I have made inquiry, and am assured that the youth now under sentence of death in Newgate for the murder of his master .... was a vigilant spectator of the three last public executions in this City .... In reference to this very question of Capital Punishment, Robespierre himself, before he was 'in blood steeped in so far,' warned the National Assembly that in taking human life, and in displaying before the eyes of the people scenes of cruelty and the bodies of murdered men, the law awakened ferocious prejudices, which gave birth to a long and growing train of their own kind.'

"A few years earlier, in 1840, William Makepeace Thackeray wrote 'Going to See a Man Hanged' and observed: 'Many young dandies are there with moustaches and cigars; some quiet, fat family-parties of simple, honest tradesmen and their wives, as we fancy, who are looking on with the greatest imaginable calmness, and sipping their tea.'

"Thackeray continues: 'I must confess .... that the sight has left on my mind an extraordinary feeling of terror and shame. It seems to me that I have been abetting an act of frightful wickedness and violence, performed by a set of men against one of their fellows; and I pray God that it may soon be out of the power of any man in England to witness such a hideous and degrading sight. Forty thousand

persons (say the Sheriffs), of all ranks and degrees --- mechanics, gentlemen, pickpockets, members of both Houses of Parliament, street-walkers, newspaper writers, gather together before Newgate at a very early hour; the most part of them give up their natural quiet night's rest, in order to partake of this hideous debauchery, which is more exciting than sleep, or than wine, or the last new ballet, or any other amusement they can have. Pickpocket and Peer each is tickled by the sight alike, and has that hidden lust after blood which influences our race.

"'.....I fully confess that I came away down Snow Hill that morning with a disgust for murder, but it was for the murder I saw done.'

"'*William Curtis Bok*, who was a justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, stated in *Star Wormwood:* 'It is strange how people talk about deterrence and the death penalty. Great publicity is given to war and its horrors under pious captions that knowledge of its horror may deter the race from future war. But no publicity is given to executions, though the argument for deterrence is the same. Why not show executions in motion pictures, television, stage, and press, so that all may see, if they have such magnificent deterring power? Why is the state so ashamed of its process that it must kill at dead of night, in an isolated place, and on an unnamed day?'

"The act of hiding an evil from the conscience permits the inference that the conscience has been assaulted by the very evil from which it retreats."

THE INNOCENT VICTIMS

"There is yet a further victim of the ritual: the family of the condemned. In discussing the case of Edwin Walker, Warden Duffy wrote: 'Eventually the courts turned down all Walker's appeals, and his father, crushed by the costly and futile fight for his son's life, committed suicide.' Regarding the Louise Peete case: 'Richard Peete (her husband) .... suffered agonies while she was on trial for ... murder, couldn't stand the shock of her sentence and committed suicide .... The records also revealed that a Dallas hotel clerk who had been friendly with Louise was found dead one day with a bullet in his head, an apparent suicide.'

"Sing Sing *Warden Lewis E. Lawes* wrote in *Life and Death in Sing Sing* that capital punishment is a punishment that falls most severely on the family of the defendant; the murderer's torment eventually ends but the wives, the mothers, the children, continue to suffer after the executions. 'I yield to no one,' Lawes said, 'in acknowledging the duty we owe to the family of the murderer's victim, but I

have very grave doubt whether society is right in inflicting this terrible burden on the innocent family of the murderer, believing, as I do, that the punishment serves no purpose other than to get rid of the murderer.'

"*Victor Hugo*, wrote in *The Last Days of the Condemned:* 'The alternatives are these: first, the man you destroy is without family, relations, or friends in the world. In this case, he has received neither education nor instruction; no care has been bestowed either on his mind or heart; then, by what right would you kill this miserable orphan? You punish him because his infancy trailed on the ground, without stem, or support; you make him pay the penalty of the isolated position in which you left him; you make a crime of his misfortune! No one taught him to know what he was doing; this man lived in ignorance; the fault was in his destiny, not himself. You destroy one who is innocent.

"'Or, secondly; --- the man has a family; and then do you think the fatal stroke wounds him alone? --- that his father, his mother, or his children will not suffer by it? In killing him, you vitally injure all his family; and thus again you punish the innocent.

"'Blind and ill-directed penalty; .... on whatever side it turns, (it) strikes the innocent!'"

All of the above quotations are from Gerald H. Gottlieb on CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, published by Center for Study of Democratic Institutions, 136 East 57th Street, New York, N. Y.

The naked, simple fact is that the death penalty has been a gross failure. Beyond its horror and incivility, it has neither protected the innocent nor deterred the wicked. The recurrent spectacle of publicly sanctioned killing has cheapened human life and dignity without the redeeming grace which comes from justice meted out swiftly, evenly, humanely. ----------

Statement of Former Governor Pat Brown of California

Community
Council
of the
Atlanta Area inc.

ONE THOUSAND GLENN BUILDING, 120 MARIETTA ST., N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303 TELEPHONE 577-2250

April 12, 1967

Mr. Peter Barton Hutt
Covington and Burling
Union Trust Building
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Mr. Hutt:

We appreciate your offer to footnote the talk you gave in Atlanta for the benefit of those interested in the technical legal aspects of the problem and are happy to take you up on it.

I am enclosing a copy of it for your convenience. Will you please return it to Mr. John Boone
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

who is arranging for its publication.

As you probably know, we now have a court case that is being heard April 13. What will happen is anyone's guess.

Thank you for all your help and cooperation.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Marian Glustrom
Planning Associate

MG:re
Enclosure

cc: John Boone ✓
Paul Cadenhead

April 13, 1967

Mr. Eugene M. Harrington
Assistant Professor of Law
Texas Southern University
Houston, Texas 77004

Dear Mr. Harrington:

Thank you for sending us your proposal for a bibliography on the legal problems of the poor.

As you probably already know, the individuals and agencies that we serve have an on-going concern with every aspect of the problems of poverty, and we are always interested in taking advantage of opportunities for disseminating worthwhile information such as you plan to develop.

Unfortunately, we do not have funds available at this time to help you with your budget, as reasonable as it is. We are aware, however, of possible funding sources and submit the names of two that you may wish to contact. The Field Foundation and the Norman Fund have in the past demonstrated interest in endeavors similar to yours and may well be willing to underwrite the project.

Both of these organizations have been very helpful to us and we are not particularly anxious to take advantage of our relationship with them by involving ourselves in another direct

contact at this time. Therefore, should you write to them, please do not mention that you are doing so at our suggestion. I'm sure you understand the problems involved.

We would be very much interested in having the opportunity to publish your document when the study is completed. Joint publication of the material by our agency and an institution such as yours should guarantee a very wide distribution.

If you are unable to secure funding in the near future, please contact us again. We may well have further suggestions.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JCB/vmb

TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
HOUSTON, TEXAS

SCHOOL OF LAW

April 7, 1967

Legal Research Division
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W,
Atlanta Georgia, 30303

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a proposal which I have drawn up concerning a bibliography of the material available on legal problems of the poor.

I would be interested in hearing your comments after you have read the suggested course of action.

Additional information, would of course, be sent to you upon request.

Sincerely,

Eugene M. Harrington

Eugene M. Harrington
Assistant Professor

EMH/bvd

Ans. 4-13

A PROPOSAL FOR THE COMPILATION OF A BIBLIOGRAPHY ON LEGAL PROBLEMS OF THE POOR

submitted by:

Eugene M. Harrington
Assistant Professor
Texas Southern University
School of Law
Houston, Texas 77004

As the legal profession awakens to its obligations towards the legal problems of low income groups research tools in these areas will be in great demand. A concise compilation of professional literature concerning these problems, however, is lacking. The purpose of this proposal is to gain financial support in order to compile an annotated bibliography of legal problems of the poor.

The resaerch program would be conducted through the Law School of Texas Southern University by a team of student researchers under the direct supervision of the faculty member concerned with the poverty law courses. The research would be done during the academic year 1967-68 with the work being completed in May 1968. After the books and articles had been gathered from their various sources short annotations of their contents would be written. The whole research project would then be compiled into a volume and distributed. The material would be sent to all U.S. Law Schools as well as Legal Service Programs of the O.E.O Copies would be made available upon the request of any individual or organization.

Besides making available a much needed research tool in this area the program would also have another advantageous result. Texas Southern Law School is, at present, developing an interest in Law of the Poor so that its students will be better prepared to meet the demands of the communities from which they come. If this proposal is accepted a wealth of research material would be gathered for use of the student body and faculty. Also, a number of students would have the direct monetary and intellectual advantage of actually working on the bibliography itself.

The bibliography would concern itself with the civil problems of poverty law, more specifically these four areas: landlord-tenant problems; consumer areas; family law; welfare law and administration.

ESTIMATED BUDGET

4 student law researchers 2720 hours @ $2.00 an hour	$5,500.00
Secretarial Help 800 hours @ $1.25 an hour	$1,000.00
Cost of Collecting Material	$2,000.00
Materials: paper, stencils, stationery, postage, etc.	$1,000.00
	$9,500.00

May 12, 1967

Mr. Paul B. Hebert, ACSW
President-Elect
Georgia Conference on Social Welfare
Georgia Mental Health Institute
1256 Briarcliff Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30306

Dear Paul:

Certainly I will serve on the Program Committee of the Georgia Conference on Social Welfare.

Would appreciate it if I could be notified a week or two before the Committee meets. This would enable me to better plan since I am ocassionally out of the city.

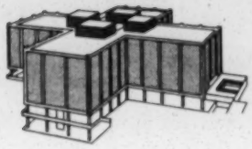
Sincerely,

John

J/b

Georgia Department of Public Health

GEORGIA MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTE
1256 BRIARCLIFF RD., N.E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30306
Telephone 873-6661



May 2, 1967

RECEIVED
PAROLE OFFICE
MAY 5 1967
U. S. PENITENTIARY
Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. John Boone, ACSW
Director, Social Work
ATTN: Chief, Classification & Parole
U. S. Penitentiary
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Boone:

Will you serve on the Program Committee of the Georgia Conference on Social Welfare? Mr. Winter Giddings has agreed to be Chairman of this committee.

The Program Committee is charged with the responsibility of deciding the theme of the Conference and planning and obtaining speakers for the general sessions.

The Conference usually opens with a key-note speaker the first evening of the Conference. He (hopefully) will speak generally on the theme of the Conference. Past experience indicates we get the best speaker we can and he usually talks about his area of special interest in the broad spectrum of social welfare.

The second general session is the banquet the second evening of the Conference. The Georgia Association for Mental Health has traditionally provided the speaker.

The closing session is usually just before noon on the third Conference day. All the remarks made about the opening speaker apply here.

Since the best speakers are usually committed months in advance, I thought we ought to get rolling early. If you will let me hear from you prior to May 15, I will notify President Mary Mock, who will officially appoint you.

Sincerely,

Paul B. Hebert

Paul B. Hebert, ACSW
President-Elect
Georgia Conference on Social Welfare

PBH:sc

May 15, 1967

Mr. Eugene M. Harrington
Assistant Professor
School of Law
Texas Southern University
Houston, Texas

Dear Mr. Harrington:

In connection with your bibliography concerning Legal Problems, it seems to me that it is significant enough for you to propose to the U. S. Department of Justice Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, for a small grant.

When I was in Washington recently, it was indicated that it is possible for worthy grants to be made during this fiscal year, providing applications are received before May 30th.

I trust that you will have time to rush this to the office and suggest that you prepare extra copies. Send these to Mr. James Murphy, Bureau of Prisons, 5th floor, 101 Indiana, N. W., Washington, D. C. Also, enclose a note indicating that I suggested that he might help you get this to the proper person's attention - in view of your deadline and the limited time left for applying for grants.

The Field Foundation is not out of business. I suggest that you follow through with our original suggestions relatively to source.

Please find enclosed a copy of the guidelines for grants by the U. S. Department of Justice.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ASCW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosures:

TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
HOUSTON, TEXAS

SCHOOL OF LAW

May 3, 1967

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Boone:

Thank you for your letter of the 13th of April. I have taken your advice and sent my proposal for a bibliography concerning Legal Problems of the Poor to the Field Foundation and the Norman Fund.

As you now are probably aware the Field Foundation is "out of business". As of today I have had no response from the Norman Fund.

Since the term is fast drawing to a close and I will be leaving for Nigeria shortly time is of the essence if this matter is to be settled so that the project can begin next September.

If you have any additional leads which I might explore in my search for funds I would appreciate hearing from you. I, of course, would keep my source secret.

Thank you for your continued help in this matter.

Sincerely,

Eugene M Harrington

Eugene M Harrington
Assistant Professor

EMH/bvd

Enclosures
1. CC, Governor's McKeithen
2. Compact
3. Dr. Moore's letter

May 29, 1968

The Honorable David Wade, Director
Department of Institutions
American Bank Building
North Foster Drive & Florida Streets
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70806

Dear Sir:

Attached is a copy of a request we have made of Governor John McKeithen to introduce a resolution at the forthcoming Southern Governors Conference. Your support of such a resolution would be beneficial to us and to your colleagues throughout the Southern Region.

I am pleased to accept your invitation to visit your system at your convenience after June 3rd; however, it would be helpful if you could arrange for us to confer with the Governor before the Southern Governors Conference convene. I will telephone you Friday, May 31st, to see if these plans can be fitted into your schedule.

The enclosures aresself-explanatory. I am certain that your appreciation of the values of an Interstate Corrections Compact is deeper than those listed in the enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosures:

Enclosures
1. Compact
2. Mr. Moore's letter

May 29, 1968

The Honorable John McKeithen
Governor of Louisiana
State Capitol
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

For two years, the S.R.C. Project on the Administration of Criminal Justice and the Council of State Governors, through Mr. Joseph Moyland, Assistant Director of the Council, has explored the possibility of an Interstate Compact on Corrections for the Southern States. Last year, considerable interest was developed in the passing of an enabling resolution at the Southern Governors Conference, however, no one was selected to introduce such a resolution.

We would like to see such a compact initiated this year and request your assistance.

We would appreciate it if you would introduce such a resolution at the Southern Governors Conference this year. Should you agree, we will contact other Governors and request their support. Many are already on record as favoring such a compact. We are also able to offer other services that would facilitate your support of this resolution.

I have been in contact with General David Wade about the possibility of a conference with you in the near future. I trust that this can be arranged before the Governors Conference is convened.

I am familiar with your commitment to corrections and would appreciate first hand observations of your plans. I have enclosed a letter from the Massachusetts Department of Corrections which describes the New England Interstate Corrections Compact, and a contract between Massachusetts and New Hampshire for your information.

Respectfully yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on the Administration of Justice

JOB/vmb

Enclosures:

July 24, 1967

Mr. Dick Hebert
Atlanta Constitution
10 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

DearrMr. Hebert:

Thank you for taking time out to meet me the other day and I appreciate the fact that Marvin Wall got us together. Enclosed is a copy of the letter from the young man who is still serving time in Kilby, Alabama prison. Also, for your personal information, is a copy of our preliminary report on youth culture study.

I have contacted federal officials concerning background information, and will send whatever I can to you as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

HOB/vmb

Enclosure:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE
Southeast Area Information Office
Room 203, 1795 Peachtree Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Fi Pub
Dept of Agric.

July 25, 1968

Mrs. Richard Morgan
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Mrs. Morgan:

Here is the information that you requested in your phone call this morning. The following is a complete list of all commodities distributed in the Southeast (Ala., Fla., Ga., Ky., Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Virginia, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico) as of the end of June, 1968: dry beans, bulgur, butter or margarine*, cheese, cornmeal, flour, grits, lard or shortening*, canned chopped meat, dried milk, rolled oats, peanut butter, rolled wheat, split peas, instant mashed potatoes, raisins, rice, rolled wheat, and grape juice. An asterisk indicates that either one or the other item, but not both, is distributed in any one county. To find what was not distributed in a state, compare this list with that in the individual release summarizing food program participation in that particular state.

The only fruit juice distributed as of June was grape juice, in Georgia and Florida. The following counties in Georgia distributed grape juice: Chatooga, Dade, Douglas, Early, Screven, Terrell, Jefferson, Glynn, Bryan, Camden, McIntosh, Liberty, and Paulding. In Florida, needy families in Alachua County, and Duval County, Cuban refugees, and Seminole indians received grape juice.

Additional foods are being bought by the Consumer and Marketing Service for distribution to needy families, but had not yet been distributed as of June: canned whole chicken, scrambled egg mix, other canned vegetables, other canned fruit juices (apricot nectar and prune juice), and corn syrup.

Fresh foods are not included on the commodity distribution list. Fresh potatoes are distributed to schools and other institutions, but not in the food assistance program for the needy.

We hope that the above includes all that you wanted to know, and if we can provide any further information or assistance please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Stanley W. Prochaska

Stanley W. Prochaska, Chief
Southeast Area Information Office

August 8, 1967

Mr. Bob Scott
Legal Assistant
Office of the Governor
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Scott:

Thank you for your letter of August 4, 1967, to John O. Boone. It answered all of our questions most satisfactorily.

Barring unforseen developments, I shall be in Little Rock from August 20 to August 26 to collect the Arkansas portion of our data. I shall contact you on the morning of the 21st in regard to obtaining an introduction to the Board of Pardons, Paroles and Probation. If this will not be convenient, please advise me.

Thank you agains for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Farmar
Assistant Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

WJF/vmb

Emergency Convocation: The Urban Coalition

1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 265-2224

Steering Committee:
Mr. Andrew Heiskell, Co-Chairman
Mr. A. Philip Randolph, Co-Chairman
Mr. I. W. Abel
The Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mr. Roy Ash
The Honorable Joseph M. Barr
The Honorable Jerome P. Cavanagh
Mr. Frederick J. Close
The Honorable John F. Collins
The Honorable Richard J. Daley
Archbishop John F. Dearden
The Honorable Milton Graham
Dr. Arthur Flemming
Mr. Henry Ford II
Mr. Gilbert W. Fitzhugh
Mr. Joseph D. Keenan
The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King
The Honorable John V. Lindsay
Mr. George Meany
The Honorable Arthur Naftalin
Mr. Gerald L. Phillippe
Mr. Walter Reuther
Mr. David Rockefeller
Mr. James Rouse
Rabbi Jacob P. Rudin
Mr. Theodore Schlesinger
Mr. Asa T. Spaulding
Mr. David Sullivan
The Honorable James H. J. Tate
Mr. John Wheeler
Mr. Roy Wilkins
Mr. Whitney M. Young, Jr.

August 12, 1967

Mr. John Boone
Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

It is with a strong sense of urgency that we invite you to join in the Emergency Convocation of the Urban Coalition, to be held August 24 at The Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D. C., from 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Urban Coalition was formed on July 31 by the individuals named above, in direct response to the national crisis in the cities. Alienation has erupted into violence in the slums of 104 communities during the past two summers. We believe that an immediate attack must be launched to reorder our national priorities and to obtain a major commitment of national resources--both public and private--on the scale of the crisis itself.

We are calling the Emergency Convocation, involving 1,000 leaders of our national life, to carry forward the goals of the Coalition. They include: (1) an emergency work program to provide job training and employment for the urban poor, now being drafted into specific legislation; (2) a major expansion of the private sector's efforts to train and provide jobs for the hard-core unemployed; (3) a long-range program for the physical and social reconstruction of American cities.

The Coalition's statement of purpose is enclosed, along with a registration card and hotel reservation form for the Convocation. We hope that you will give your full personal support to the Convocation's goals by agreeing to attend.

Sincerely,

Andrew Heiskell

Andrew Heiskell
Co-Chairman

A. Philip Randolph

A. Philip Randolph
Co-Chairman

Statement of Purpose: The Urban Coalition

The tangible results of the urban riots in terms of death, injury, and property damage are horrifying in themselves. The intangible damage in terms of the riots' effects on men's minds may yet be even greater.

At this moment, millions of Americans are forming attitudes that could mean disaster to our social structure: the homeowner who vows to shoot the next suspicious character he sees in his neighborhood; the businessman who decides to get out of the slums; the labor leader who determines to keep minorities out; the insurance man who refuses to cover slum properties; the Negro or White who goes out to take whatever he can get his hands on; the legislator who fails to meet his public responsibilities.

These people and others are reversing a trend that, however slowly, was working to the benefit of our cities' disadvantaged minorities. Let them realize that it is the citizen, in the end, who will keep our country united or will divide it. It is government's duty to maintain law and order. But all must understand that law and order is not an excuse for oppression. If law and order is to be accepted by the minorities, the majority must clearly and positively demonstrate its belief that justice, social progress, and equality are rights of every citizen.

We, the undersigned, pledge ourselves to this purpose. We will call upon the leaders of all segments of society, city by city, to publicly commit themselves to programs enabling the disadvantaged minorities to share in all of the benefits of our society.

This conference of leaders of business, labor, religions, education, civil rights, and city government has formed an Urban Coalition to bring about a sense of immediate urgency about the need for positive and progressive action for our cities.

Lawlessness and all its ingredients cannot be tolerated. Looting, burning, and bottle throwing are criminal acts and must be dealt with as such.

But let not a reaction to acts, committed by a small fraction of the population of the country's ghettos, blind us to the absolute necessity of moving dramatically and immediately to correct the desperate condition of our urban centers.

We call upon the nation and the Congress to reorder our national priorities, with a commitment of national resources equal to the dimensions of the problems we face. The crisis requires a full new dimension in both the public and private sectors, working together for jobs, housing, education, and the other needs of our cities.

This Coalition believes the Congress must move without delay on urban programs. The country can wait no longer for model cities, anti-poverty, housing, education, and job training legislation, and a host of other matters that have been too long denied the cities.

We call upon the Federal Government to develop an Emergency Work and Reconstruction Program to provide new training programs and jobs for the unemployed.

The Coalition also believes that the private sector of America must directly and vigorously involve itself in the crisis of the cities by a commitment to investment, job training and hiring, and all other things that are necessary to the full enjoyment of the free enterprise system, and also to its survival.

To carry this forward, the Coalition commits itself to proceed immediately to promote "Earn and Learn Centers" in the cities of the country to provide job training and jobs. The Coalition agrees these centers might well be the joint venture of business, labor, and local government.

The Coalition believes the sickness of the cities, including civic disorder within them, is the responsibility of the whole of America. Therefore, it is the responsibility of every American to join in the creation of a new political, social, economic, and moral climate which will make possible the breaking up of the vicious cycle of the ghetto.

The Coalition's commitment can be for no less and its determination is for even more.

The Coalition further commits itself to convene an Urban Coalition Emergency Convocation in Washington near the end of August.

The Convocation will be attended by 1,000 leaders across the nation of business, labor, religion, education, civil rights, and city government.

The Urban Coalition
July 31, 1967
Washington, D. C.

August 17, 1967

The Honorable Lurleen Wallace
Governor of Alabama
State Capitol
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Governor Wallace:

The attached resolution and background paper ppopose the enactment of an Interstate Corrections Compact in the Southern Region. It is our hope that the resolution will be passed b the Chief Executives assembled at the forthcoming Southern Governor's Conference. The resolution will be introduced by the Governor of a Southeastern state and we earnestly solicit your support.

The background paper spells out in considerable detail some of the advantages of such a compact. In sum, it might be said that enactment of a suitable corrections compact by the several states would provide the most effective short-term solution to some of the most pressing problems of correctional systems and could well lead to the development of a whole new and relatively inexpensive approach to the rehabilitation of the criminal offender.

We have discussed this proposal with a number of correctional managers in the South and with several national authorities in the field. They have all been enthusiastic in their support of the idea of an Interstate Corrections Compact. The Council of State Governments has cooperated inthhe preparation of this proposal and endorses the idea wholeheartedly.

Your support for this resolution and, if it is adopted, for its implementation in your state, would be an invaluable contribution to the further developmentoof corrections in the South.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/csb

Enclosures

August 17, 1967

The Honorable Claude Kirk
Governor of Florida
State Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Governor Kirk:

The attached resolution and background paper propose the enactment of an Interstate Corrections Compact in the Southern Region. It is our hope that the resolution will be passed by the Chief Executives assembled at the forthcoming Southern Governor's Conference. The resolution will be introduced by the Governor of a Southeastern state and we earnestly solicit your support.

The background paper spells out in considerable detail some of the advantages of such a compact. In sum, it might be said that enactment of a suitable corrections compact by the several states would provide the most effective short-term solution to some of the most pressing problems of correctional systems and could well lead to the development of a whole new and relatively inexpensive approach to the rehabilitation of the criminal offender.

We have discussed this proposal with a number of correctional managers in the South and with several national authorities in the field. They have all been enthusiastic in their support of the idea of an Interstate Corrections Compact. The Council of State Governments has cooperated

in the preparation of thisproposal and endorses the idea wholeheartedly.

Your support for this resolution and, if it is adopted, for its implementation in your state, would be an invaluable contribution to the further development of corrections in the South

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosures:

August 17, 1967

The Honorable Edward T. Breathett
Governor of Kentucky
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Governor Breathett:

The attached resolution and background paper propose the enactment of an Interstate Corrections Compact in the Southern Region. It is our hope that the resolution will be passed by the Chief Executives assembled at the forthcoming Southern Governor's Conference. The resolution will be introduced by the Governor of a Southeastern state and we earnestly solicit your support.

The background paper spells out in considerable detail some of the advantages of such a compact. In sum, it might be said that enactment of a suitable corrections compact by the several states would provide the most effective short-term solution to the most pressing problems of correctional systems and could well lead to the development of a whole new and relatively inexpensive approach to the rehabilitation of the criminal offender.

We have discussed this proposal with a number of correctional managers in the South and with several national authorities in the field. They have all been enthusiastic in their support of the idea of an Interstate Corrections Compact. The Council of State Governments has cooperated in the preparation of this proposal and endorses the idea wholeheartedly.

Your support for this resolution and, if it is adopted, for its implementation in your state, would be an invaluable contribution to the further development of corrections in the South.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/csb

Enclosures

August 17, 1967

The Honorable John Connally
Governor of Texas
Austin, Texas

Dear Governor Connally:

The attached resolution and background paper propose the enactment of an Interstate Corrections Compact in the Southern Region. It is our hope that the resolution will be passed by the Chief Executives assembled at the forthcoming Southern Governor's Conference. The resolution will be introduced by the Governor of a Southeastern state and we earnestly solicit your support.

The background paper spells out in considerable detail some of the advantages of such a compact. In sum, it might be said that enactment of a suitable corrections compact by the several states would provide the most effective short-term solution to some of the most pressing problems of correctional systems and could well lead to the development of a whole new and relatively inexpensive approach to the rehabilitation of the criminal offender.

We have discussed this proposal with a number of correctional managers in the South and with several national authorities in the field. They have all been enthusiastic in their support of the idea of an Interstate Corrections Compact. The Council of State Governments has cooperated in the preparation of this proposal and endorses the idea wholeheartedly.

Your support for this resolution and, if it is adopted, for its implementation in your state, would be an invaluable contribution to the further development of corrections in the South.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/csb

Enclosures

August 17, 1967

The Honorable Winthrop Rockefeller
Governor of Arkansas
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Governor Rockefeller:

The attached resolution and background paper propose the enactment of an Interstate Corrections Compact in the Southern Region. It is our hope that the resolution will be passed by the Chief Executives assembled at the forthcoming Southern Governor's Conference. The resolution will be introduced by the Governor of a Southeastern state and we earnestly solicit your support.

The background paper spells out in considerable detail some of the advantages of such a compact. In sum, it might be said that enactment of a suitable corrections compact by the several states would provide the most effective short-term solution to some of the most pressing problems of correctional systems and could well lead to the development of a whole new and relatively inexpensive approach to the rehabilitation of the criminal offender.

We have discussed this proposal with a number of correctional managers in the South and with several national authorities in the field. They have all been enthusiasticein their support of the idea of an Interstate Corrections Compact. The Council of State Governments has cooperated in the preparation of this proposal and endorses the idea wholeheartedly.

Your support for this resolution and, if it is adopted, for its implementation in your state, would be an invaluable contribution to the further development of corrections in the South.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/csb

Enclosures

August 17, 1967

The Honorable Spiro Agnew
Governor of Maryland
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Governor Agnew:

The attached resolution and background paper propose the enactment of an Interstate Corrections Compact in the Southern Region. It is our hope that the resolution will be passed by the Chief Executives assembled at the forthcoming Southern Governor's Conference. The resolution will be introduced by the Governor of a Southeastern state and we earnestly solicit your support.

The background paper spells out in considerable detail some of the advantages of such a compact. In sum, it might be said that enactment of a suitable corrections compact by the several states would provide the most effective short-term solution to some of the most pressing problems of correctional systems and could well lead to the development of a whole new and relatively inexpensive approach to the rehabilitation of the criminal offender.

We have discussed this proposal with a number of correctional managers in the South and with several national authorities in the field. They have all been enthusiastic in their support of the idea of an Interstate Corrections Compact. The Council of State Governments has cooperated in the preparation of this proposal and endorses the idea wholeheartedly.

Your support for this resolution and, if it is adopted, for its implementation in your state, would be an invaluable contribution to the further development of corrections in the South.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/csb

Enclosures

August 17, 1967

The Honorable Robert McNair
Governor of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Governor McNair:

The attached resolution and background paper propose the enactment of an Interstate Corrections Compact in the Southern Region. It is our hope that the resolution will be passed by the Chief Executives assembled at the forthcoming Southern Governor's Conference. The resolution will be introduced by the Governor of a Southeastern state and we earnestly solicit your support.

The background paper spells out in considerable detail some of the advantages of such a compact. In sum, it might be said that enactment of a suitable corrections compact by the several states would provide the most effective short-term solution to some of the most pressing problems of correctional systems and could well lead to the development of a whole new and relatively inexpensive approach to the rehabilitation of the criminal offender.

We have discussed this proposal with a number of correctional managers in the South and with several national authorities in the field. They have all been enthusiastic in their support of the idea of an Interstate Corrections Compact. The Council of State Governments has cooperated in the preparation of this proposal and endorses the idea wholeheartedly.

Your support for this resolution and, if it is adopted, for its implementation in your state, would be an invaluable contribution to the further development of corrections in the South.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/csb

Enclosures

August 17, 1967

The Honorable Paul Johnson
Governor of Mississippi
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Governor Johnson:

The attached resolution and background paper propose the enactment of an Interstate Corrections Compact in the Southern Region. It is our hope that the resolution will be passed by the Chief Executive assembled at the forthcoming Southern Governor's Conference. The resolution will be introduced by the Governor of a Southeastern state and we earnestly solicit your support.

The background paper spells out in considerable detail some of the advantages of such a compact. In sum, it might be said that enactment of a suitable corrections compact by the several states would provide the most effective short-term solution to some of the most pressing problems of correctional systems and could well lead to the development of a whole new and relatively inexpensive approach to the rehabilitation of the criminal offender.

We have discussed this proposal with a number of correctional managers in the South and with several national authorities in the field. They have all been enthusiastic in their support of the idea of an Interstate Corrections Compact. The Council of State Governments has cooperated in the preparation of this proposal and endorses the idea wholeheartedly.

Your support for this resolution and, if it is adopted, for its implementation in your state, would be an invaluable contribution to the further development of corrections in the South.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/csb

Enclosures

August 17, 1967

The Honorable Dan K. Moore
Governor of North Carolina
State Capitol
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Governor Moore:

The attached resolution and background paper propose the enactment of an Interstate Corrections Compact in the Southern Region. It is our hope that the resolution will be passed by the Chief Executives assembled at the forthcoming Southern Governor's Conference. The resolution will be introduced by the Governor of a Southeastern state and we earnestly solicit your support.

The background paper spells out in considerable detail some of the advantages of such a compact. In sum, it might be said that enactment of a suitable corrections compact by the several states would provide the most effective short-term solution to some of the most pressing problems of correctional systems and could well lead to the development of a whole new and relatively inexpensive approach to the rehabilitation of the criminal offender.

We have discussed this proposal with a number of correctional managers in the South and with several national authorities in the field. They have all been enthusiastic in their support of the idea of an Interstate Corrections Compact. The Council of State Governments has cooperated

in the preparation of this proposal and endorses the idea wholeheartedly.

Your support for this resolution and, if it is adopted, for its implementation in your state, would be an invaluable contribution to the further development of corrections in the South.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW, Director
Project of Crime & Corrections

JOB/csb

Enclosures

August 17, 1967

The Honorable Lester G. Maddox
Governor of Georgia
State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Governor Maddox:

The attached resolution and background paper propose the enactment of an Interstate Corrections Compact in the Southern Region. It is our hope that the resolution will be passed by the Chief Executives assembled at the forthcoming Southern Governor's Conference. The resolution will be introduced by the Governor of a Southeastern state and we earnestly solicit your support.

The background paper spells out in considerable detail some of the advantages of such a compact. In sum, it might be said that enactment of a suitable corrections compact by the several states would provide the most effective short-term solution to some of the most pressing problems of correctional systems and could well lead to the development of a whole new and relatively inexpensive approach to the rehabilitation of the criminal offender.

We have discussed this proposal with a number of correctional managers in the South and with several national authorities in the field. They have all been enthusiastic in their support of the idea of an Interstate Corrections Compact. The Council of State Governments has cooperated in the preparation of this proposal and endorses the idea wholeheartedly.

Your support for this resolution and, if it is adopted, for its implementation in your state, would be invaluable in its contribution to the further development of corrections in the South.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/csb

Enclosure

August 18, 1967

The Honorable Charles L. Terry, Jr.
Governor of Delaware
State Capitol
Dover, Delaware

Dear Governor Terry:

The attached resolution and background paper propose the enactment of an Interstate Corrections Compact in the Southern Region. It is our hope that the resolution will be passed by the Chief Executives assembled at the forthcoming Southern Governor's Conference. The resolution will be introduced by the Governor of a Southeastern state and we earnestly solicit your support.

The background paper spells out in considerable detail some of the advantages of such a compact. In sum, it might be said that enactment of a suitable corrections compact by the several states would provide the most effective short-term solution to some of the most pressing problems of correctional systems and dould well lead to the development of a whole new and relatively inexpensive approach to the rehabilitation of the criminal offender.

We have discussed this proposal with a number of correctional managers in the South and with several national authorities in the field. They have all been enthusiastic in their support of the idea of an Interstate Corrections Compact. The Council of State Governments has cooperated in the preparation of this proposal and endorses the idea wholeheartedly.

Your support for this resolution and, if it is adopted, for its implementation in your state, would be an invaluable contribution to the further development of corrections in the South.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/csb

Enclosures

August 18, 1967

The Honorable Buford Ellington
Governor of Tennessee
State Capitol
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Governor Ellington:

The attached resolution and background paper propose the enactment of an Interstate Corrections Compact in the Southern Region. It is our hope that the resolution will be passed by the Chief Executives assembled at the forthcoming Southern Governor's Conference. The resolution will be introduced by the Governor of a Southeastern state and we earnestly solicit your support.

The background paper spells out in considerable detail some of the advantages of such a compact. In sum, it might be said that enactment of a suitable compact by the several states would provide the most effective short-term solution to some of the most pressing problems of correctional systems and could well lead to the development of a whole new and relatively inexpensive approach to the rehabilitation of the criminal offender.

We have discussed this proposal with a number of correctional managers in the South and with several national authorities in the field. They have all been enthusiastic in their support of the idea of an Interstate Corrections Compact. The Council of State Governments has cooperated in the preparation of this proposal and endorses the idea wholeheartedly.

Your support for this resolution and, if it is adopted, for its implementation, in your state, would be an invaluable contribution to the further development of corrections in the South.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/csb

Enclosures

August 18, 1967

The Honorable Dewey Bartlett
Governor of Oklahoma
State Capitol
Oklahoma,City, Oklahoma

Dear Governor Bartlett:

The attached resolution and background paper propose the enactment of an Interstate Corrections Compact in the Southern Region. It is our hope that the resolution will be passed by the Chief Executives assembled at the forthcoming Southern Governor's Conference. The resolution will be introduced by the Governor of a Southeastern state and we earnestly solicit your support.

The background paper spells out in considerable detail the advantages of such a compact. In sum, it might be said that enactment of a suitable corrections compact by the several states would provide the most effective short-term solution to some of the most pressing problems of correctional systems and could well lead to the development of a whole new and relatively inexpensive approach to the rehabilitation of the criminal offender.

We have discussed this proposal with a number of correctional managers in the South and with several national authorities in the field. They have all been enthusiastic in their support of the idea of an Interstate Corrections Compact. The Council of State Governments has cooperated in the preparation of this proposal and endorses the idea wholeheartedly.

Your support for this resolution and, if it is adopted, for its implementation in your state, would be an invaluable contribution to the further development of corrections in the South.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/csb

Enclosures

August 18, 1967

The Honorable Warren E. Hearnes
Governor of Missouri
State Capitol
Jefferson, Missouri

Dear Governor Hearnes:

The attached resolution and background paper propose the enactment of an Interstate Corrections Compact in the Southern Region. It is our hope that the resolution will be passed by the Chief Executives assembled at the forthcoming Southern Governor's Conference. The resolution will be introduced by the Governor of a Southeastern state and we earnestly solicit your support.

The background paper spells out in considerable detail some of the advantages of such a compact. In sum, it might be said that enactment of a suitable corrections compact by the several states would provide the most effective short-term solution to some of the most pressing problems of correctional systems and could well lead to the development of a whole new and relatively inexpensive approach to the rehabilitation of the criminal offender.

We have discussed this proposal with a number of correctional managers in the South and with several national authorities in the field. They have all been enthusiastic in their supporttof the idea of an Interstate Corrections Compact. The Council of State Governments has cooperated in the preparation of this proposal and endorses the idea wholeheartedly.

Your support for this resolution and, if it is adopted, for its implementation in your state, would be an invaluable contribution to the further development of corrections in the South.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/csb

Enclosures

August 18, 1967

The Honorable Mills E. Godwin,JJr.
Governor of Virginia
State Capitol
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Governor Godwin:

The attached resolution and background paper propose the enactment of an Interstate Corrections Compact in the Southern Region. It is our hope that the resolution will be passed by the Chief Executives assembled at the forthcoming Southern Governor's Conference. The resolution will be introduced by the Governor of a Southeastern state and we earnestly solicit your support.

The background paper spells out in considerable detail some of the advantages of such a compact. In sum, it might be said that enactment of a suitable corrections compact by the several states would provide the most effective short-term solution the some of the most pressing problems of correctional systems and could well lead to the development of a whole new and relatively inexpensive approach to the rehabilitation of the criminal offender.

We have discussed this proposal with a number of correctional managers in the South and with several national authorities in the field. They have all been enthusiastic in their support of the idea of andIterstate Corrections Compact. The Council of State Governmenbs has cooperated in the preparation of this proposal and endorses the idea wholehaartedly.

Your support for this resolution and, if it is adopted, for its implementation in your state, would be an invaluable contribution to the further development of corrections in the South.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/csb

Enclosures

August 18, 1967

The Honorable Hulett C. Smith
Governor of West Virginia
State Capitol
Charleston, West Virginia

Dear Governor Smith:

The attached resolution and background paper propose the enactment of an Interstate Corrections Compact in the Southern Region. It is our hope that the resolution will be passed by the Chief Executive assembled at the forthcoming Southern Governor's Conference. The resolution will be introduced by the Governor of a Southeastern state and we earnestly solicit your support.

The backgeound paper spells out in considerable detail some of the advantages of such a compact. In sum, it might be said that enactment of a suitable corrections compact by the several states would provide the most effective short-term solution to some of the most pressing problems of correctional systems and could well lead to the development of a whole new and relatively inexpensive approach to the rehabilitation of the criminal offender.

We have discussed this proposal with a number of correctional managers in the South and with several national authorities in the field. They have all been enthusiastic in their support of the idea of an Interstate Corrections Compact. The Council of State Governments has cooperated in the preparation of this proposal and endorses the idea wholeheartedly.

Your support for this resolution and, if it is adopted, for its implementation in your state, would be an invaluable contribution to the further development of corrections in the South.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/csb

Enclosures

September 1, 1967

Mr. H. T. Lockard
Administrative Assistant to
Governor Ellington
State Capitol
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

Dear Mr. Lockard:

Attached is a resolution that we have asked Governor Ellington to introduce at the Southern Governors Conference next week. The Southern Regional Council's project on Crime and Corrections is deeply interested in the initiation of an Interstate Compact on Corrections, which would represent a milestone in progressive penology in the Southern Region.

Commissioner Harry Avery is behind this proposal, although he will make some changes in the proposal, and we have conferred with Mr. Bo Roberts who is responsible, I understand, for preparation for the Conference.

I asked Vernon Jordan to talk to you about our interest in this proposal and trust that you will be as supportive as possible, in this connection, with Governor Ellington.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB:rh
Enclosure

September 1, 1967

Mr. Bo Roberts
Assistant to the Governor
State Capitol
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

Dear Mr. Roberts:

Thank you for taking time from your very busy schedule to talk to me about the Corrections proposal.

I am sure you will appreciate our desire to know Governor Ellington's decision regarding presentation of the resolution this week because the conference begins Sunday, September 10, and the other governors and their advisors would appreciate knowing who will offer the resolution.

Attached are two responses concerning the proposed interstate compact which is representative of the kind of interest that prevails about this in the region.

I would like to telephone you or someone that you designate for further information about his decision on Wednesday, September 6, 1967.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB:rh
Encls.

Southern [illegible], Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. [illegible] [illegible]IA 30303
[illegible] 522-[illegible]

PAUL ANTHONY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

September 7, 1967

Dear

Please refer to previous correspondence concerning the Interstate Compact on Corrections. We are encouraging Governor Buford Ellington of Tennessee to introduce this resolution at the Southern Governors Conference which will be convened Sunday, September 10th, in Ashville, North Carolina. We have already asked you to urge your Governor to support the adoption of this resolution.

Thank you for every consideration.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone

John O. Boone, ACSW, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/vmb

Attachment:

September 7, 1967

Mr. Joe Moylan
Southern Governor's Conference
Ashville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Moylan:

Enclosed are copies of the original and revised resolution and copies of the background paper on the Interstate Corrections Compact. If time permits, I would appreciate it if you would distribute the revised resolution among the Governors at the Conference.

Also, enclosed is a copy of the letter sent to the various states asking their aid in promoting an Interstate Corrections Compact. I have indicated the reference to the Council of State Governments. I apologize if the Council's name was used erroneously. After our conversations earlier this summer, I had the impression that the Council did endorse the resolution and background paper. I hope that this assumption was not false but that the Council does endorse the resolution and background paper, and will aid in the implementation of an Interstate Corrections Compact.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Pat Meyer, Jr.

JPM/vmb

Enclosures:

File
Dept of Institutions

March 25, 1968

Lt. David Wade, Director
Department of Institutions
American Bank Building
North Foster Drive & Florida Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70806

Dear Lt. Wade:

Attached is a copy of my reply to a letter I received from Dr. Preston Sharp of the ACA, who was concerned that our report on the Delta Prisons were not up-to-date. Also, my Assistant, Bill Farmar, gave me an account of his telephone conversation with you and the invitation to visit the Louisiana State Prison System.

Also, enclosed is an editorial reference to the report which is complimentary of your efforts. We are gratified that the report is resulting in some support for your program.

We had already made some plans to arrange an audiance with you and the Governor to see if you would support our efforts to initiate the development of an Interstate Compact on Corrections in the South. We would appreciate if if you would arrange for us to consult with you and the Governor in the near future. At the same time we would be gratified to take advantage of an opportunity to visit your system.

Sincerely yours,

John O.Boone, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosures:

March 25, 1968

Mr. John Haley
720 West Third
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Dear Mr. Haley:

I wish to take this opportunity to express my personal appreciation for your abiding concern for the welfare of prisoners of your state and to assure you that we have the desire for all of our programs to be as positively related to prison reform as possible.

Rev. Eugene Efird and, I believe, Mr. Jim Youngdahl, who is a board member of our Council, revealed that you might be concerned that the advances that have been made in Arkansas prison system was not given appropriate focus in our report. It is acknowledged that newspaper accounts of reports of this nature sometimes don't give the kind of comprehensive coverage that would seem fair to all interested groups.

Enclosed is a copy of the report. You will observe that beginning at the bottom of page 17, we endeavored to givenan accurate account of the current situation, including the reforms.

I shall be very pleased to meet you some day and express my gratitude for your on-going sensitivity to the problems the men face in prison.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

JOHN J. McKEITHEN
GOVERNOR

DAVID WADE
DIRECTOR

File Department of Institutions

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS
P. O. BOX 44304 STATE CAPITOL STATION
BATON ROUGE
70804

March 28, 1968

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

Thank you for your letter concerning the Southern Regional Council Report.

We would very much like to have you and any of your people visit Louisiana for a close-up look at our penal program. While I will be the first to admit we have a long way to go, I do feel we are heading in the right direction and that some progress has been made.

I feel that any time you are in Louisiana I can arrange for you to have an interview with the Governor.

Sincerely yours,

David Wade, Lt. Gen. Ret.
Director of Institutions

DW
zf

April 14, 1969

Mr. Robert G. Culbertson
Assistant Professor and
Director, Symposium on Criminology
Department of Sociology, Anthropology
and Social Work
Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Indiana 47809

Dear Mr. Culbertson:

I have made reservations for my trip to Terre Haute on July 28th. I will arrive in Terre Haute July 28th at 3:30 p.m. flight Number 543. A tax exemption ticket will cost $124.00 round trip. I have also made reservations for the Abbott Pick Motor Inn on July 28th through July 31st.

Looking forward to seeing you there.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on
the Administration of Justice

JOB/mv

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA 47809

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK

March 20, 1969

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime and Delinquency
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

Thank you for your recent letter. We are looking forward to your participation in the Symposium.

I would like to suggest that you make your travel reservations in the near future and advise me regarding same. This will assist us in preparing a budget for the Symposium. I have enclosed an EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE which will enable you to purchase your tickets tax exempt. We cannot reimburse you for taxes. At your request I will also make motel reservations for you.

Again, we appreciate your acceptance of our invitation and if further information is needed, do not hesitate to contact this writer.

Respectfully,

Robert G. Culbertson (ag)

Robert G. Culbertson
Assistant Professor and
Director, Symposium on Criminology

RGC/ag

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA 47809

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK

March 5, 1969

Mr. John O. Boone
4261 Bakersferry Road, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30331

Dear Mr. Boone:

In reference to our telephone conversation on this date, I am providing you with further details on the Symposium.

The Institute of Criminology, Indiana State University, is sponsoring the Fifth Annual Symposium on Criminology, to be held from July 21 through August 1, 1969 on the Indiana State University campus. This year's theme, "Law Enforcement in a Democratic Society," will focus on numerous problems facing law enforcement agencies, and the community. The Symposium participants will consist of students and a wide range of practitioners including law enforcement officers, probation and parole officers, correctional workers, public administrators, and hopefully, interested citizens.

It would be appreciated if you would address the Symposium on Tuesday, July 29, 1969, speaking on the topic, "The Negro and the Police: Past, Present and Future."

The Symposium is structured to enable the speaker to make a presentation lasting apprximately one and a half hours in the morning from 9:30 to 11:00. The participants will then break into groups and briefly discuss the presentation, developing questions for the afternoon session with the morning session terminating at 11:20. The afternoon session will convene at 1:30, at which time you can respond to the proposed questions, discussing the issues informally with the participants.

For your services we are prepared to offer you a $100 honorarium, round-trip travel expenses, and a $16.00 per diem allowance.

We are most hopeful that you will be able to assist us. I am certain you will find the experience to be rewarding and enjoyable.

Thank you for your consideration and we will be looking forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully,

Robert G. Culbertson

Robert G. Culbertson
Director
Symposium on Criminology

March 17, 1969

Mr. Robert G. Culbertson, Director
Symposium on Criminology
Department of Sociology, Anthropology
and Social Work
Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Indiana 47809

Dear Mr. Culbertson:

Attached is a resume of my background. Please feel free to use whatever you need for a brief sketch for your brochure.

Thanks again for inviting me to participate.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director
Project on Crime and
Corrections

JOB/mv

Enclosure - 1

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA 47809

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK

March 12, 1969

John O. Boone
4261 Bakersferry Road, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30331

Dear Mr. Boone:

We are preparing our brochures for the Symposium and of course we are facing a deadline. It would be appreciated if you would respond to my letter to you inviting you to participate in the Symposium. A number of faculty members have indicated they are looking forward to your coming and I share their feeling.

Again, thank you for your consideration and I am looking forward to hearing from you.

812 232 6311

Respectfully,

R. Culbertson

Robert G. Culbertson, Director
Symposium on Criminology

377564

Handbook for a Voter Registration and Education Project in Virginia's Blackbelt

by Bill Towe

This handbook is distributed by:
THE VIRGINIA STUDENTS CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE

Box 79

Kenbridge, Virginia

Handbook for a Voter Registration and Education Project in Virginia's Blackbelt

Preface

This handbook is being distributed by the Virginia Students' Civil Rights Committee. The purposes of this handbook are:

1. To provide V.S.C.R.C.'s staff with a handy source of statistical information about present and potential political strength of Negroes in Virginia's Blackbelt.
2. To provide a reference for developing strategy by V.S.C.R.C.
3. To provide other individuals and organizations working to develop the political power of Negroes in Virginia, particulary in the Blackbelt, a reference and guideline for research.
4. To expose to the general public certain shameful facts about the low voter participation in Virginia.

Virginia's Black Belt

Nonwhite population is shown to nearest percent, 1960

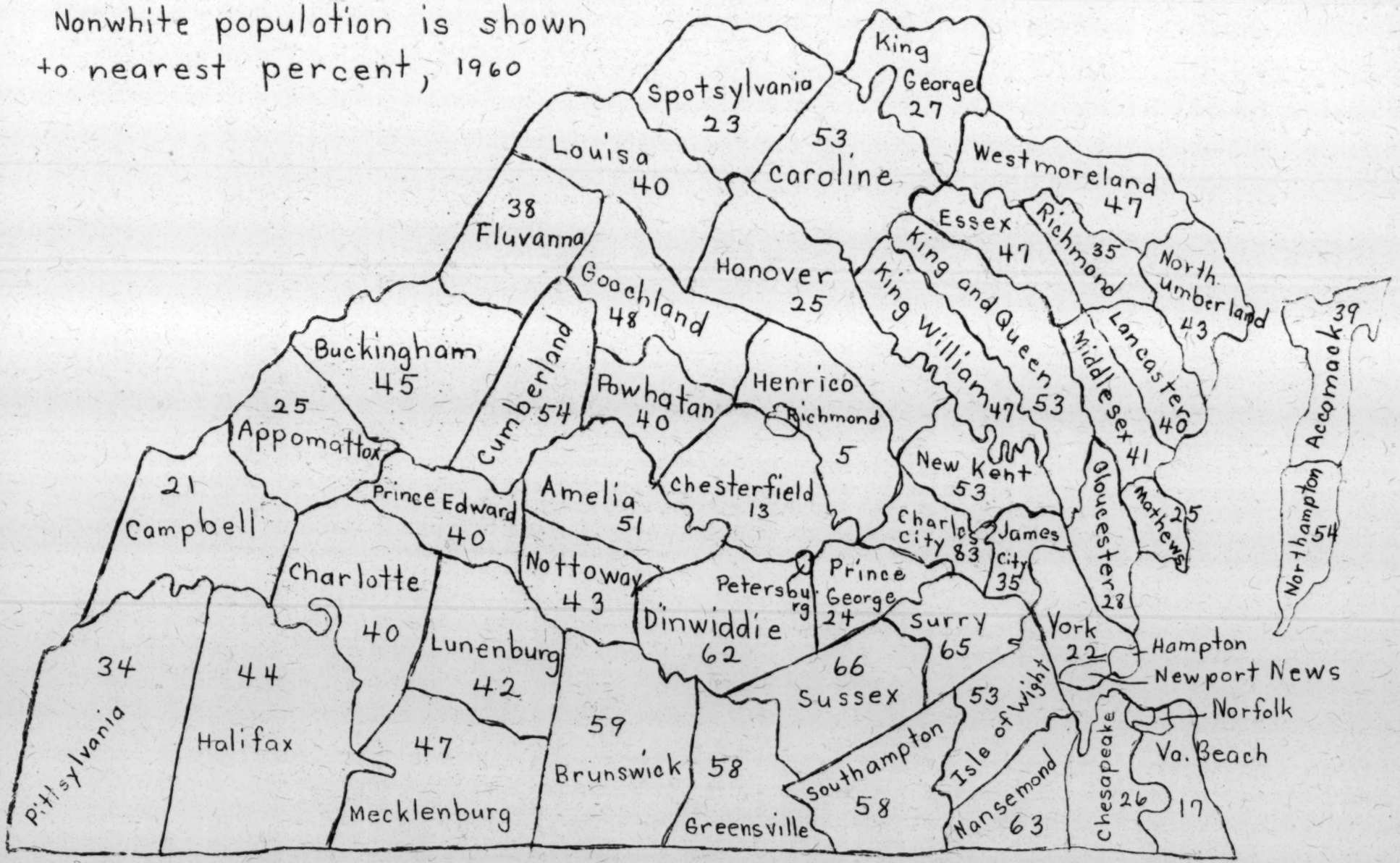


Table of Contents

	Page
Introduction	1
Proposed Area for Projects	1
Background and Need	1
Low Voter Participation and Domination at the State Level	2
Low Voter Participation at the Federal Level	4
Low Voter Registration	5
Potential Power of the Negro Voter in the Blackbelt	8
Potential Power at the Local Level	8
Potential Power at the State Level	19
Potential Power at the Federal Level	25
The Negro Vote	25
Voter Registration and Education Project	28
Goals and Methods	28

Introduction

The Blackbelt begins in Virginia and in a crescent shape stretches to eastern Texas. In the Blackbelt the Negro comprises a majority or near majority of the population of most of the counties and, increasingly, most of the cities of this region. This area of the South has black, fertile soil and since the time of slavery the Negro has been tied to the economy of this section. As the mechanization of farm work and the creation of agribusiness(the mechanized corporate farm) continues to increase and create economic dislocation, the Negroes living in the Blackbelt have had, and still are having, to bear the brunt of this economic dislocation. This is true whether they remained on the farm or moved to the ghettos in the urban South or North. As in the past the Blackbelt continues to fail to provide economic freedom for the Negro, as well as for many whites. It is also in this region that the Negro suffers the most blatant violations of their legal, political and social rights..

Proposed Area for Projects

Virginia's Blackbelt consists of two sections of the state, commonly refered to as Southside and Tidewater.

> South of the James, fanning out toward the Piedmont and along the North Carolina border is an area known as Southside. North to the Potomac and inland to the Fall Line lies Tidewater Virginia. On the other side of the Chesapeake Bay are the two counties of the Eastern shore. ...The status quo, possibly better described as status quo ante, has shaped the areas ideologies. A rigid caste system is maintained, the traditional way of doing things is thought best, and alien persons as well as ideas are somewhat suspect. ...In many respects Southside and Tidewater, the center of colonial Virginia, have changed little since the early eighteenth century. (Robbins L. Gates, The Making of Massive Resistance, pp. 2-5)

Since June, 1965, V.S.C.R.C. has been working in the Fourth Congressional District which is located in Southside and encompasses more of the Blackbelt than any other congressional district in Virginia. V.S.C.R.C. plans to continue working in the Fourth during its Spring Project and Summer Project with the long range goal of expanding into other areas of the Blackbelt outside the Fourth and possibly into Appalachia.

Background and Need

Virginia's Blackbelt has given relatively greater support to the Byrd organization than any other area of Virginia. "The Byrd organization stands for one-partyism, economic and social status quo, and white supremacy. In the minds of black-belt whites, the first two precepts are inexorably linked with the third and the third is essential to their way of life." (Ibid, p. 24)

In early September, 1965, the United Klans of America, Inc., began to reactivate and organize Klaverns in Virginia's Blackbelt. This drive was primarily directed by the North Carolina Klan which is considered to be the best organized state group in the nation. From September to December 4, 1965, the Klan held thirty-seven rallies, several of which drew crowds of over 2,000 and have announced plans to build a headquarters-auditorium building near Richmond. Until the power of the white reactionaries is overcome in the Blackbelt, there will be little success in bringing about any real liberalization and structural changes necessary to end the political and economic exploitation that abound in Virginia, particularly in the Blackbelt.

Low Voter Participation and Domination by One Party at the State Level

"The Byrd machine owes its existence both to competent management and to a restricted electorate. A smaller proportion of Virginia's potential electorate votes for governor than does that of any other state of the South. On the average, over the years 1925-45, only 11.5 per cent of those 21 and over have voted in Virginia Democratic primaries. Smallness of voter turnout alone does not necessarily ease the job of controlling the outcome of elections; campaigns for the favor of small electorates may be fought quite as bitterly as those for large electorates. Under the conditions prevailing in Virginia, however, the small number of voters definitely contributes to the manageability of elections. ...

Turnout at the polls is so small that the Byrd organization has had to win support of only from five to seven per cent of the adult population to nominate its candidate for the governor in the Democratic primary; its candidate usually has more votes than are necessary. Approximate percentages of the adult population supporting the winning organization candidate in recent gubernatorial primaries have been as follows:

1925	8.6
1929	8.1
1933	8.5
1937	11.2
1941	6.7
1945	6.2

By contrast Mississippi is a hotbed of democracy. Over a similar period, its Democratic nominees for governor won the votes from 12.4 to 16.4 per cent of all adults. When one allows for the nonvoting Negroes of Mississippi, the interest of white Mississippians in public affairs dwarfs that of white Virginians." (V. O. Key, Jr., Southern Politics, p. 20)

Since V. O. Key completed his classic study in the late 1940's, there has been no appreciable increase in voter participation. On November 2, 1965, only 21-22% of the approximate 2,500,000 Virginians of voting age voted in the state election for Governor. The total number of votes was a new high for a gubernatorial election which was previously set in the 1957 election. The winner of the gubernatorial election was Mills E. Godwin, a Democrat endorsed by the Byrd organization and from Virginia's Blackbelt as was the previous governor. Godwin received around 48% of the total vote. This means that the governor was elected by about 10% of the eligible voters. In the Fourth, only about 19-20% of the eligible voters voted in the 1965 gubernatorial election.

In the same election in 1965, there were contests for 62 of the 100-member House of Delegate seats and contests for 13 of the 40-member Senate seats. In this election for members of the Virginia General Assembly, 50 Republicans challenge Democrats for seats in the House of Delegates and 12 Republicans challenged Democrats for seats in the Senate. Republicans increased their strength by electing 13 members to the House and four in the Senate. Even with this increase, the Republicans still had only 12.2 per cent of representatives in the 140-member General Assembly. Virginia is still dominated by the one-party system.

In the Blackbelt there were fewer contests for seats to the General Assembly and the area remained completely dominated by one party. Of the 15 House of Delegate districts which are located in the Blackbelt and have a Negro population of 30 per cent or more, only three Republicans and one independent challenged the 17 Democratic candidates who represent this region. At the state level, there were contests for 62 per cent of the House seats, but in the Blackbelt there were contestw for only 23.5 per cent of the seats. None of the challengers were elected, so the Blackbelt continued to be represented only by Democrats in the House. (See Table X)

Of the five Senatorial districts which are located in the Blackbelt and have a Negro population of 30 per cent or more, only one independent challenged the six Democratic candidates who represent this region in the Senate. At the state level there were contests for 32.5 per cent of the Senate seats, but there were contests for only 14.3 per cent of the Senatorial seats in the Blackbelt. Again, the Democrats maintained complete control and the Blackbelt remained represented by only one party. (See Table XI)

The total votes cast in the July 1965 Democratic primary are not available, but the per cent of eligible voters who voted was probably far below the voter turnout in the November gubernatorial election for two reasons. First, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, Mills E. Godwin, was unopposed, a fact which greatly reduced interest in the primary election. Secondly, there were less contests for seats in the General Assembly in the July primary election. There were contests for one-half of the House of Delegate seats and one-third of the Senate seats. Thus, automatic party nomination went to 32 Democrats in the House and 19 Senators. Some of the above-mentioned 51 Democratic candidates to the 140-member General Assembly faced Republican opposition in the November 1965 election. However, for a large number of the 51 Democratic candidates,

particularly those from the Blackbelt, no opposition in the Democratic primary in July meant automatic election to the General Assembly in November, as they had no Reoublican opposition in the November election.

Of the 17 delegates who represent the Blackbelt, there were contests for seven seats, 41 per cent of the total number, in the Democratic primary, which was below the state figure of 50 per cent. For the seven Senate seats in the Blackbelt, there were contests for four seats, 43 per cent, which was above the state figure of about one-third. Of the 24 legislators who represent the Blackbelt, eight gained a seat to the House of Delegates and three to the Senate without facing opposition in the July primary or the November election. Of the ten legislators from the Blackbelt who had opposition in the July primary, only three faced opposition in the November election.

Low Voter Participation at the Federal Level

Voter participation has remained low not only in state and local elections. Low voter participation also holds true for federal elections, as is shown in Tables I and II. In 1964, only Mississippi, Alabama, and South Carolina had a lower voter turnout in the Presidential election than Virginia. Only 41 per cent of the voting age population voted in the Presidential election in 1964, which resulted in the entire state's being covered by the 1965 Voting Rights Act. The voter turnout in congressional elections is also far below the national turnout. Voter participation in the Fourth Congressional District has been below the Virginia turnout, as well as below the national figure, with the exception being the 1964 Presidential election. The high participation of the Fourth, by Virginia standards, in 1964 was primarily due to two factors. First, there was a large white reactionary vote against civil rights and for Goldwater. Secondly, S. W. Tucker, a Negro lawyer and NAACP attorney, opposed the incumbent, W. M. Abbitt, a conservative Democrat. Tucker's candidacy helped to increase Negro registration and turnout.

Table I: Voter Participation Figures in Presidential Elections for the United States, Virginia and the Fourth Congressional District(vote as a percent of the civilian voting age population)

Year	United States	Virginia	Fourth
1964	62.0%	41.0%	42.7%
1960	63.8%	33.4%	30.4%
1956	60.1%	33.5%	29.5%
1952	62.0%	31.7%	26.6%
1944	56.3%	23.9%	
1936	57.5%	22.3%	
1928	52.5%	23.6%	
1920	44.2%	19.1%	

Sources: Report of the President's Commission on Registration and Voting Participation 1963, Congressional District Data Book(88th Congress); Current Population Report, Series P. 23, No. 14

Table II: Voter Participation Figures in Congressional Elections for the United States, Virginia and the Fourth Congressional District(vote as a percent of the civilian population of voting age)

Year	United States	Virginia	Fourth
1964		36.0%	37.1%
1962	48.9%	19.4%	15.5%
1960	59.4%	27.7%	20.0%
1958	43.4%	22.9%	22.4%
1956	56.6%	36.8%	26.7%
1954	42.2%	18.1%	7.6%
1952	58.2%	23.6%	12.4%

Sources: Report of the President's Commission on Registration and Voting Participation 1963; Congressional District Data Book(88th Congress)

Low Voter Registration

An obvious but effective way to keep the electorate small and easier to manage is to keep large numbers of the electorate from registering to vote. The Byrd organization has been successful in achieving these goals, for not only has voter turnout remained low, but also the number of registered voters has remained low.

Until the ratification of the Twenty-fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which removed payment of the poll tax for federal elections, the percent of registered voters remained a minority of the eligible voters. From 1958 until March, 1964, the percent of registered voters remained relatively stable at around 42 percent as shown in Table III. When the payment of the poll tax was removed as a requirement to vote in federal elections, total registration increased 7.9 percent in six months. Even with this dramatic increase only 50.9 percent of the eligible voters were registered. A large number of the persons who registered in 1964 did not pay their poll taxes and registered to vote in federal elections only. Since payment of the poll tax is still required for local and state elections, only a minority of the eligible voters were registered for state and local elections.

In March, 1964, only Mississippi and Alabama had a smaller percent of the eligible Negroes registered to vote than Virginia in which only 27.7 percent were registered. In less than six months during 1964, Negro registration increased to 36.3 percent. This percent is based on figures supplied by the Virginia State Board of Elections as of October, 1964. Some other estimates state a higher percent. The Negro voting age population is decreasing relatively to the total voting age population. It decreased from 18.9 percent in 1960 to 17.8 percent by 1964. Therefore gains in Negro registration are partially offset by the relative decrease in population and increases in white registration. For example Negro registration increased 13.3 percent from 1960 to 1965, but the percent of registered Negroes of all registered voters at the state level increased from 10.2 percent to 12.7 percent during the same

period of time, a gain of only 2.5 percent.

In the Fourth Congressional District total voter registration of 53.5 percent is above the state figure of 50.9 percent(in 1965 Virginia's Congressional Districts were redistricted and figures are based on the new district). The higher registration of the Fourth is due to the fact that 64.7 percent of the eligible whites are registered compared to 54.0 percent of whites at the state level. Negro registration of 35.2 percent is slightly below the state figure of 36.3 percent.

When the Fourth was redistricted in 1965, the percent of the Negro voting age population decreased from 42.8 percent to 37.9 percent.

Table III

Voting Age and Registration Figures by Race for Virginia

Year	Total Voting Age Population		White Voting Age				Nonwhite Voting Age				
			Total		Registered		Total		Registered		% of All Reg. Voters
	Total	%Reg.	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
[1]1958	2,222,228	42.1	1,799,399	80.8	852,483	47.9	422,889	19.2	92,172	21.8	10.8
[2]1960	2,312,887	41.8	1,876,167	81.1	866,774	46.2	436,720	18.9	100,499	23.0	10.4
[3]1964 (Mar.)	2,541,000	43.0	2,089,000	82.2	966,774	46.3	452,037	17.8	125,214	27.7	12.1
[4]1964 (Oct.)	2,541,000	50.9	2,089,000	82.2	1,130,075	54.0	452,037	17.8	163,904	36.3	12.7

(1) Sources: Southern Regional Council, The Negro and The Ballot

(2) Sources: U. S. Commission on Civil Rights Report I, Voting

(3) Sources: For voting age population: Current Population Report, Series P.-23, No. 14
For nonwhite statistics: Southern Regional Council
White statistics were based on estimates

(4) Sources: In addition to sources used for (3), figures were obtained from the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, Registration and Voting Statistics, March 1965. Since the later report did not give the number of registered voters in Richmond, the 1960 Richmond total plus an estimated increase was used to determine the total of registered voters

Table IV: Voting Age Population and Registration by Race for Virginia and the Fourth District, 1960, 1965

Region	Percent of Voting Age Population		Percent of Voting Age Population Registered	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
1960[1]				
Virginia	81.1	18.9	46.2	23.0
Fourth	57.2	42.8	54.8	18.6
1965[2]				
Virginia	82.2	17.8	54.0	36.3
Fourth	62.1	37.9	64.7	35.2

Sources: United States Commission on Civil Rights, Report I, Voting, 1960; Registration and Voting Statistics, 1964.

1. Before redistricting.
2. After redistricting.

Potential Power of the Negro Voter in the Blackbelt

Negroes possess great potential political power at every level of government throughout the Blackbelt. In the past legal, economic, educational, and psychological barriers have made it difficult to develop this power. In spite of these barriers, this strength has been and is being developed, but still only about one third of the eligible Negroes are registered in the Blackbelt. The development of this political power in the Blackbelt would not only affect the political structure of this region, but the entire state of Virginia.

Potential Power at the Local Level

At the local level of government, Negroes have their greatest potential political power. The chief governing body of each county is the Board of Supervisors. The number of supervisors is based on the number of magisterial districts in each county. The qualified voters of each district elects a supervisor from their district for a four year term. Negroes make up a majority of the voting age population in 44 magisterial districts in the Blackbelt of which 27 are in the Fourth. At the present time there are only two Negroes serving on Boards of Supervisors, one in the Fourth and Eighth each. There are 36 magisterial districts in which Negroes make up 40-49 percent of the voting age population of which 14 are in the Fourth(see Tables V and VI--the percentages of the voting age population for the magisterial districts are approximate.

Table V: Potential Voting Strength of Negroes at Magisterial District Level in Virginia's Blackbelt by Congressional Districts, 1960[1]

District	Number of Districts Where the Negro Holds 60% or More of the Voting Age Population	50-59%	40-49%	30-39%
Fourth	7	20	14	14
Eighth	6	5	9	10
Fifth	2	2	6	6
Seventh			2	
First		2	5	3
Total	15	29	36	33

Sources: United States Bureau of Census, Vol. I, Characteristics of the Population, Part 4F, Virginia 1960; United States Commission on Civil Rights, Registration and Voting Statistics, 1965

1. Voter age population and total population figures are based on the 1960 United States Census. Unless otherwise stated the jurisdictions mentioned are arranged by the Congressional districts as redistricted in 1965.

Table VI: Population And Voting Age Population By Congressional Districts, Magesterial Districts Of Counties, And By Race, For Virginia's Blackbelt, 1960.

4th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	District	Total Population #	Total White Population #	Total Nonwhite Population #	%	Total Nonwhite Voting Age Population #	% of Total VAP
Amelia		7,815	3,806	4,009	51.3	1,924	46.0
	Giles	3,817	2,249	1,568	40.5		
	Jackson	1,928	707	1,221	63.4		
	Leigh	2.070	850	1,220	60.0		
Appomattox		9,148	6,818	2,330	25.5	1,142	21.2
	Clover Hill	2,540	2,061	479	13.5		
	Southside	3,794	3,148	646	17.0		
	Stonewall	2,814	1,609	1,205	42.8		
Buckingham		10,877	6,015	4,862	44.7	2,208	36.9
	Curlsville	2,467	1,404	1,063	42.9		
	Francisco	809	487	322	39.8		
	James River	1,441	806	635	44.0		
	Marshall	3,125	1,512	1,613	51.6		
	Maysville	1,651	1,163	488	29.6		
	Slate River	1,384	643	741	53.5		
Cumberland		6,360	2,910	3,450	54.2	1,647	47.5
	Hamilton	1,765	794	971	55.0		
	Madison	2,263	850	1,413	62.4		
	Randolph	2,332	1,266	1,066	45.7		
Dinwiddie*		22,183	8,499	13,684	61.7	8,587	62.2
	Darvills	2,097	937	1,160	55.3		
	Namozzise	12,644	4,906	7,738	61.1		
	Rowanty	4,582	1,568	3,014	65.8		
	Sapony	2,860	1,088	1,772	62.0		

Table VI: 4th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT(continued)

County	District	Total Population #	Total White Population #	Total Nonwhite Population #	Total Nonwhite Population %	Total Nonwhite Voting Age Population #	Total Nonwhite Voting Age Population % of Total VAP
Greensville		16,155	7,281	8,874	54.9	3,885	46.3
	Belfield	8,028	3,612	4,415	55.0		
	Hicksford	5,735	2,850	2,885	50.3		
	Zion	2,392	819	1,573	65.8		
Isle of Wight		17,164	8,133	9,031	52.6	4,317	46.4
	Hardy	5,093	1,747	3,346	65.8		
	Newport	6,889	3,629	3,260	47.3		
	Windsor	5,182	2,757	2,425	46.8		
Lunenburg		12,523	7,233	5,290	42.2	2,534	35.5
	Brown's Store	3,371	1,749	1,622	46.7		
	Columbia Grove	1,089	377	712	65.4		
	Lewiston	944	575	369	39.0		
	Loch Leven	1,412	597	815	57.7		
	Pleasant Grove	1,499	908	591	39.4		
	Plymouth	3,104	2,344	760	25.2		
	Rehoboth	1,104	683	421	38.1		
Nansemond		31,336	11,584	19,782	63.1	9,806	58.0
	Chuckatuck	7,069	3,340	3,729	52.7		
	Cypress	7,414	1,121	6,293	84.9		
	Holy Neck	8,055	3,613	4,442	55.1		
	Sleepy Hole	4,508	2,053	2,455	54.5		
	Whaleyville	4,320	1,457	2,863	66.4		
Nottoway		15,315	8,664	6,477	42.8	3,458	38.3
	Bellefonte	5,860	3,356	2,504	42.7		
	Blendon	1,671	855	786	47.0		
	Haytokah	3,201	1,407	1,794	56.0		
	Winningham	4,409	3,016	1,393	31.6		
Powhatan		6,747	4,071	2,676	39.7	1,563	39.7
	Hugenot	2,067	1,379	688	33.3		
	Macon	1,810	859	951	52.5		
	Spencer	2,870	1,833	1,037	36.1		

Table VI: 4th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT(continued)

County	District	Total Population #	Total White Population #	Total Nonwhite Population #	Total Nonwhite Population %	Total Nonwhite Voting Age Population #	Total Nonwhite Voting Age Population % of Total VAP
Prince Edward		14,121	8,488	5,633	39.9	2,896	36.1
	Buffalo	868	489	379	43.7		
	Farmville	6,146	4,561	1,585	25.8		
	Hampden	2,243	1,291	951	42.7		
	Leigh	958	515	443	46.2		
	Lockett	1,746	805	941	53.9		
	Prospect	2,160	827	1,333	61.7		
Southampton		27,195	11,536	15,659	57.6	7,435	50.7
	Berlin & Ivor	3,159	1,173	1,986	62.9		
	Boykins	3,012	1,072	1,940	64.4		
	Capron	2,185	631	1,554	71.1		
	Drewryville	2,336	857	1,479	63.4		
	Franklin	9,979	5,041	4,965	49.8		
	Jerusalem	2,753	1,831	1,922	51.0		
	Newsoms	2,771	958	1,813	65.5		
Surry		6,620	2,196	4,024	64.7	1,842	55.5
	Blackwater	1,802	588	1,214	67.4		
	Cobham	2,567	953	1,614	62.8		
	Guilford	1,851	655	1,196	64.9		
Sussex		12,411	4,186	8,225	66.3	3,706	58.2
	Courthouse	1,636	501	1,135	69.4		
	Henry	2,156	562	1,594	74.0		
	Newville	982	252	730	74.3		
	Stoney Creek	2,455	741	1,713	6918		
	Wakefield	2,184	948	1,236	65.5		
	Waverly	2,998	1,182	1,815	60.6		
Independent Cities							
Chesapeake		77,800	57,692	20,108	25.8	10,657	23.5
Colonial Heights		11,623	11,602	21	00.2	17	00.1
Franklin		7,650	3,667	3,983	53.6	2,111	49.0
Hopewell		19,479	16,343	3,136	16.7	1,549	14.9
Petersburg		36,419	18,209	18,210	47.3	9,821	43.9
Suffolk		12,178	7,636	4,542	37.4	2,769	34.4

Table VI: 4th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT(continued)

Sources; Ibid.

* Voting age population figures for Dinwiddie County are overestimated since 4,837 Negroes were inmates of an institution in 1960.

8th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	District	Total Population #	Total White Population #	Total Nonwhite Population #	Total Nonwhite Population %	Total Nonwhite Voting Age Population #	Total Nonwhite Voting Age Population % of Total VAP
Caroline		12,725	6,037	6,688	52.6	3,210	45.8
	Bowling Green	4,364	2,333	2,031	46.5		
	Madison	3,802	1,793	2,009	52.8		
	Port Royal	1,812	1,061	749	41.3		
	Reedy Church	2,747	850	1,879	69.1		
Charles City		5,492	917	4,575	83.3	2,126	78.5
	Chickahominy	778	279	499	64.0		
	Harrison	2,572	324	2,248	87.4		
	Tyler	2,142	314	1,828	85.3		
Essex		6,690	3,509	3,181	47.6	1,665	42.6
	Central	3,238	1,908	1,330	41.1		
	Occupacia	1,785	605	1,180	66.1		
	Rappahannock	1,667	996	671	40.3		
Goochland		9,206	4,773	4,433	48.2	2,312	42.6
	Byrd	2,158	1,006	1,152	53.4		
	Dover	3,423	2,098	1,325	38.7		
	Lickinghole	3,625	1,669	1,956	54.0		

Table VI: 8th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT(continued)

County	District	Total Population #	Total White Population #	Total Nonwhite Population #	Total Nonwhite Population %	Total Nonwhite Voting Age Population #	Total Nonwhite Voting Age Population % of Total VAP
King and Queen		5,889	2,759	3,130	53.1	1,617	48.2
	Buena Vista	2,272	1,313	959	42.2		
	Newtown	2,366	927	1,439	60.8		
	Stevensville	1,251	519	732	58.5		
King William		7,563	3,999	3,564	47.1	1,864	42.8
	Acquinton	2,075	955	1,120	54.0		
	Mangohick	1,499	454	1,045	69.7		
	West Point	3,989	2,590	1,399	35.1		
Lancaster		9,164	5,535	3,629	39.7	1,978	35.4
	Mantua	1,723	650	1,073	62.3		
	White Chapel	2,110	1,185	925	43.0		
	White Stone	5,341	3,700	1,641	30.7		
Louisa		12,959	7,793	5,166	39.9	2,482	33.5
	Cuckoo	2,283	1,039	1,244	54.5		
	Green Spring	2,258	1,464	749	35.2		
	Jackson	2,429	1,590	839	34.5		
	Louisa	3,505	2,070	1,435	40.9		
	Mineral	2,484	1,630	854	34.4		
New Kent		4,504	2,126	2,378	52.8	1,229	48.1
	Black Creek	1,065	586	479	45.0		
	Cumberland	1,304	613	691	53.0		
	St. Peters	930	287	643	69.1		
	Weir Creek	1,205	640	565	46.9		

Table VI: 8th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT(continued)

County	District	Total Population	Total White Population	Total Nonwhite Population		Total Nonwhite Voting Age Population	
		#	#	#	%	#	% of Total VAP
Northumberland		10,185	5,840	4,345	42.7	2,123	34.9
	Fairfield	3,551	2,077	1,474	41.5		
	Heathsville	995	473	522	52.5		
	Lottsburg	2,798	1,917	881	31.5		
	Wicomico	2,841	1,373	1,468	51.7		
Westmoreland		11,042	5,872	5,170	46.8	2,352	38.0
	Cople	4,626	1,849	2,777	31.5		
	Montross	2,458	1,284	1,174	47.8		
	Washington	3,958	2,739	1,219	30.8		

1st CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

James City		11,539	7,439	4,100	35.0	2,056	29.7
	Jamestown	8,330	5,603	2,727	32.7		
	Powhatan	2,198	1,171	1,027	46.7		
	Stonehouse	1,011	665	346	34.2		
Middlesex		6,319	3,700	2,619	41.4	1,363	34.5
	Jamaica	1,076	447	629	58.5		
	Pine Top	2,449	1,820	679	27.2		
	Saluda	2,744	1,433	1,311	47.8		
Northampton		16,966	7,778	9,188	54.2	4,786	47.3
	Capeville	7,123	3,611	3,512	49.3		
	Eastville	3,851	1,356	2,495	64.8		
	Franktown	5,992	2,811	3,181	53.0		

Table VI: 1st CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT(continued)

County	District	Total Population #	Total White Population #	Total Nonwhite Population #	Total Nonwhite Population %	Total Nonwhite Voting Age Population #	Total Nonwhite Voting Age Population % of Total VAP
Accomack		30,635	18,779	11,856	38.7	6,142	31.8
	Atlantic	6,095	3,273	2,822	46.3		
	Lee	9,020	5,501	3,519	39.0		
	Metompkin	5,796	3,531	2,265	39.1		
	Pungo-teague	6,254	3,068	3,186	50.9		
	The Islands	3,470	3,406	64	01.8		

5th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Brunswick		17,779	7,348	10,431	58.7	4,734	50.5
	Meherrin	3,352	1,679	1,673	49.9		
	Powellton	1,950	700	1,250	64.1		
	Red Oak	3,783	1,663	2,120	56.0		
	Sturgeon	3,047	969	2,078	68.2		
	Totaro	5,674	2,337	3,310	58.8		
Charlotte		13,368	8,037	5,331	39.8	2,500	33.3
	Bacon	3,117	1,786	1,331	42.7		
	Central	1,681	1,013	668	39.7		
	Madison	2,549	1,277	1,272	49.9		
	Midway	1,111	672	439	39.0		
	Roanoke	2,387	1,541	845	35.4		
	Walton	2,523	1,748	775	30.7		
Mecklen-burg		31,428	16,717	14,711	46.8	6,624	38.7
	Bluestone	2,018	1,074	944	46.8		
	Boydton	3,520	1,636	1,884	53.5		
	Buckhorn	2,777	1,168	1,609	57.9		
	Chase City	6,471	3,847	2,624	40.6		
	Clarks-ville	4,900	3,283	1,617	33.0		
	La Crosse	4,204	1,923	2,281	54.3		
	Palmer Springs	1,448	273	1,175	81.1		
	South Hill	6,090	3,513	2,577	42.3		

Table VI: 7th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	District	Total Population #	Total White Population #	Total Nonwhite Population #	%	Total Nonwhite Voting Age Population #	% of Total VAP
Fluvanna		7,227	4,502	2,725	37.7	1,378	33.1
	Columbia	1,232	597	635	51.5		
	Cunningham	1,837	1,565	272	14.8		
	Fork Union	2,599	1,254	1,342	51.6		
	Palmyra	1,559	1,086	473	30.3		

Sources: Same as Table V.

The chief administrative officers in each county are: commonwealth attorney, treasurer, commissioner of revenue, clerk of the circuit court and sheriff. These officers are elected by popular vote in each county for a term of four years except for the clerk who serves for eight years. The above officers are usually more important in the local Byrd organization than the Board of Supervisors for two reasons. First, the administrative officers' salaries and expenses are fixed within a minimum by the Board of Compensation. The Board of Compensation members are appointed by the Governor and carefully controlled by the organization. Since they control the salaries and expenses of these locally elected officials, the organization is usually assured the political "cooperation" of these administrative officers. Secondly, the Board of Supervisors in the counties, and consequently the local electorate, do not appoint members to various boards, such as school, welfare, electoral boards, but a Circuit Court Judge who presides over two or more counties. The Circuit Court Judge has far more appointive powers in local government than does the Board of Supervisors, a fact which makes it easier for the organization to control local government. The Circuit Court Judges are elected by the General Assembly.

Negroes make up a majority of the voting age population in seven counties, of which five are in the Fourth; 40-49 percent of the voting age population in eleven counties of which 3 are in the Fourth. However, no Negroes are serving in any of the above administrative offices(see Tables VI and VII). In the independent cities in which most of the above administrative officers plus a Town Council are elected. Negroes have considerable strength in Petersburg, 43.9 percent of the voting age population. In Franklin the percentage is 49.0; in Richmond, 37.2 percent; in Suffolk, 34.4 percent; in Newport News, 32.2 percent. There are also many incorporated towns and cities in the Blackbelt counties that have a large Negro population, but are not independent cities. These towns and cities are part of the county but elect Town Councils. Their population by races can be obtained from the United States Census.

Table VII: Potential Voting Strength of Negroes at the County Level in Virginia's Blackbelt, by Congressional District, 1960

District	Number of Counties Where the Negro Holds 60% or More of the Voting Age Population	50-59%	40-49%	30-39%
Fourth	1	4	3	5
Eighth	1		6	4
Fifth		1	1	5
First			1	2
Seventh				1
Total	2	5	11	17

Sources: Same as sources for Table V.

Potential Power at the State Level

While the potential strength of the Negroes in the Blackbelt at the state level is less than the strength at the local level, Negroes still have considerable powers as shown in Tables VIII - XI. Negroes have 30 percent or more of the eligible voters in 15 districts in the Blackbelt which are represented by 17 delegates in the 100-member House of Delegates. In three of these districts, Negroes have 50 percent or more of the potential voters; in three more of these districts, 40-49 percent. In the 40-member Senate Negroes make up 30 percent or more of the voting age population in five districts represented by six senators. In two senatorial districts Negroes make up 40-49 percent of the voting age population, but in no district do they have a majority.

Table VIII: Potential Voting Strength of Negroes in the House of Delegates in Virginia's Blackbelt, 1960

Total Number of Districts	Total Number of Delegates	Districts with 50-59%[1]	40-49%	30-39%
15	17	3	3	9

Sources: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Registration and Voting Statistics 1965; Code of Virginia, 1964, Additional Supplement

1. i.e., number of districts where the Negro holds 50-59% of the voting age population

Table IX: Potential Voting Strength of Negroes in the State Senate in Virginia's Blackbelt, 1960

Total Number of Districts	Total Number of Senators	Districts with 40-49%[1]	30-39%
5	6	2	3

Sources: Same as for Table VIII.

1. i.e., number of districts where the Negro holds 40-49% of the voting age population

Table X: Voter Registration Statistics for House of Delegates Districts by Race, 1964

Dist.	No. of Reps.	Counties and Independent Cities	White Voting Age Population[1]				Nonwhite Voting Age Population[1]				% of all Registered Voters
			Total		Registered[2]		Total		Registered[2]		
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
7	1	Amelia	2,261	54.0	2,447	100+	1,924	46.0	888	46.2	26.6
		Lunenburg	4,611	64.5	2,821	61.2	2,534	35.5	660	26.1	18.9
		Nottoway	5,564	61.7	4,020	72.3	3,458	38.3	1,320	38.2	24.7
		Total of 7th	12,436	61.0	9,288	74.7	7,961	39.0	2,868	36.0	22.4
14	1	Brunswick	4,637	49.5	3,671	79.1	4,734	50.5	914	19.3	19.9
		Dinwiddie[3]	5,212	37.8	3,241	62.0	8,587	62.2	1,284	15.0	28.4
		Total of 14th	9,849	42.5	6,912	70.2	13,321	57.5	2,198	16.5	24.1
22	1	Charlotte	5,014	66.7	4,514	90.0	2,500	33.3	808	32.3	15.2
		Cumberland	1,819	52.5	2,000	100+	1,647	47.5	759	46.1	27.5
		Prince Edward	5,125	63.9	3,085	60.2	2,896	36.1	1,112	38.4	20.5
		Total of 22nd	11,958	62.9	9,599	80.3	7,043	37.1	2,679	38.0	21.8
29	1	Fluvanna	2,790	66.9	1,366	49.0	1,378	33.1	222	16.1	14.0
		Goochland	3,121	57.4	1,627	52.1	2,312	42.6	514	22.2	24.0
		Louisa	4,917	66.5	2,844	57.8	2,482	33.5	1,279	51.5	31.0
		Powhatan	2,376	60.3	1,820	76.6	1,563	39.7	867	55.5	32.3
		Total of 29th	13,204	63.1	7,657	57.7	7,735	36.9	2,882	37.3	27.5
33	1	Greensville	4,499	53.7	3,467	77.1	3,885	46.3	1,890	48.7	35.3
		Surry	1,479	44.5	1,621	100+	1,842	55.5	1,140	61.9	41.3
		Sussex	2,662	41.8	2,536	95.3	3,706	58.2	1,354	36.5	34.8
		Total of 33rd	8,640	47.8	7,624	88.0	9,433	52.2	4,384	46.4	26.5
38	1	Isle of Wight	4,991	53.6	4,241	85.0	4,317	46.4	1,893	43.9	30.9
		Southampton	7,239	49.3	4,575	63.2	7,435	50.7	2,045	27.5	30.9
		Franklin[4]	2,200	51.0	1,752	79.6	2,111	49.0	899	42.6	33.9
		Total of 38th	14,430	51.0	10,568	73.2	13,863	49.0	4,837	34.9	31.4

Table X(continued)

Dist.	No. of Reps.	Counties and Independent Cities	White Voting Age Population[1]				Nonwhite Voting Age Population[1]				% of all Registered Voters
			Total		Registered[2]		Total		Registered[2]		
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
47	1	Nansemond	6,965	42.0	4,104	58.9	9,806	58.0	2,792	28.5	40.4
		Suffolk	5,272	65.6	2,799	52.7	2,769	34.4	817	29.5	22.7
		Total of 47th	12,237	49.3	6,883	56.2	12,575	50.7	3,609	28.6	34.4
51	1	Petersburg	12,528	56.1	6,353	50.7	9,821	43.9	3,919	39.9	38.2
2	1	Accomack	13,148	68.2	5,698	43.3	6,142	31.8	979	16.0	14.7
		Northampton	5,340	52.7	2,325	43.5	4,786	47.3	810	16.9	25.8
		Total of 2nd	18,488	62.8	8,023	43.3	10,928	37.2	1,789	16.4	18.2
19	1	Caroline	3,793	54.2	2,602	68.6	3,210	45.8	1,601	49.9	38.1
		King George	3,200	76.0	1,841	57.5	1,009	24.0	1,513	50.8	45.1
		Essex	2,241	57.4	1,640	73.2	1,665	42.6	667	40.1	28.9
		King and Queen	1,735	51.8	1,156	66.6	1,617	48.2	780	48.2	40.3
		Total of 19th	10,969	59.4	7,239	66.0	7,501	40.6	4,561	60.8	38.7
31	1	Gloucester	5,341	73.9	3,873	72.5	1,882	26.1	1,172	62.3	23.2
		Mathews	3,809	78.2	2,218	58.2	1,062	21.8	326	30.7	12.8
		New Kent	1,325	51.9	1,185	89.4	1,229	48.1	501	40.8	29.7
		Charles City	582	21.5	490	84.2	2,126	78.5	943	44.4	65.8
		Middlesex	2,586	65.5	1,684	65.0	1,363	34.5	538	39.5	24.2
		Total of 31st	13,643	65.7	9,450	69.3	7,662	34.3	3,480	45.4	27.0
34	1	Halifax	11,377	62.7	6,155	54.1	6,769	37.3	1,700	25.1	21.6
		South Boston	2,639	74.0	1,975	74.8	969	26.0	540	55.7	21.5
		Total of 34th	14,016	64.4	8,130	58.0	7,738	35.6	2,240	28.9	21.6
39	1	Northumberland	3,965	65.1	3,376	85.1	2,123	34.9	1,021	48.1	23.2
		Westmoreland	3,836	62.0	3,320	86.8	2,352	38.0	441	18.8	11.7
		Lancaster	3,613	64.6	3,078	85.2	1,978	35.4	1,229	62.1	28.5
		Richmond	2,713	70.6	1,644	60.6	1,132	29.4	353	31.2	17.7
		Total of 39th	14,127	65.1	11,418	80.8	7,585	34.9	3,044	40.1	21.0
45	1	Mecklenburg	10,474	61.3	4,670	44.6	6,624	38.7	620	9.4	11.7
40	3	Newport News	44,258	67.8	25,489	57.6	20,974	32.2	8,307	39.6	24.6

Sources: U. S. Commission on Civil Rights Registration and Voting Statistics 1965; Code of Virginia 1964, Additional Supplement

1. Voting Age Population statistics are from 1960 Census. Since the voting age population has increased, the percent of registered voters will tend to be overestimated.

2. The number of registered voters is based on figures furnished by the Virginia State Board of Elections as an estimate of registration as of October, 1964.

3. Negro voting age population for Dinwiddie and, consequently, the 14th District are overestimated since 4,837 Negroes are inmates of an institution there.

4. Figures for Franklin, except for the number of registered voters, are based on figures and estimates from the Bureau of Population and Economic Research, University of Virginia, 1963

Table XI: Voter Registration Statistics of the State Senatorial Districts in Virginia's Blackbelt by Race, 1964

Dist.	No. of Sens.	Counties and Independent Cities	White Voting Age Population[1]				Nonwhite Voting Age Population[1]				
			Total		Registered[2]		Total		Registered[2]		% of all Registered Voters
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
4	1	Halifax	11,377	62.7	6,155	54.1	6,769	37.3	1,700	25.1	21.6
		Charlotte	5,014	66.7	4,514	90.0	2,500	33.3	808	32.2	15.2
		Prince Edward	5,125	63.9	3,085	60.2	2,896	36.1	1,112	38.4	20.5
		Lunenburg	4,611	64.5	2,821	61.2	2,534	35.5	660	26.1	24.7
		Nottoway	5,564	61.7	4,020	72.3	3,458	38.3	1,320	38.2	24.[illegible]
		South Boston	2,639	74.0	1,975	74.8	969	26.0	540	55.7	21.5
		Total of 4th	33,330	63.5	22,570	67.0	19,126	36.5	6,140	32.1	21.4
5	1	Isle of Wight	4,991	53.6	4,241	85.0	4,317	46.4	1,893	43.9	30.9
		Nansemond	6,965	42.0	4,104	58.9	9,806	58.0	2,792	28.5	40.4
		Southampton	7,239	49.3	4,575	63.2	7,435	50.7	2,045	27.5	30.9
		Suffolk	5,272	65.6	2,779	52.7	2,769	34.4	817	29.5	22.7
		Franklin[3]	2,200	51.0	1,752	79.6	2,111	49.0	899	42.6	33.9
		Total of 5th	26,667	50.2	17,451	65.4	26,438	49.8	8,446	31.9	32.0
6	1	Greensville	4,499	53.7	3,467	77.1	3,885	46.3	1,890	48.7	35.3
		James City	4,845	70.3	2,688	55.5	2,056	29.7	960	46.7	26.3
		Prince George	8,860	74.9	3,343	37.7	2,420	25.1	986	40.7	22.8
		Surry	1,479	44.5	1,621	100+	1,842	55.5	1,140	61.9	41.3
		Sussex	2,662	41.8	2,536	95.3	3,706	58.2	1,354	36.5	34.8
		Hopewell	8,854	85.1	5,600	63.3	1,549	14.9	750	48.4	11.8
		Williamsburg	3,509	85.8	1,632	46.5	583	14.2	384	65.9	19.1
		Total of 6th	34,708	68.4	20,887	60.2	16,041	31.6	7,464	46.5	26.3
7	1	Brunswick	4,637	49.5	3,671	79.1	4,734	50.5	914	19.3	19.9
		Dinwiddie[4]	5,212	37.8	3,241	62.2	8,587	62.2	1,284	15.0	28.4
		Mecklenburg	10,474	61.3	4,670	44.6	6,624	38.7	620	9.4	11.7
		Petersburg	12,528	56.1	6,353	50.7	9,821	43.9	3,919	39.9	38.2
		Total of 7th	32,851	52.5	17,935	54.6	29,766	47.5	6,737	22.6	27.3
30	2	Richmond	90,508	62.8	51,362	56.7	53,719	37.2	15,641	29.1	23.3

Sources: Same as for Table X

1. Voting Age Population statistics are from the 1960 Census. Since the voting age population has increased, the percent of registered voters will tend to be somewhat overstated.

2. The number of registered voters is based on figures furnished by the Virginia State Board of Elections as an estimate of registration as of October, 1964.

3. Figures for the cities of Chesapeake and Franklin, except for the number of registered voters, are based on figures and estimates from the Bureau of Population and Economic Research, University of Virginia, 1963.

4. Voting age population figures for Dinwiddie County are overestimated since 4,837 Negroes were inmates of an institution there in 1960.

Potential Power at the Federal Level

At the federal levels Negroes have less power than at the local and state levels. Only in the Fourth Congressional District do Negroes make up 30 percent or more of the voting age population. In the Fourth Negroes make up 37.9 percent of the eligible voters. Before the Fourth was redistricted in 1965, Negroes made up 42.8 percent of the eligible voters. The First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Congressional Districts lie either totally or partially in the Blackbelt, and in each of these districts, Negroes make up from 20-30 percent of the voting age population. The Eighth District includes more of the Blackbelt counties with a high Negro population than any other congressional district in Virginia except for the Fourth.

The Negro Vote

The best measure of the Negro vote in the Blackbelt in a recent election would be the 1964 federal elections in the Fourth Congressional District. As previously stated, S. W. Tucker, a Negro and NAACP attorney, challenged the incumbent, W. M. Abbitt. In this contest Tucker received around 25,000 votes to Abbitt's 50,000.

The Negro vote is generally credited with swinging Virginia back into the Democratic column in the 1964 presidential elections. For the previous three presidential elections Virginia had gone Republican. The 1965 victory of Governor Godwin came about partially as a result of the switch of Negro voters from the Republican to the Democratic party in in the gubernatorial elections.

Table XII: Voter Registration Statistics of Virginia's Fourth Congressional District by Race, 1964

Area	Total Population (all ages)	White Voting Age Population				Nonwhite Voting Age Population				
		Total[1]		Registered[2]		Total[1]		Registered[2]		% of all Registered Voters
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Amelia	7,858	2,261	54.0	2,447	100+	1,924	46.0	888	46.2	26.6
Appomattox	9,796	4,245	78.8	4,041	95.2	1,142	21.1	505	44.2	12.5
Buckingham	10,665	3,776	63.1	1,700	45.0	2,208	36.9	825	37.4	32.7
Cumberland	6,424	1,819	52.5	2,000	100+	1,647	47.5	759	46.1	27.5
Dinwiddie[4]	23,474	5,212	37.8	3,241	62.2	8,587	62.2	1,284	15.0	28.4
Greensville	16,500	4,499	53.7	3,467	77.1	3,885	46.3	1,890	48.7	35.3
Isle of Wight	18,177	4,991	53.6	4,241	85.0	4,317	46.4	1,893	43.9	30.9
Lunenburg	13,181	4,611	64.5	2,821	61.2	2,534	35.5	660	26.1	18.9
Nansemond	33,645	6,965	42.0	4,104	58.9	9,806	58.0	2,792	28.5	40.4
Nottoway	15,315	5,564	61.7	4,020	73.3	3,458	38.3	1,320	38.2	24.7
Powhatan	7,616	2,376	60.3	1,820	76.6	1,563	39.7	876	55.5	32.3
Prince Edward	13,732	5,125	63.9	3,085	60.2	2,896	36.1	1,112	38.4	26.5
Prince George	24,807	8,860	78.5	3,343	37.7	2,420	21.5	986	40.7	22.8
Southampton	20,362	7,239	49.3	4,575	63.2	7,435	50.7	2,045	27.5	30.9
Surry	6,171	1,479	44.5	1,621	100+	1,842	55.5	1,140	61.9	41.3
Sussex	12,437	2,662	41.8	2,536	95.3	3,706	58.2	1,354	36.5	34.8
Independent Cities										
Chesapeake[3]	77,800	34,615	76.5	21,514	62.2	10,657	23.5	3,672	34.5	14.6
Colonial Hghts	11,623	6,049	99.9	4,337	71.7	17	.1	0	0	0
Franklin[3]	7,650	2,200	51.0	1,752	79.6	2,111	49.0	899	42.6	33.9
Hopewell	19,479	8,854	85.1	5,600	63.3	1,549	14.9	750	48.4	11.8
Petersburg	36,419	12,528	56.1	6,353	50.7	9,821	43.9	3,919	39.9	38.2
Suffolk	12,178	5,272	65.6	2,779	52.7	2,769	34.4	817	29.5	22.7
Total	405,309	141,202	62.1	91,397	64.7	86,294	37.9	30,377	35.2	24.9

Source: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Registration and Voting Statistics

1. Voting Age Population statistics are from the 1960 Census. Since the voting age population has increased, the percent of registered voters will tend to be overestimated.

2. The number of registered voters is based on figures furnished by the Virginia State Board of Elections as an estimate of registration as of October, 1964.

3. Figures for Franklin, except for the number of registered voters, are based on figures and estimates from the Bureau of Population and Economic Research, University of Virginia, 1963.

4. Total Negro voting age population for Dinwiddie and, consequently, for the 7th District are overestimated since 4,837 Negroes are inmates of an institution there.

5. The number of registered voters for Richmond is based on the 1961 U. S. Commission on Civil Rights Report No. 1, Voting

Voter Registration and Education Projects

One of the obvious, but essential, steps to end the low voter registration and participation in Virginia will be to develop projects to increase registration and voter turnout. However, a large electorate will not necessarily guarantee a challenge to the status quo, particularly to the political structure that permits the Byrd organization or future organizations to control the local government. Registration and get-out-the-vote drives should be accompanied by voter education projects and the development of local leaders by community organizers.

Goals and Methods

As stated and shown previously Negroes possess great potential political power at every level of government throughout the Blackbelt and, consequently, in the entire state. This power is being developed but still only around one-third of the eligible Negroes are registered and only a very few have been elected to public office in the counties and independent cities of the Fourth and in other congressional districts located in the Blackbelt.

The goals of V.S.C.R.C. are threefold:

1. Increase voter registration and turnout of the Negro population by 20-25 percent or more in the counties where V.S.C.R.C. is working and plans to expand,
2. organize and conduct voter education classes,
3. and develop local leaders.

By recruiting students to work during the spring holidays and weekends, by recruiting new community organizers to work full-time during the summer, and by the work of the present community organizers who are now working full-time, V.S.C.R.C. believes the above goals can be achieved. Several factors will be in our favor in achieving this first goal.

1. The 1965 Voting Rights Act has suspended literacy tests. In the Blackbelt where Negroes have greatly suffered from segregated and inferior schools. The completion of an application has been a great barrier for a large portion of the population. In the Fourth the median years of school completed for Negroes 25 years of age or more is 6.0 years and 39.3 percent had completed less than 5 years of school in 1960. It will be much easier to register these people now.
2. The 24th Amendment has removed payment of poll tax for federal elections. The 1965 Voting Rights Act requires payment of only one year's poll tax, $1.50, forty-five days before local and state elections. Possibly the courts will remove the poll tax for all elections. Virginia is one of the four states that still requires payment of the poll tax. Before the Voting Rights Act was passed, Virginia required the consecutive payment of three years poll tax, $4.50 plus interest, six months before an election, in

order to be able to register. The payment of nearly $5.0 was an economic burden to many Negroes. In the Fourth the median income of Negroe families was $2,095, and from one-third to one-fourth of the families in the different counties earned less than $1,000 per year in 1959. It will be much easier to register people now that this economic burden has been removed or lowered.

3. In addition to the removing of legal and economic barriers to registration, a change in the psychological attitude of the voter is important in Virginia. The voter must feel that it is not useless to vote. The Negro constituency is becoming aware of the power of the vote, and is instilled with the belief that things can be changed. The 1966 elections offer an opportunity to change things in Virginia. In 1966 not only will Virginia's ten Congressmen be up for re-election but also both of its U.S. Senators. It seems very likely that moderates and/or liberals will oppose Virginia's two very conservative U.S. Senators in the July, 1966 Democratic primary. It also appears that the case will be the same in the congressional races. There will also be the possibility of strong Republican in the November elections for some of the above seats. In addition, there will be local elections for many Town Councils. With the Negro's increasing knowledge of his power at the ballot box, and with the increasing interest in the forthcoming elections, the psychological attitude should be far more conducive to voter participation than it has been in the past.

As community organizers V.S.C.R.C. believes that the method or methods of conducting voter drives should be determined by the local people. While we should provide local people with various resources such as voting statistics, legal information, and material on how to conduct drives, local people should make the final decision as to how they will manage their drive. Then we should work with the local people in implementing their decision and helping to provide the resources.

Along with these drives there is a need for voter education projects to create an electorate that will understand the political structure of the state and not depend upon top-down decisions as to how to vote. Also there is a need to understand how Virginia's government has been so structured as to facilitate control of the government by the Byrd organization, or future organizations; how this prohibits the people from democratically controlling the government; and the means by which the people can change this structure if they wish.

As one means of achieving this goal in voter education, V.S.C.R.C. has prepared a workbook, Virginia Government Workbook, to be used in voter education classes. Again, while we should provide resources, people and materia to initiate this project, local people should participate in organizing and setting up classes.

There is a need to further develop existing and new local leaders who will organize and teach voter education classes after the initial classes have been established, and eventually provide more democratic alternatives in the structure and management of local and state government by seeking public office.

This goal can be achieved best by community organizers who live, work and develop local people, as well as themselves, on a full-time basis.

W. L. CALLOWAY, PRESIDENT W. C. PEDEN, SECRETARY C. R. YATES, TREASURER FRANKLIN W. THOMAS, GENERAL SECRETARY

BUTLER STREET YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

22 BUTLER STREET, NORTHEAST TELEPHONE JACKSON 4-0246

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

February 14, 1967

Mr. John Boone
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

You are invited to a special luncheon meeting in connection with plans for reactivating the House of U.S.E. (Understanding Stimulation and Education), an unusually stimulating Crime Prevention Project initiated last Fall by Walter Anderson and Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc. The Luncheon will take place Tuesday, February 21, at 12:15 noon in the Banquet Room of Butler Street YMCA.

Butler Street YMCA has agreed to assume responsibility for this vitally needed project, under certain conditions, and this meeting is being called to seek the counsel and assistance of persons like you in this regard. A report on the recently released objective appraisal of the initial House of U.S.E. Program, prepared by the Community Council of the Atlanta Area, Inc. will also be discussed at the meeting.

I hope it will be possible for you to attend this meeting in the interest of a better Atlanta community.

Cordially yours,

W. L. Calloway

W. L. Calloway
YMCA Board of Directors

WLC:cw

BUTLER STREET YMCA

MINUTES OF YMCA HOUSE OF USE ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1967 - 12:00 NOON

JOHN BOONE, SECRETARY, PRESIDING

THOSE PRESENT:

Mrs. A. A. Alterman
Mr. James Mackay
Mr. James McGovern
Dr. Barbara Pittard
Mr. Jack P. Turner
Mr. W. L. Calloway
Dean Malcolm Dean
Archbishop Hallinan
Dr. Harry Beverly
Mr. Deanne Tucker
Mr. John Boone
Mr. John Cox
Mr. John Helms

STAFF: Walter Anderson, Franklin W. Thomas, Carol Ann Moten

OPENING:

Mr. Boone explained that he was presiding because of the inability of Mr. Noble and Mr. Redfern to be present due to a last minute emergency. The meeting opened with prayer by Mr. John Cox, after which lunch was served. The minutes of the last meeting were read by Mr. John Boone, afterwhich they were seconded and approved by the board. Next, Archbishop Hallinan was welcomed by the board, and asked to say a few words.

PROGRAM EMPHASIS:

Next on the agenda was the building, which Mr. Walt Anderson described. The building is located on the corner of Georgia Ave. and Terry St. approximate three blocks from the Atlanta Stadium. Two very large rooms and office space make up the one story building. Also included in the complex is a church, shoe store, and etc. The building is being renovated at no cost to the House of USE. It is hoped that the building will be available to move in by Monday, the 3rd of July.

The owner of the building has taken great interest in the House of USE. He has accepted one teenager from the area as an employee. Bob Pope has also stated that he will be glad to help additional teenagers of the House of USE program. The rent of the building will be $125.00 per month. Mr. Calloway commented on the trouble the

committee had on securing a building, and how helpful Mr. Pope had been. It was suggested that Mr. Pope become a member of the board of advisory, due to his genuine interest in the project.

Next funds were discussed. The ACEP Funds are believed to have been approved, which amounted to $50,438.00 and an additional $12,000 from United Appeal has been approved. A question came up regarding the opening of the House of USE. It was stated that 500 teenagers will be recruited for the EOA ACEP program.

Mr. Anderson stated that three more professional and four teenagers will be required to complete the staff. Also ACEP has orientation programs for the director and his assistants. A question was raised on how long the funds from ACEP would continue? It was brought out that money should be raised in addition to government and United Appeal monies to assure the continuation of the House of USE in the future.

Mr. Anderson commented on the activities he and Ron Sturrup had engaged during the month of June. Two incidents occurred during June, one in the Boulevard St. area, in which Mr. Anderson helped to keep an incident involving a racially tense situation from getting out of hand. Also, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Sturrup were out in the Dixie Hills area helping to restore order and establish communication between the teenagers of that area and the YMCA, and community leaders. They were able to arrange a trip to Six Flags over Georgia for some of the "hardcore disadvantage" teenagers of that area.

The bus tour of the Summerhill area and surrounding area, which will be served by the House of USE, was discussed. Mr. James Mackay decided that it was best to postpone the tour until the House of USE had officially opened. The 27th of July was decided upon as a date for the tour. Six o'clock was decided as the best time of day for the tour.

It was decided that the committees should meet soon and make future plans. Also it was suggested that some committees should merge to make program planning and administration easier and more functional.

OTHER BUSINESS:

Other business was discussed. Mr. Mackay spoke of the death of Mr. Charles Emmerich, a great loss to society. A resolution was passed that the YMCA House of USE give tribute to the memory of Mr. Emmerich. Mr. Mackay assumed responsibility for preparing an appropriate statement. Meeting adjourned at 1:30 P.M.

John Boone, Secretary

JB:cam

HOUSE OF U.S.E.

BOARD MEETING
December 14, 1967

The Board was called to order by Chairman, Ed Noble. The devotion was offered by Archbishop Halliman.

A resume of the last minutes (Oct.) was given by Franklin Thomas.

Barbara Pittard gave a report of the Program Committee which led to the presentation of the Skatarama by Peter White. An outline of this activity was presented to the group with Peter adding the progress made on the project as well as explaining the overall procedure for the activity.

Peter indicated some needs from the Board in order to make this a success. The need for skates, and the need for each Board member to call to the attention of friends and associates, the House of U.S.E. and its objectives.

Ron Stirupp presented a schedule of Christmas activities that will take place at the House of U.S.E. involving the House of U.S.E. members. These activities are to run from December 19 thru December 22.

Archbishop Halliman indicated that he would be responsible for the scripture and coffee and/or hot chocolate.

Jim McGovern indicated the possibility of obtaining approximately 100 pairs of skates from Sears.

A suggestion was made that an appeal should be made for contributions of money for the purchase of skates. The procedure for handling these funds could be handled by Butler Street "Y".

Contacts	Sources
Steward	Rich's
Cox	Davison's Zayres

Contacts	Sources
Noble	K-Mart
Pittard	Beck & Gregg
McGovern	Sears
Pittard	Woolworth
Culligan	G.E.X. Pennys Western Auto

Ed Noble suggested that the contacts be made with a two fold pitch with as higher a contact in the business as possible. Immediate action is of essence in making these contacts.

A financial statement was made by Ben Wass relating to the exhibited [illegible] financial statement that was passed out. Franklin indicated that the financial picture for the House of U.S.E. is more bleak than it appears. He pointed out the greatest factor involved here was the advancement of money from ACEP that must be squared, inaddition to the $4,000 projected deficit for 1967.

A motion was made that Dan Brandt, the director of Sum-Mec be invited to sit on the Board. This motion was adopted.

A discussion followed relating to ACEP and the problem which exist pertaining to referrals.

A motion was made to reconsider the motion pertaining to Dan Brandt.

A substitute motion was made to extend an invitation to Dan Brandt to come and sit during our sessions for the purpose of guiding and establishing clear lines of communications.

A suggestion was made that the Program Committee take another look at ACEP and our referral system.

Another suggestion was that ACEP should not be relied on for a long range program, but that an evaluation should be made of the objectives of

the House of U.S.E., then make another appeal to the Chest Fund or some other source.

Ed Noble indicated that he would make some effort to look into the possibility of reconsidering funding of the House of U.S.E.

The following persons were present:

Major T. M. Culligan
Archbishop Hallinan
Mr. Ed Noble
Mr. John Cox
Dr. Nicholas Davies
Mr. James McGovern
Dr. Barbara Pittard
Dame Mokey —
Staff: Messrs. Franklin W. Thomas, Ronald Stirrup, Charles Stephens, Ocie Irons, Ben Waas and Mrs. Alice Chester.

File

F. F. FAURI, DEAN

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
1065 FRIEZE BUILDING
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48104

April 26, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlant, Georgia 30303

RE: Revelle Pergament

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Listed above are the students from the University of Michigan School of Social Work to be placed with your Agency (Department) for the Spring-Summer Terms(s).

Enclosed are the profiles for the students who will begin field instruction on May 1, 1968.

The School's faculty liaison to your Agency (Department) will be Professor Ray McNair - Tuskegee Institute.

May we take this opportunity to thank you and your staff for your participation in the field instruction of University of Michigan students. If we can be of assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Phillip A. Fellin
Director of
Field Instruction

PAF/r
Enclosure

File

JOINT COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING, INC.

1522 K Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20005 202/223-2450

Garrett Heyns, Executive Director
William T. Adams, Associate Director

OFFICERS

James V. Bennett
President

E. B. Whitten
Vice-President

E. Preston Sharp
Secretary-Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Milton G. Rector
Chairman

Peter P. Lejins
Vice-Chairman

James V. Bennett
Daniel Blain
Raymond Feldman
Dale Harris
Elmer H. Johnson
Richard A. McGee
Russell G. Oswald
Arnulf M. Pins
Walter C. Reckless
Howard P. Rome
Mrs. Thomas Scales
Clyde E. Sullivan
Luther Youngdahl
Randolph E. Wise

OFFICERS OF THE MEMBERSHIP

Ellis C. MacDougall
Chairman

Earl H. Hanson
Vice-Chairman

A. Polk Jarrell
Secretary

ROSTER

Seminar on the

"Utilization of Professional Manpower in Correctional Settings"

WASHINGTON HILTON

September 12 - 13, 1968

I. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS

Mr. Loren Beckley, Chief Probation Officer
County of San Mateo
P. O. Box 35
Belmont, California 415/341-1361, Ext. 3221

Mr. Richard McGee
2259 Tamarack Way
Sacramento, California 95821 916/444-3096

Mr. John Wallace, Director of Probation
Office of Probation of the Courts of New York City
2 Lafayette Street
New York, New York 212/566-2698

II. EDUCATION

Dr. George Aker
Associate Professor of Adult Education
Graduate Instruction-Research-Extension
School of Education
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida 32306 904/599-3309

II. EDUCATION (cont'd)

Mr. Price Chenault
Director of Education
State Department of Corrections
Alfred E. Smith State Office Bldg.
Albany, New York 12225 518/474-3493

Dr. Garland Wollard
Superintendent of Vocational Education
Bureau of Prisons
101 Indiana Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20537 202/737-8200

III. PASTORAL COUNSELING

Reverend John Allemang, Chaplain
Mendota State Hospital
301 Trog Drive
Madison, Wisconsin 53704 608/244-2411

Reverend William E. Flood
Department of Chaplaincy Services
American Baptist Home Mission Society
Valley Forge, Pennsylvania 19481 215/768-2420

Reverend Frederick R. Silber
Supervising Chaplain
Bureau of Prisons
101 Indiana Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 202/737-8200

IV. PSYCHIATRY

Raymond Feldman, M.D., Director
Mental Health Programs
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education
University East Campus
Boulder, Colorado 80304 303/443-2211, Ext. 6342

Joseph Satten, M.D., Director
Division of Law and Psychiatry
The Menninger Foundation
Topeka, Kansas 66601 913/234-9566

Thomas G. Webster, M.D., Chief
Continuing Education Branch
Division of Manpower and Training
National Institute of Mental Health
5454 Wisconsin Avenue
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20203 202/496-0248

V. PSYCHOLOGY

Dr. Dale B. Harris, Head
Department of Psychology
College of Liberal Arts
Pennsylvania State University
117 Burrows Building
University Park, Pennsylvania 16802 814/865-9514

Dr. Asher R. Pacht
Chief, Clinical Services
Division of Corrections
State Department of Public Welfare
1 West Wilson Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53701 608/266-2788

Dr. Joseph White
Associate Professor & Director
Educational Opportunity Program
California State College at Long Beach
6101 E. 7th Street
Long Beach, California 90808 212/433-0591, Ext 561

VI. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Kenneth K. Henning, Acting Director
Center for Advanced Study in Organizational Science
University of Wisconsin
3255 N. Maryland
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201 414/228-4641

Mr. Herbert R. Sigurdson
Senior Research Associate
Project Development Staff
Youth Studies Center
University of Southern California
University Park
Los Angeles, California 90007 213/746-6070

Mr. Jule Sugarman
Associate Chief, Children's Bureau
Department of Health, Education & Welfare
330 Independence Avenue, S. E.
Washington, D. C. 202/962-7273

VII. SOCIAL WORK

Mr. John Boone
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 404/522-8764

Mr. Wesley "Ted" Cobb, Associate Director
Community Resources
National Urban League, Inc.
55 East 52nd Street
New York, New York 10022 212/751-0300

Dr. Irving Piliavin
School of Social Work
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104 265/594-5511

STAFF

Dr. Garrett Heyns
Executive Director

Alice Maxwell
Assistant Task Force Director

Marshall Fels
Project Coordinator

Jack Hubbard
Group Leader

Robert Bramson
Group Leader

BUTLER STREET YMCA

1967 HOUSE OF USE ADVISORY BOARD ROSTER

1. Mrs. A.A. Alterman
2837 Ridgewood Circle, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30327
355-8238 or 355-9473

2. Mrs. Joseph Haas
4570 Powers Ferry Road, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30327
255-0729

3. Rabbi Harry H. Epstein
2545 Arden Road, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30327
355-2791

4. Mr. James Mackay
1032 Clifton Road, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30307
373-4833

5. Mr. Robert Redfern, President
Redfern Sausage Company
1020 Howell Mill Rd., NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30318
~~874-0807~~ 875-0841

6. Mr. Charles West, President
West Lumber Company
2051 Howell Mill Rd. NW
351-1382

7. Mr. Ed Noble, President
Lenox Square, Inc.
3393 Peachtree Rd. NE
233-6767

8. Mr. Dillard Munford
Chairman of Board
Atlantic Company
68 Brookwood Drive, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
873-6641

9. Mr. James McGovern, Director
Atlanta Commission on Crime
and Juvenile Delinquency
52 Fairlie St., NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
524-3869

10. Mr. Richard Freeman
Alderman City of Atlanta
First National Bank
Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
525-6141 Or 876-5233

11. Mr. Hal Suit
Director of News
WSB TV
1601 W. Peachtree St. NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
~~875-0028~~ 875-7221

12. The Honorable Jack P. Etheridge
Superior Court of Fulton County
Fulton County Court House
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
572-3101

13. Dr. Barbara Pittard
Sociology Department
Georgia State College
33 Gilmer St. SE
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
577-2400

14. Mr. Jack P. Turner, Chairman
Democratic Party
William Oliver Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
522-4457 or 255-6442

15. Senator Horace Ward
859½ Hunter St. NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30314
525-8372 or 525-8807

16. Mr. W. L. Calloway, President
Butler St. YMCA
c/o 193 Auburn Ave. NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
~~524-5401~~
451-4311

17. Dr. William S. Jackson
Atlanta University
School of Social Work
223 Chestnut St. SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30314
523-6431

18. Dean Malcolm Dean
Atlanta University
223 Chestnut St. SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30314
523-6431

19. Rev. Edgar Griden
Community Central
Presbyterian Church
201 Washington St. SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

20. Mr. Travis Stewart
Labor Department
State Labor Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30334
524-2411

21. Archbishop Hallinan
2699 Peachtree Rd. NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

22. Dr. Allison Williams
Trinity Presbyterian Church
3003 Howell Mill Rd. NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30327
237-6491

23. Dr. Harry Beverly
Trinity Presbyterian Church
3003 Howell Mill Rd. NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30327
237-6491

24. Mr. Herman J. Russell
504 Fair St. SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30314
524-4761

25. Dr. Nicholas Davies, M.D.
495 Westover Drive, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30305
523-1531 or 355-3318

26. Mr. John Helms
Citizen & Southern
National Bank
35 Broad St. NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
521-1900 or 351-4953

27. Dr. Alfred A. Messer, M. D.
1365 Clifton Rd. NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30333
377-2472 or 255-9667

28. Mr. Peter White
3399 Kingsboro Rd. NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30326
233-5588

29. Mr. Allison Thornwell, Jr.
3418 Pinestream Rd.NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30327
237-3814

30. Mr. Paul Hemphill
The Atlanta Journal
10 Forsyth St. NW
522-4141

31. Mr. Deanne Tucker
Dept. of Housing & Urban
Development
Peachtree & Seventh Bldg.
Sixth Floor
Atlanta, Georgia 30323
526-5324 or 526-5585

32. Major T. M. Culligan
U.S. Marine Corps.
274 Fifth St. NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30318
875-0391

33. Mr. John Boone
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
522-8764

34. Mr. Francis Smith
2852 Engle Rd. NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30318
794-8167

35. Lt. Clarence J. Perry
Police Department
175 Decatur St. SE
Atlanta, Georgia
522-7363

36. Mr. John Cox, Executive Director
Atlanta Youth Council
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
522-4463

37. Attorney James B. Pilcher
City Attorney Office
First National Bank Bldg.
26th Floor
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
524-7731 or 231-4307

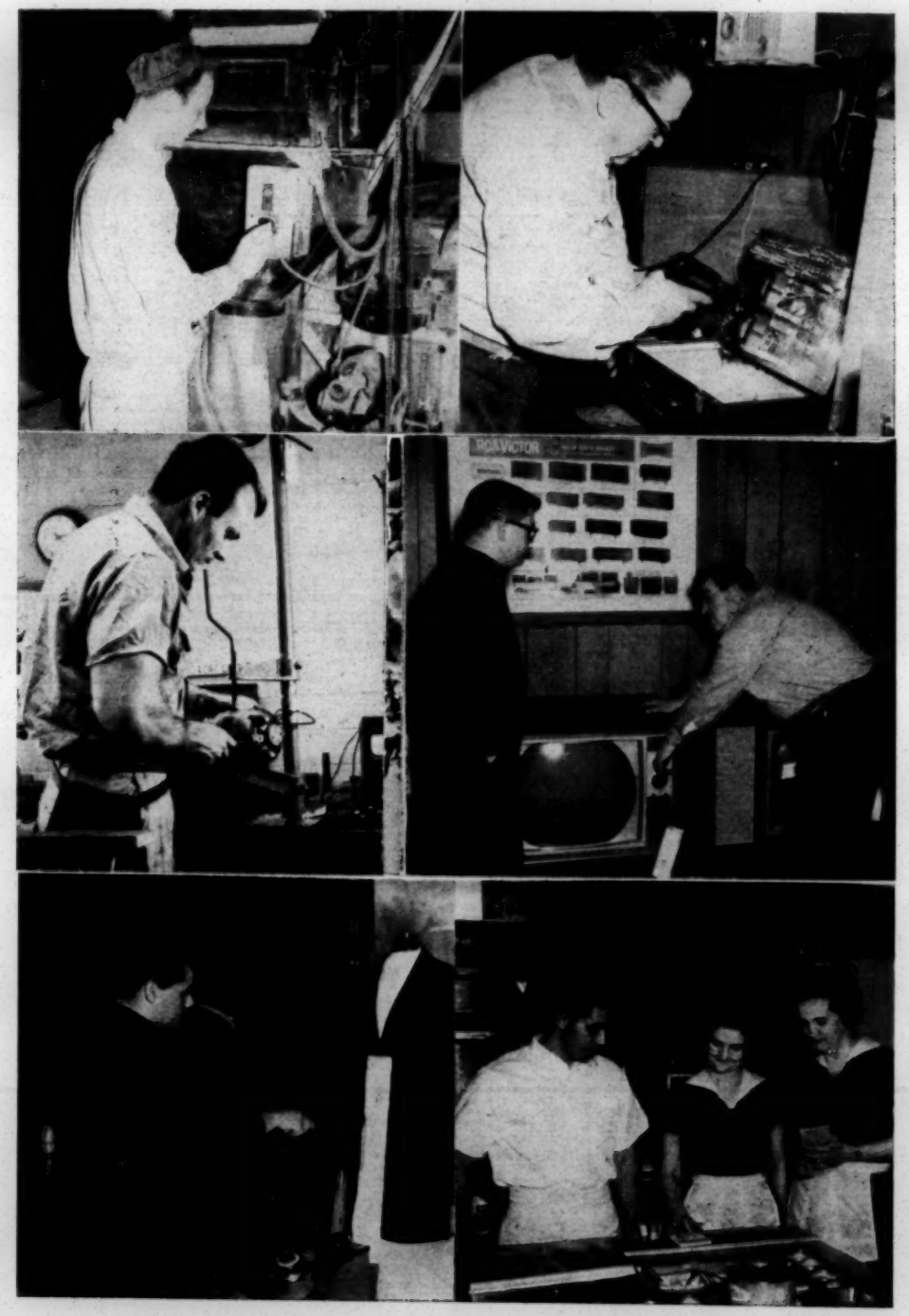
WORK RELEASE PROGRAM

PRISONER REHABILITATION ACT OF 1965

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

WORK RELEASE



LEARNING IN THE COMMUNITY

On September 10, 1965 the President of the United States signed into law a bill which offers the community and correctional workers an opportunity to join hands in the task of returning offenders to useful lives. The new law specifically provides for:

Emergency Furloughs — an inmate may return home unescorted to visit a dying relative or attend the funeral of a member of his immediate family.

Employment Furloughs — an inmate may visit his future home community to contact prospective employers or for other legitimate reasons.

Work Release — an inmate may work at paid employment in the community while continuing as a prisoner of the institution to which he is committed.

Men in prison are sentenced to a term of confinement. For ninety-nine per cent of them, this term will someday end. Not so many years ago, it was a common practice simply to keep all of these men locked up until their terms ended. No effort at all was made to influence their attitudes or alter their patterns of behavior. It is obvious, however, that the best interests of society and the individual require that efforts be made to bring about change and that the prisoner be prepared for his eventual return to the community. This is the basic function of the new rehabilitation law — to bridge the gap between confinement and freedom by a concerted effort on the part of the inmate, the prison and the community.

THE OFFENDER AND HIS COMMUNITY

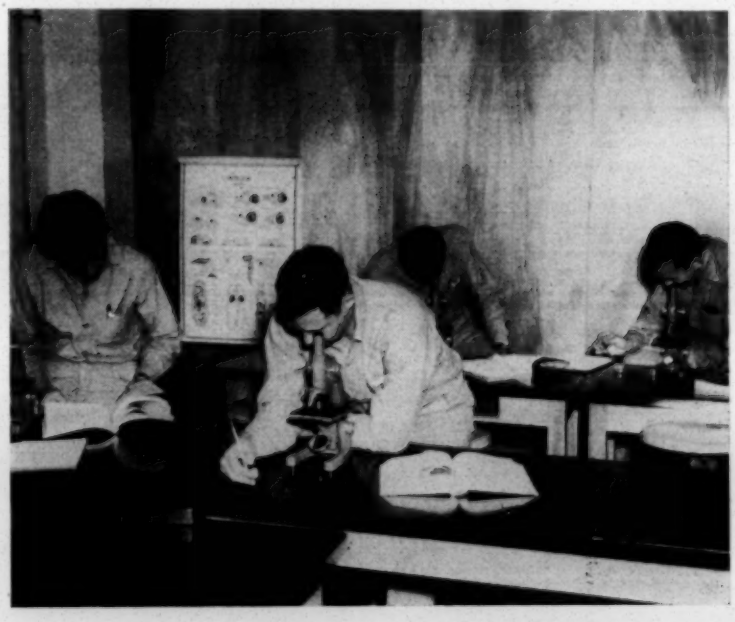
It is easy to succumb to the error of oversimplifying the very complex question of what causes a man to commit a crime; it may be safely said, however, that two factors stand out quite clearly in the vast majority of cases.

> **Failure in Role Performance** — the offender failed to cope with the roles he was called upon to perform — husband, father, breadwinner, citizen, etc.
>
> **Reaction to Stress** — the offender was, for many reasons, unable to respond appropriately to the various stresses to which every member of society is exposed.

These are not reasons that seek to excuse criminal behavior. They do, however, point out quite clearly the direction in which corrections must travel in order to fulfill one of its most important duties, that of **returning the offender to the community ready to lead a normal, useful life.**

Corrections, then, is a total social process. It must utilize a wide variety of professional disciplines and technical skills to accomplish its ends. It must, above all, be ready to make effective use of the wide range of programs available, and be willing to try new concepts and programs as they develop naturally from the experiences and research that form the foundation of the field. Within this structure, Work Release has found a natural place as a logical development in correctional practice.

The United States Penitentiary at Terre Haute makes use of a wide variety of individual, group and community programs in accomplishing its goal of rehabilitating the offender. Work Release has an important place in this complex of programs. But it would be a mistake to think of Work Release as a thing apart. It is, in the truest sense, a complementary program, providing an opportunity for the inmate to obtain advanced training which may not be available in the institution and to sharpen skills which he has acquired in prison programs. While there are other significant factors involved in Work Release, such as earning money to meet present family needs and accumulating funds for post-release requirements, it is the training and skill — sharpening aspects which give Work Release its greatest practical value as a treatment tool.

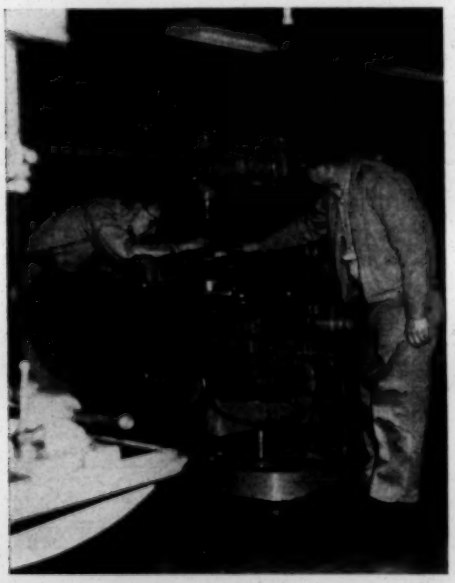


ACADEMIC EDUCATION

Research here at Terre Haute has demonstrated that the average inmate has an intelligence quotient equivalent to the national average. At the same time, the average academic achievement level is only sixth grade. This educational gap, which we feel to be a significant factor in crime causation, is the target of a broad and intensive program at the penitentiary. Literacy, elementary grades and junior high school level courses are taught daily on a half-day, work-study basis. Each year, graduates of a large, state-accredited evening high school program receive diplomas from a local high school. A junior college program, taught by Indiana State University faculty members, offers regular college credit through the University Extension Service.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The majority of offenders must be classed as unskilled. Many are without any significant work history — men who have never developed good work habits in the community and are devoid of any real work skills. Most of them, however, can be and are trained in one of a wide variety of skilled or semi-skilled occupations. Our vocational training program prepares a large number of men each year to perform tasks in occupational areas where skilled workers are needed. The State Department of Public Instruction issues certificates of achievement to those who have successfully completed the related classroom courses and have met the minimum time requirements for on-the-job training. The program itself is divided into five major categories:



MECHANICAL

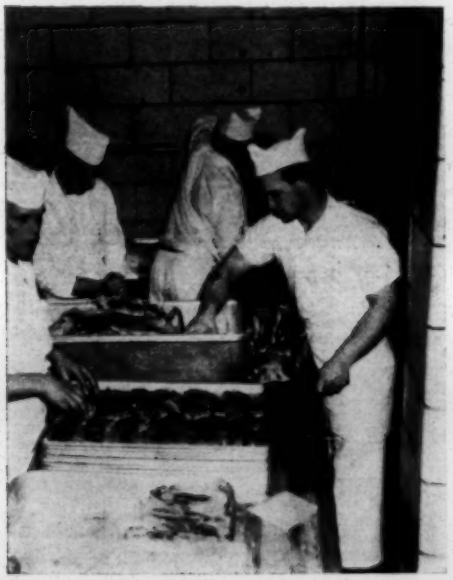
Organized courses in areas such as Auto Mechanics, Electricity, Machine Shop, Painting, Plumbing, Sheet-metal and Steamfitting & Welding. Includes a minimum of one hour per week of related classroom training.

TECHNICAL

These are organized courses of on-the-job training taught by institution technicians and professional personnel. This area includes Hospital Attendant, Medical Technician, Dental Technician and Prosthetic courses. Extensive related training is provided in a classroom setting.

AGRICULTURAL

Several different courses are offered. Among them are Farm Machinery Repair and Dairy Production. The trainees are rotated through job situations in the areas in which they are to be trained, and related classroom training is provided on a regular basis.



INDUSTRIAL

These are organized courses of on-the-job training taught by industrial foremen in any factory or industrial shop operated by Federal Prison Industries, Inc.

FOOD SERVICE

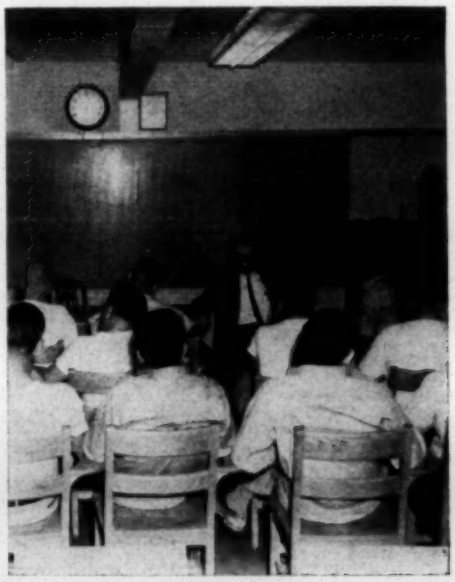
This area includes on-the-job and classroom training in cooking, baking, meat processing, etc. The baking course provides training in both the practice and management of baking operations.

PROFILE OF A WORK RELEASEE

- A young man without a serious prior record
- No history of violent behavior
- No personal characteristics which would be offensive to the community
- Physically able and willing to do the job
- Has a relatively short time left to serve

HELPING AND PROBLEM SOLVING

Work Releasees take part regularly in group counseling sessions. Problems are anticipated and openly discussed in these meetings. Men are encouraged to talk out their job and adjustment difficulties openly. Each work releasee also receives frequent individual counseling from his caseworker or other interested institution officials.



Work Releasees do not replace civilian workers. In fact, Work Release Programs are not permitted in areas and trades where there is a significant number of unemployed.

A man in the Work Release Program is just another employee. He receives the same pay, pays the same taxes, participates in the same pension plan, belongs to the same union, as other employees. He also does his work well. After work, he returns to the prison, not because he could not be trusted in the community, but because the law requires that he remain in the custody of the Attorney General until properly released.

PROPOSAL TO: Mr. Ed Noble, Chairman
House of USE Advisory Board

FROM: James L. McGovern, Executive Director
Metropolitan Atlanta Commission on Crime
and Juvenile Delinquency, Inc.

SUBJECT: House of U.S.E. - transfer to supervision from
Butler Street Y.M.C.A. of Metropolitan Atlanta
Commission on Crime and Juvenile Delinquency, Inc.

1. The Executive Board of the Metropolitan Atlanta Commission on Crime and Juvenile Delinquency, Inc. having considered the request that this Commission assume the responsibilities for the supervision and direction of the House of USE operations and programs, is agreeable to the proposed transfer of responsibilities from the Butler Street Y.M.C.A.

Should the Executive Committee of the Butler Street Y.M.C.A. agree to the transfer of its administrative responsibility of the House of USE to the Metropolitan Atlanta Commission on Crime and Juvenile Delinquency, Inc., the following steps are suggested:

A. That a meeting of the Advisory Board of the House of USE be called to consider and decide upon this proposed transfer.

B. Re-define the objectives of the House of USE as a street-worker program aimed at the involvement of unskilled, unemployed youth in educational, recreational employment and counselling programs.

C. The over-all direction of the operations of the House of USE will be the responsibility of the Executive Director of the Metropolitan Atlanta Commission on Crime and Juvenile Delinquency, Inc., working in close harmony with the Advisory Board of the House of USE, which will be responsible for the development of policy and programs.

D. The immediate responsibility for the implementation of the House of USE Program will rest with a senior street-worker staff employee to be selected.

E. Liaison will be established with the Atlanta Educational Institutions to develop volunteer services to supplement the efforts of the full-time staff.

F. The senior staff street-worker will take immediate steps to develop within the area of the community served by the House of USE local leadership from various age groups to serve at a facility level as a governing body. Representatives from this group, when developed, will elect members to serve on the Advisory Board.

G. Liaison will be developed by the House of USE staff and selected members of the Advisory Board with public and private agencies in a position to provide supportive services to the House of USE Programs.

H. The basic staff will consist of a senior street-worker and one full-time assistant.

I. The House of USE Programs will operate from its present location during the hours of 11:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M., Monday through Friday, subject to change as experience and programs dictate.

J. The advisory committee will immediately elect a program committee to develop the specific programs aimed at the needs of the community as identified by experience of the senior street-worker.

K. An evaluation of the impact of the House of USE on the immediate community will be made continuously by the Advisory Board and the Executive Director of the Metropolitan Atlanta Commission on Crime and Juvenile Delinquency, Inc. At the end of a twelve (12) month period a total evaluation of this impact will be made and recommendations will be proposed for its expansion or discontinuance.

Should recommendation be made for continuing this Program, suggestions will also be made for its future operation under the direction of an agency other than the Metropolitan Atlanta Commission on Crime and Juvenile Delinquency, Inc.

L. If this transfer is agreeable to the Executive Committee of the Butler Street Y.M.C.A., the Metropolitan Atlanta Commission on Crime and Juvenile Delinquency, Inc. will, with the consent of the Community Chest, assume the administrative responsibilities of the House of USE, free and clear of any outstanding debts and obligations other than future rent for space at the present location and begin, effective the first day of September, 1968, to receive monthly financial support from the Community Chest to the same extent as furnished to the Butler Street Y.M.C.A.

H4
3756
N20

Gentlemen

~~Fish~~ Since my appeal ~~is now~~ of a 1A classification ~~before the regional~~ is now before the regional appeal board, I am writing this letter to inform the Selective Service System of my activities.

On November 1, 1966 I began training in Baltimore with VISTA, the domestic version of the Peace Corps. I finished training in the middle of December and immediately I was sent to Atlanta Georgia to work under the sponsorship of Economic Opportunity Atlanta Inc.

My job is to help provide legal

services for the poor, ~~the~~ and to provide any other help that I have the ability to give.

There is a great need for these services in the United States today. The poor of our nation as a class, have greater needs for legal services than any class of society, but at the same time are less able to procure them.

In the short time I have been here I have worked on a program which I hope will educate the poor of Atlanta as to their legal rights, and to show them the organizations which they may go

to for help. I am also working for legislation that will prevent certain unscrupulous organizations from taking advantage of the uneducated and poverty ridden inhabitants of our cities slums. For instance, in Atlanta, certain loan companies through the means of excessive loan charges are avoiding the usury laws of the State of Georgia.

I have also begun a program of giving legal education to various boys clubs in Atlanta, both so they have a better understanding of the law and also to perhaps encourage

them into thinking of a career.

I believe that these programs which are in their infancy would be seriously affected and perhaps ended if I were to be drafted. Honestly, I dont believe that I am giving undue importance to my presence, but because of the fact that I do have a legal education and am a member of VISTA I have a unique opportunity to provide badly needed help and to some extent at least - change.

The War on Poverty, in my opinion is as important or more important than any foreign war being fought. When you stop to realize that 27% of our nation's population comes from families making less than $3000, and then realize the national resources being wasted in our nations slums, you realise that the poverty fight must not only be fought but won.

I feel very strongly about these views, and sincerely hope that you will allow me to continue my tour of duty in VISTA and again ask that I be given an occupational

deferment until December of 1967

Very truthfully Yours
Ronald Sievers

(1).

Summary of the Housing Code of the City of Atlanta Effective July 1, 1965

Ron

15-2 Purpose "...provisions of the code ... necessary for reasons of the public health, safety and welfare

15-3 every building subject to the health and safety standards

15-5 substandard dwelling does not meet minimum requirements of the code

15-6 Inspection (a) The enforcement officers are hereby authorized and directed to make inspections to determine the conditions of dwellings ... located within the city in the interest of safeguarding the health and safety of the occupants of dwellings and of the general public

15-7 Enforcement (a) responsibility of enforcement vested in the building official of the city (b) whenever 15-6 and 15-24 through 15-28 are violated, notice shall be given to those responsible for the violation (c) charges answerable in court unless violation is cured (d) guilty for failure to appear in court

②

15-7.1(a) dilapidated furniture and/or appliances, machinery and equipment (junked, rusted, inoperative, etc) which are not enclosed or are unsanitary are in violation of the code
(b) primary responsibility for enforcement delegated to the Sanitary department

15-9 Better housing commission
(d) Duties, funtions:
(1) promote better housing and environmental improvements
(2) advise on matters of code violation
(3) consider appeals on violations

15-21 (a) Nuisances, Generally
No person shall occupy as owner or occupant or let or sublet to another for occupancy, any dwelling unit for the purpose of living, sleeping, cooking, or eating therein which, under the provisions of this code, constitutes a nuisance.

Any building, structure, enclosure, place or premises is a nuisance, where it is perilous to life or property by reason of its construction, or of the condition or quantity of its contents or the * enclosure, or of the overcrowding at any time of persons therein, or of deficiencies in its fire

(3)

15-21-a alarm or fire prevention ~~system~~ equipment, or of condition in its construction likely to cause fire or the spreading of fire, or of conditions therein which would hamper or impede the fire dept. in combatting a fire in or around the bldg; or where the condition of the walls, floors, or roof is ~~such~~ such that the bldg is likely to fall ~~down~~ on account thereof, thereby endangering the safety of its occupants or of the public, or where conditions or contents of the structure, place, or premises are such as to endanger health, providing harbouring places and/or vermin to spread disease.

Prohibited conditions:

(b) Any bldg, structure, etc. w/ the following

15-21-b is unfit for human habitation + is a nuisance:

(1) Interior walls or other vertical structure which list, lean, or buckle so that a plumb line passing thru the center of gravity falls outside the midde 3rd of it base

(2) Exclusive of foundation, 33% or more of damage or deterioration of supporting members or 50% of dam. or deter. of non-supporting enclosing or outside walls or coverings.

(3) Improperly distributed loads upon floors or roofs, or floors + roofs overloaded, or floors + roofs not strong enough to be safe for purposes used.

(7) Damaged by fire, wind, or other causes so as to have become dangerous to life, safety, morals or gen. health + welfare of occupants or people of city.

(4)

15-21-b * (5) Those which have become ~~or~~ are so dilapidated, decayed, unsafe, insanitary or which so utterly fail to provide the amenities essential to decent living that they are unfit for hum. hab., or are likely to cause sickness or disease, so as to work injury to the health, morals, safety or gen. welfare of those living therein.

* (6) Light, air, & sanitation facilities are inadequate to protect health, morals, safety or gen. welf. of human beings who live or may live therein;

(7) Inadequate facilities for egress in case of fire or panic or having insufficient ~~egress in case of~~ stairways, elevators, fire escapes, or other means of communication.

(8) Those which have parts thereof which are so attached that they may fall and injure members of the public or property.

(9) ~~The~~ Those which because of condition are unsafe, unsanitary, or dangerous to health, morals, safety, or gen. welfare of people of city.

(10) Exterior walls which stand so close to other structures as to deny the entrance of light & air to the extent that such condition is dangerous to the health, safety or general welfare of persons living therein

(11) Those bldngs existing in violation of any provision of the building code of the city, or

(5)

15-21-b any provision of the fire prevention code or other ordinances of the city.

Any structure, premise, or place in which one or more of the foregoing defects shall exist shall not be permitted to remain in such condition without the abatement of the nuisance for longer than 90 days after service of official notice on owner or agent that such conditions exist, except by the specific written authority of the better housing commission

(e) whenever the enforcement officer finds such defects as stated in (b) which he considers to constitute a nuisance he shall give written notice to the owner and occupant of such property giving the conditions complained of and necessary remedial action to abate the nuisance. Unless the action is taken w/in the time specified, the party notified will be summoned to appear in municipal court

(g) in the case of an emergency (conditions which constitute imediate danger), a summons can be issued w/o any preliminary notice

(h) reports available on having to any person upon written application to the respective department.

(6)

(i) inspections to be by disinterested city employees

15-22 Substandard dwelling unit — no permit for building, repairing, altering, etc, will be issued until the building has been inspected to determine the feasability of the rehabilitation of the unit.

15-23 Utility services shall not be provided to any existing vacant substandard dwelling unit until it is inspected and brought into compliance with the code and a valid certificate of occupancy has been issued

15-24 Minimum standards for basic equipment and facilities
See housing check sheet.

15-25 Minimum standards for light, ventilation and heating
See housing check sheet.

15-26 Maintenance
(a) every newly supplied facility must meet the codes for new construction
(b) only temporary interruption of any

7

service, facility, or equipment during repairs or alterations is permitted and only if the interruption is deemed necessary by the enforcement officer.
(c) this time delay(s) is not in effect for the construction of new dwellings

15-27 Structural requirements
(a) materials and construction must be such as to prevent the entrance or penetration of moisture and the weather
(b) materials must be protected by adequate precations to prevent damage from ordinary use, decay, corrosion, termites, etc.
(c) workmanship must meet the generally accepted good standard practices; materials must be durable and insure reasonable economy of maintenance
(d) the structure must be designed to carry all loads imposed
(e) each member must be properly fitted and connected.
(f) proper bracing against lateral ~~stress~~ stress
(g) adequate precations to protect against fire and accidents
(h) trash and debree must not accumulate excessively

15-28 Minimum space

(1) overall floor space (existing dwelling unit): 120 sq' for first to occupants, and, if more than one room, at least 70 sq' of additional floor space for each additional occupant. For a new dwelling unit the requirements are 150 sq' and 80 sq' respectively.

(2) sleeping room 70 sq' + 50 sq' for each additional occupant

(3) ceiling height at least one half of the floor space shall have a minimum height of 7'; when less than 5', that area shall not be used in computing the floor space

(4) basements no cellar shall be used as a habitable room, a ~~cellar~~ basement only if:

(a) impervious to leakage, insulated against dampness

(b) window size meets the ~~minimum~~ minimum in (1) of 15-25

(c) window area above the grade or equipped w/ adequate window well

(6) Bathrooms and kitchens

(d) suitable wall covering to prevent freezing of plumbing fixtures

(e) sinks shall be installed in kitchens or cooking areas having suitable working space adjacent and without openings into a room housing a water closet.

(9)

15-29 Owner, occupant responsibility; Cleanliness of premesis

(1) owner of dwelling unit of 2 or more units responsible for the cleanliness of shared or public areas

(2) occupant responsible for cleanliness of the areas provided for his particular use.

(3) Disposal of waste, occupant responsible for his garbage

(4) Screens. Owner responsible

(5) Occupant responsible for extermination of insects and pests except when caused by the failure of the owner to maintain the dwelling in a reasonable ratproof or insect proof condition

(6) occupant must keep plumbing fixtures in the dwelling clean and sanitary

15-30 Rooming houses

(1) license and permit necessary

(2) Hearing on denial of permit may be appealed before the police committee

(3) Revocation of license possible when code violation found

(4) at least one flush water closet and lavatory basin (w/ hot water) shall be supplied for each 8 residents

(5) Bathtub & shower w/ hot water at all times for each 8 residents

(6) Bed linen and towels must be changed at least one a week and prior to the letting of the room to any occupant

(7) floor space: 70 sq' for one person, + 50 sq' for each additional person

(8) every rooming unit shall have a means of egress to the ground floor

(9) operator is responsible for the maintenance of ~~all~~ sanitation

Al -
to be presented
to Mayor & Aldermen
w/ petitions.

A PROTEST TO THE CITY OF ATLANTA

FROM THE CITIZENS OF LIGHTNING

We, the people of Lightning, are TIRED of breathing and eating soot,...watching our children play in soot....sleeping in soot...

The cause of all this soot is Atlanta's oldest incinerator at Magnolia and Elliott Streets. It is outdated, overloaded, unsanitary, dangerous, and it is operating illegally.

Since the incinerator was built thirty years ago, a state law has been passed requiring filters which the city has failed to install, in spite of repeated requests from the City Sanitation Department and the Pollution Control Engineer. As a result, the air, food, and water of approximately 1,000 citizens is constantly polluted by dust, soot, and smoke particles.

Although the incinerator's capacity is 650 tons of refuse per day, it can safely and efficiently handle only 300-400 tons per day. The city disregarding the safety and efficiency levels of the incinerator, forces it to consume over 900 tons of garbage every day. Thus the incinerator is handling THREE TIMES ITS PROPER LOAD, WITHOUT FILTERS for all the smoke this creates. This is a blatant violation of Atlanta's nuisance abatement and anti-pollution ordinances.

City Hall is heated from the same source that belches this smoke and soot on the citizens of Lightning. The burners that consume the majority of Atlanta's trash heat the water which is converted to steam and piped by the Georgia Power Company (whose plant a block away is also guilty of air pollution offenses) throughout the downtown area.

The lowest estimate for the installation of a filtering system is $100,000 (a series of baffle plates without water), which the city says it cannot afford. However, the incinerator is operating two major industries: the sale of steam to Georgia Power Company, and a thriving tin can business, which draws in a minimum of a quarter of a million dollars annually. In one year alone, the sale of tin cans ammounted to $406,000--four times the cost of a filtering system.

Perhaps a better solution is offered by the Sanitation Department, to expand the new incinerator at Jackson Parkway (which does conform to regulations) By transfering the bulk of Atlanta's refuse to a modern efficient installation, the load of the old incinerator could be reduced to a feasible level.

As residents of Lightning and citizens of Atlanta, we protest having to eat, drink, and breathe smoke from the city incinerator. In its present condition it is injurious to the health and general

welfare of our community. We demand that this deplorable condition be corrected.

Given to people to keep when they sign petitions.

A PROTEST TO THE CITY OF ATLANTA
FROM THE CITIZENS OF LIGHTNING

We, the people of Lightning, are TIRED of breathing and eating soot.. ..watching our children play in soot....sleeping in soot....

The reason for all this soot is Atlanta's oldest incinerator at Magnolia and Elliott Streets. It is dirty, smelly, dangerous, and it is not obeying the laws.

The incinerator is thirty years old. After it was built the state of Georgia passed a law which said that all incinerators must have filters to take out dust, soot, and dirt. Year after year the city refuses to put in these filters. That is why 1,000 citizens have to eat, drink, and breathe smoke.

Besides being too old, the incinerator handles much more garbage than it is supposed to. The problem would be bad enough with a normal load, but now it is three times as bad. When something is dangerous, harmful to health and to general welfare, the city calls is a "nuisance." Maintaining a nuisance is against the law, but that is just what the city is doing by letting this incinerator operate without filters.

The same fire that burns Atlanta's trash heats City Hall. Georgia Power Company buys steam from the incinerator and pipes it downtown to heat the Mayor's office, and other downtown buildings.

Atlanta says it cannot afford to put in filters,but this incinerator makes hundreds of thousands of dollars every year by selling steam and tin cans. Why can't this money buy filters?

There is another new incinerator in Atlanta which does have filters and doesn't blow blow black smoke. But this incinerator is not very big. If the Mayor and the Aldermen would add a new unit to the new incinerator, the old one would not have so much work to do. Then the men who work the furnaces would be able to control the smoke better.

Citizens of Lightning, let's stop taking all this dirt and smoke for granted. Let's tell the mayor we're sick and tired of eating smoke to heat his office. Let's tell the city to stop breaking its own laws. Let's make them fix this incinerator or SHUT IT DOWN.

BUILDING INSPECTOR, City of Atlanta, Building Code.

Ron

Charter

§ 3.5.3. Duties of building official and owners in connection w/ dangerous structures.

3.5.4. Execution of recommendations.

(power of building inspector to enter & repair premises & building if either danger of collapse, "or conditions exist which, in his opinion, shall constitute present and immediate danger to the public..."; notice & execution by mayor & aldermanic board for expenses - power of mayor to execute building inspector's recommendations.)

Building Code
City of Atlanta

§ 106. Unsafe Buildings.

106.1. Removal or repair of buildings.

(a) A building or structure that may be or shall be found upon inspection to have become dangerous or unsafe, shall, unless made safe and so certified by the building official, be taken down and removed.

(b) A building or structure declared unsafe by duly constituted authority set up by the City of Atlanta may be restored to safe condition; provided that if the damage or cost of reconstruction or restoration is in excess of 50% of the value of the building or structure, exclusive of foundations, such building or structure, if reconstructed or restored, shall be made to conform w/ respect to materials & type of construction, to the requirements for buildings and structures hereinafter erected; but no change of use or occupancy shall be compelled by reason of such reconstruction or restoration. The term unsafe buildings shall include buildings structurally unsafe, unstable or unsanitary; inadequately provided w/ exit facilities; constituting a fire hazard; unsuitable

or improper for the use or occupancy to which it is put; constituting a hazard to health or safety because of inadequate ~~maintenance~~ maintenance, dilapidation, obsolescence or abandonment; or otherwise dangerous to life or property.

106.2. Notice of unsafe building.

(a) Upon receipt of information that a building or structure is unsafe, the building official shall make or cause to be made an inspection; and if it is found that an unsafe condition exists, he shall serve or cause to be served on the owner, or some one of the owners, executors, administrators, agents, lessees, or other persons who may have a vested or contingent interest in the same, a written notice containing a description of the building or structure deemed unsafe, a statement of the particulars in which the building or structure is unsafe, and an order requiring the same to be made safe and secure, or removed as may be deemed necessary by him.

(b) If the person to whom such notice and order is addressed cannot be found, after diligent search, then such notice and order shall be sent by registered mail to the last known address of such person; and a copy of such notice shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the premises to which it relates. Such mailing and posting shall be deemed adequate service.

106.3. Disregard of notice. If the person served with a notice or order to remove or repair an unsafe building or structure should fail, within a reasonable time as set by the building official, to comply with the requirements thereof, the building official shall advise the city attorney

or the proper prosecuting authority of all the facts in the case, and shall institute an appropriate action in the courts to compel a compliance.

106.4. Emergency work. In case there shall be, in the opinion of the building official, actual and immediate danger of failure or collapse of a building or structure or any part thereof, so as to endanger life or property, he shall cause the necessary work to be done to render said building or structure, or part thereof, temporarily safe, whether the procedure prescribed in this section has been instituted or not.

105.5. Vacating buildings and closing streets. When a building or structure is in an unsafe condition so that life is endangered thereby, the building official shall order and require the inmates and occupants to vacate the same forthwith. He shall, when necessary for public safety, temporarily close sidewalks, streets, buildings, structures and places adjacent to such building or structure, and prohibit the same from being used.

106.6. Labor and materials. For the purposes of this section, the building official may employ such labor and purchase such materials as may be necessary. Any costs incurred shall be paid out of the city treasury on certification of the building official.

106.7. Recovery costs. The City Attorney or other prosecuting authority shall institute proper actions against the owner of premises for the recovery of costs incurred by the building official in the performance of emergency work.

Section 107. Violations

107.1. Notices.

(a) Whenever the building official is satisfied that a building or structure, or any work in connection therewith, the erection, construction, alteration, or repair, execution of which is regulated, permitted or forbidden by this code, is being erected, constructed, or altered, in violation of the provisions or requirements of this code, or in violation of a detailed statement or plan submitted and approved thereunder, or of a permit or certificate issued thereunder, he shall serve a written notice or order upon the person responsible therefor directing discontinuance of such illegal action and the remedying of the condition that is in violation of the provisions or requirements of this code.

(b) In case such notice or order is not promptly complied with, the building official shall request the City Attorney or other proper prosecuting authority to institute an appropriate action or proceeding at law or equity, to restrain, correct or remove such violation, or the execution of work thereon, or to restrain or correct the erection or alteration of, or to require the removal of, or to prevent the occupation or use of, the building or structure erected, constructed or altered, in violation of, or not in compliance with, the provisions of this code or with respect to which the requirements thereof, or of any order or direction made pursuant to provisions contained therein, shall not have been complied with.

107.2. Stopping work. Whenever in the opinion of the building official, by reason of defective or illegal work in violation of a provision or requirement of this code, the ~~dis~~ continuance of a building operation is contrary to public welfare, he shall order, in writing, all further work to be stopped and may require suspension of all work until the condition in violation has been corrected.

107.3. Penalties.

(a) A person who shall violate a provision of this code or fails to comply therewith or with any of the requirements thereof, or who shall erect, construct, alter or repair, or has erected, constructed, altered or repaired a building or structure, in violation of a detailed statement or plan submitted and approved thereunder, or of a permit or certificate issued thereunder, upon conviction thereof in the Recorder's Court, shall be fined not more than $500.00 or sentenced to work upon the public works not more than 60 days, either or both penalties to be imposed in the discretion of the Recorder. Where any offense continues from day to day, each day's continuance thereof shall be deemed a separate offense.

(b) The owner of a building, structure or premises, where anything in violation of this code shall be placed or exist, and an architect, builder, contractor, agent, person or corporation employed in connection therewith and who may have assisted in the commission of such violation shall be guilty of a separate offense and upon conviction shall be fined as herein provided.

107.4. Abatement. The imposition of penalties herein prescribed shall not preclude the City Attorney from instituting an appropriate action or proceeding to prevent an unlawful erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair, conversion, maintenance or or use, or to restrain, correct or abate a violation, or to prevent the occupancy of a building, structure or premises, or to prevent an illegal act, conduct, business or use in or about any premises.

Section 108. Advisory Board

108.1. Appointment

108.2. Power of the Board. The powers of said Building Code Advisory Board are expressly limited to advisory powers only. Any advice, decision, order or findings of the Board may be accepted or rejected, in whole or in part, by the building official in his discretion.

108.3. Meetings. (upon call of Chairman).

108.4. Appeals. Whenever any person shall be dissatisfied with any ruling, decision or order of the building official, such person may make a written request of the Chairman of the Advisory Board for a hearing thereon. The Chairman of such Board shall thereupon set up a panel of five (5) of its members to hear and to investigate any and all such complaints. After a full and complete hearing on all questions in controversy, the Advisory Board shall render its opinion, concurring in, or recommending such changes in the order, ruling or decision of the building official as it may deem fit

and proper under the circumstances. Each action of the Board shall be by resolution, copies of which shall be certified to the building official and the complaining parties.

108.5. Expenses to appellant. The appellant, or complaining party, shall reimburse the City of Atlanta for the expense incident to the holding of such hearings.

100.2. Matter Covered. etc.

100.3. Ordinance remedial. This code is hereby declared to be remedial, and shall be construed to secure the beneficial interests and purposes thereof, which are public safety, health and welfare, through structural strength and stability; means of egress, adequate light and ventilation and safety to life and property from fire and hazards incident to design, construction, alteration, repair, removal or demolition of buildings or structures.

100.4. All new work to conform. (to the code)

100.5. Use and maintenance.

(a) It shall be unlawful to maintain, occupy or use a building or structure, or part thereof, that has been erected or altered in violation of the provisions of this code.

(b) No building or structure shall be occupied unless it is in a safe and habitable condition as prescribed in this code.

Section 101. Building Official.

101.1. Building Official. The term Building Official as used in this Code means Building Inspector.

101.2. Duties. The building official shall receive applications required by this code, issue permits and furnish the prescribed certificates. He shall examine premises for which permits have been issued and shall make necessary inspections to see that the provisions of law are complied with and that construction is prosecuted safely. He shall enforce all laws relating to the construction, alteration, repair, removal, demolition, raising or lowering, equipment, use and ~~occupation~~ occupancy, location and maintenance of buildings and structures, except as otherwise may be provided for in other ordinances or regulatory measures. He shall, when requested by proper authority, or when the interests of the City of Atlanta so require, make investigations in connection to matters referred to in this code and render written reports on the same. To enforce compliance with law, to remove illegal or unsafe conditions, to secure the necessary safeguards during construction, or to require adequate exit facilities in buildings and structures, he shall issue such notices or orders as may be necessary.

101.3. Inspections.

(a) Inspections required under the provisions of this ordinance shall be made by the building official, or his duly authorized representatives. Upon presentation of proper credentials, he may enter at reasonable times, any building, structure or premises in the City of Atlanta to perform any duty imposed upon him by this code. The building official is hereby authorized and

directed to enforce all the provisions of this Code. For such purpose he shall have the powers of a police officer.

188/238(1) 206/27 204/324(2) 210/549 217/622

(b) Special Inspection. The building official may require that the owner or his agent employ a special inspection on large or special buildings or work. The special inspection shall be a qualified inspection service, approved by the building official. Reports in writing of all Code violations and other information required by the building official shall be submitted.

64-104: Mandamus to enforce public rt.

Code of Ordinances
City of Atlanta

192/285(5)

Chapter 8. Buildings and Structural Appurtenances

Sec. 8-1. Building Code adopted, Incorporated by reference.

148/261 Sec. 8-4. Building Official Designated. ("Building Inspector")

135/178 Sec. 8-5. Building inspector; authority over department. (extensive - all-inclusive).

127/659

113/1023 Sec. 8-6. Duties of Building Inspector generally.

134/396

In addition to his other duties, the building inspector shall be charged with the inspection and control of the installation and maintenance of heating, power and fuel-burning equipment; the prevention and abatement of smoke; the prevention of air pollution; the examination and approval of plans for all heating, power and fuel-burning installations as are covered by ordinances or codes of the City. ~~He and his advisory committee board shall as set forth in the smoke abatement ordinance~~, etc.

159/256

173/499

156/688

WHO IS THE LANDLORD?

The landlord is the person who owns the property and is responsible for its upkeep, that is, he is responsible for seeing that the property meets the Housing Code of the City of Atlanta. Often, the landlord is the person to whom you pay your rent. Sometimes, however, the owner of the property works through a renting agent. The renting agent might be a real estate company, a bank, an insurance company, etc. In a case such as this, you should try to find out the name of a person who is responsible for the maintenance of the property.

When you pay your rent, you should demand a signed receipt. Keep this receipt. It is your record of payment. Getting a receipt as proof of payment is good and standard business practice. You should refuse to pay your rent unless you are given a signed receipt as proof of payment. This receipt can prevent you from being served with an illegal eviction notice. The person who signs your receipt is the person ~~who you should contact to~~ with whom to register any complaints. If you are unable to find out the name of your landlord, call one of the following numbers. They have records which can give you the name of your landlord.

Tax Commissioners - Fulton County Courthouse

Public Housing ~~Authority~~ Administration 526-5330

Atlanta Better Housing Commission 3rd Tuesday at 2:00 City Hall

Maybe say put a tenant out on the street (and his belongings)

 yes

EVICTION

The landlord can evict a tenant at anytime, for any reason, by giving sixty days notice. If there has been a failure to pay rent or other breach of the rental contract the tenant can be evicted with three days notice. The landlord has a lien on any property owned by the tenant.

To contest any eviction proceedings brought by the landlord, the tenant must put up a bond set by the court.

The tenant must give thirty days notice before he moves. If he doesn't he could be held for an extra months rent.

REPAIRS

Under Georgia law, the landlord has a duty to keep his property in repair so as to render it "suitable for the purposes for which it was rented". This would seem to cover major defects such as faulty heating or plumbing systems or leaky roofs etc. However, if the tenant knew ~~of the defects~~ of the condition of the property before he rented ~~the property~~ it, he takes the property "as is" unless the parties have agreed otherwise.

The landlord has no duty to repair until he has knowledge of the defect. He then has a reasonable time to make repairs. If nothing then happens, the tenant can make the repairs himself and ~~setoff~~ deduct the costs ~~against~~ from his rent. He also can do nothing and later sue for damages if injury results because of the failure to repair.

The fact that there are defects doesn't mean that the tenant doesn't have to pay rent, nor does it entitle the tenant to vacate the premises. He only has a right to break the lease if the conditions of property are untenantable.

Emergency Housing

Salvation Army — Mens 525-2878, Womens 522 0388

Union Mission — 525-8662

YMCA — 522-0426

A rental contract can modify any of the above laws. As a general rule the tenant will be held to the terms of anything he signs. There is no law preventing a landlord from raising his rents after the premises have been repaired. The tenant should be aware of this before he forces the landlord into making repairs.

The most important thing to remember is that the landlord should be told of any defects in the property immediately.

LANDLORDS LIABILITY

In general the landlord is liable for injuries resulting from defective construction or from failure to keep premises in repair unless he had no way of knowing of the defect.

Poor people understand such language?

However, if the defect arises after the tenant takes possession, the landlords' liability doesn't arise until he has been notified of the condition. Thus again, it is imperitive that notice be given to the landlord.

BUILDING EMERGENCIES - Serious gas leaks, flooding, etc.

Try calling one of the following:

1. Owner or manager
2. Atlanta Housing Department 522-4463 Ext. 281 - 287
3. Police Department 522-7363
4. Fire Department 521-2121

Gas Company?

Electric Co?

Atlanta Rescue Unit

BUILDING AND SERVICE PROBLEMS

If your dwelling has any of these faults, you have legal grounds for complaint, and it is your duty as a tenant and as a citizen try to make your complaint heard. — No. one can make someone close hear anything!

1. Rats - Contact Health Dept.
2. Not enough heat or none
3. Not enough hot water or none.
4. Structual problems (unsafe floors, falling plaster)
5. Leaky roof
6. Faulty plumbing (leaks, drain stopped, toilet not working, shower or bath broken)
7. Windows broken, frames need repair.
8. Doors or other exits need repair.
9. Electrical system
10. Unsanitary conditions in hallways cellar or yard. (Junked cars)
11. Unlighted hallways or stairs
12. Faulty chimney or flues
13. Fire hazards in hallway, outside, etc. (Lack of Fire Prevention Equipment)
14. Lack of door and window screens.

If your landlord has repeatedly ignored your complaints, you and other similarly situated tenants should unite to put pressure on the right people. =? (These are often emergency conditions, but there is no sure way of getting quick action.) When you talk to your neighbors you will find that they have

many of the same problems you do. A block or a whole community has a better chance of getting results than one person acting on his own.

Here are some things that can be done:

1. Organize with other people in your block and community so you can complain together. Make a list of your complaints and definite plans to do something about them.

   = ? city agency?

2. Call and write to the Housing Department presenting your complaints. Ten letters or phone calls will get more response than one or two. Again, numbers of people working together can make a difference.

   Atlanta Housing Department Phone: 522-4463 Ext. 281 - 287

   What is the responsibility of? What can we do?

3. Call and write to demand an inspection by the city of each dwelling which doesn't meet the Housing Code. Send a list of the violations in each house, complete with names and addresses. Be sure you are home when the inspector comes and try to have some of your neighbors who also have problems around too.

   The inspector will make a case against the landlord and set a time limit for corrections to be made. If they are not made the landlord is subject to prosecution by the city. The penalty is usually a small fine, but the inconvenience to the landlord may persuade him to make the corrections. and to damn sure raise the rent!

4. Bring court action yourself against the landlord for maintaining a nuisance.

   Where?

5. Stop paying rent to the landlord. (Be sure to get legal advice first). The courts won't support such action but it is a drastic way to call

Penalties to rent strikers? Jail? Eviction?

attention to the need for rent control laws. A few cities have provided a way for tenants to pay their rent to the city instead of the landlord. The money is used for necessary repairs. Your legislator should be told of the need for this kind of law to protect tenants.

6. A few suggestions of steps which other people have taken to call attention to their housing problems:

   a. Picket the landlord's home, church, business office

   b. Picket the defective buildings

   c. Circulate petitions to the landlord, churches, city hall, etc.

   d. Pass out flyers describing the conditions which this landlord has allowed to exist.

   e. Take pictures to demonstrate the situation.

   f. Newspaper publicity

These are suggestions of actions that tenants can take, but you should talk to a lawyer before going to court. There are many different possibilities for action, depending upon the situation in your particular case. It will probably be a long tiresome struggle, but you can get something done if you are determined. Call one of the following numbers for advice and aid.

AFSC ---------- 523-6629

Vine City Council ---------- 525-7355

Strike me — SRC (AL ULMer) ---------- 522-8764

Legal Aid ---------- 524-5811

?

THREAT OF IMMEDIATE EVICTION

If you are being evicted for nonpayment of rent, there is not much you can do. If you are on welfare get in touch with your particular worker immediately. If this is impossible call one of the following for help.

Fulton County Welfare Information ------ 572-2621

DeKalb County Welfare Information ------ 373-7211

Legal Aid ---------- 524-5811

RELOCATION

Unless you have been served a notice of eviction by the City of Atlanta, there is no relocation service offered. When you receive such a notice by the city, you will also receive information on the relocation service. If you are served with an eviction notice for reasons other than housing clearance, you will have to bear the burden of relocation yourself.

TO: BF
From DR

Page 1 Who is Landlord ?

The page is ok, but you have to consider the people you are talking to. It reminds me of my grade school days--- here is a dog, the dog is brown,see the dog run and that kind of stuff. I think it could be broder or written so all class of people could understand it. There are all types of families who live in apartments. However, if you are only ~~speaking sp***~~ Speaking to people in Vine City or Communities like this than its fine, but if you are speaking to people like me as well than the entire structure of the paper needs changing. It sounds child-like to me.

Page 1 If the paper is going in one direction on the beginning why change it and use a word like lien ? ~~Su*~~

Sugg: The landlord has a right to control or to enforce a ~~shnage~~ charge against ~~his*property~~ your personal belongings such as furniture, until some claim or former claim is paid or satified (May elaborate more on this or give an example)

2nd page Again - liable is to broad considering the previous pages.

Sugg: The landlord is responsible for injuries resulting from --------

----However, if the defect(S) arises after the tenant moves in, the owner's responsibility doesn't ----- If defects are caused by neglect on your part then it is your responsibility to fix things without the aid of the owner.

Next Page Make your complains known to the proper officials -----

You may add to your list:

15. Faulty locks on screens or doors. And windows.

If your landlord has ignored complaints, you (Not necessarily with others) can make a formal complaint to the Housing Authority.

Page 4 No. 5 Does this suggest a rent strike ? If it does maybe you should read what happened to the people on Markham St., here in Atlanta.

Page 5 No 6. There should be more drastic actions taken (I don't know what) The people on Markham St., did all these things, even went as far as sleeping in tents to dramatize thier situation, but it did no good.

Page 2 Building emergenicies there is also an Atlanta Rescure unit now.

August 3, 1967

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: STAFF

FROM: Jim Wood

Will everyone please check their calendars - the dates of the Annual Meeting are November 1, 2, 3. Hopefully, this memo will end the general confusion.

JNW/km

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, VICE-PRESIDENT
THOMAS W. YOUNG, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

August 4, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone
Director
Crime and Correction
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear John:

Now that we can look backward at our first Local Government Seminar we are more convinced than ever that it was successful beyond our fondest dream. And, of course, your thoughtful and thought-provoking contrbutions played an important part in making it a success.

As they went away, the conference participants were expressing the hope that such conferences will be held again and again in the future. Thank you again for helping to make it so.

Sincerely,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.

Vernon E. Jordan
Director
Voter Education Project

Vivian W. Henderson

Vivian W. Henderson
President
Clark College

VEJ:VWH:rlw

MEMORANDUM November 22, 1967

To: John Boone
Mrs. Virginia Brown

From: Paul Anthony PA

Mrs. Knox has shared with me the memorandum requesting that none of your mail be opened. While I can readily understand and sympathize with your reasons for this request, we have a problem in honoring it; namely, since so much money comes into the Council through the mails, under so many different circumstances, the auditor has ruled that each letter must be opened by the receptionist to determine if money is enclosed. I simply do not see any way in which we can make exceptions to this, although it is unlikely that either of you would receive Council funds.

Any letters coming to the receptionist marked "personal" are not to be opened. One step which you might take is to request personal correspondence be so labeled on the envelop.

Coupled with the suggestion, however, I would like to request that any individual serving as receptionist make the opening of mail a purely mechanical matter. If a check, bill or stamps are in an envelop it can be readily determined, and if not, the receptionist should pass along the correspondence or other enclosures unread.

I hope this is satisfactory to everyone concerned.

cc: Mrs. Luesta Knox

January 25, 1968

TO : Paul Anthony

FROM: John Boone & Moreland Smith

RE : Secretarial Help

We do not know whether or not you are aware that we are having secretarial troubles and that Mrs. Brown has submitted her resignation. The background for this is quite complicated and we doubt that it would be constructive for us to go into details. Essentially, it is a matter that neither of us can affect.

Neither of us want to lose Mrs. Brown and have discussed with her the possibility of her staying. She really does not <u>want</u> to leave.

The central problem is that the erratic work loads of both projects never seem to mesh.

As covered above, we would like to keep Mrs. Brown <u>and</u> get another stenographer from the outside <u>and</u> share <u>both</u> stenographers between <u>both</u> projects.

Jim Wood has an application from a likely candidate whose husband is a Planner at Georgia Tech. This should give her some feel for the Urban Planning work and needs.

I N T E R - O F F I C E C O R R E S P O N D E N C E

TO: Paul Anthony

FROM: John Boone

DATE: February 20, 1968

SUBJECT:

We should, in my opinion, review our plans for the next several months to determine if they are practically related to available funds.

The Interstate Compact on Corrections:

Costs: Travel by Director and/or Assistant to confer with each of the Governors of 12 states for the purpose of selling him on the idea of a compact, securing authorization for study and the collection of data in the various systems.

Conference with Governors, if possible, by Director and/or Assistant ~~and~~ consultation with correctional managers.

Travel by Director or another consultant to Southern Governor's Conference in order to be available as consultant in reference to the Interstate Compact.

Study the Application of Capital Punishment in the South:

Costs: Travel for field worker, (law student), Director and Assistant to collect data from official records and other likely sources.

Purchase of IBM cards.

Consultation fee of approximately $100.00.

Study Social and Personal Characteristics of Policemen in certain selected Southern Cities:

Cost: University or college faculty or student in each selected city to administer the questionnaire and collect certain pertinent data. (Estimate $25.00 or $50.00 each).

Purchase of IBM cards.

Consultation fee of approximately $100.00.

Consultation and Technical Assistance to Correctional and Law Enforcement Agencies and Interested Groups:

Much of this may be done in connection with travel for visits to Governors and correctional managers, however, we are promised to visit some that will not be contacted otherwise.

Emergency grants for appropriate programs and for consultation:

Amount to be determined as situation develops.

Travel to at least two conferences that will be relevant to project.

Cost: To be determined.

These projected ideas are not necessarily listed in the order of priority, should any reassignments be necessary.

JB/vmb

INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CRIME AND OTHER PROBLEMS OF URBANISM

BY

JOHN O. BOONE
DIRECTOR, PROJECT ON CRIME AND CORRECTIONS
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

This paper will present five aspects of the problems of crime in cities. It was difficult for me to decide to present this kind of general discussion rather than something specific, such as for example, an overview of the systems that are utilized in the administration of justice. Such an overview would have dealt, incidentally, with public and private "influence peddling," corruption and illegal agencies and rackets that operate in neighborhoods against the wishes of the members of the neighborhood - and the operators, who are so adept at "fixing" things. However, since most politicians first run on platforms to eradicate corruption and wrong doing for their constituency, I decided to try to stimulate your thoughts about the problem and task that are so important to us all today in the wake of riots and dirorders. The five points that I want to make are: (1) crime in cities is a problem that has always existed; (2) as cities grow larger so does the problem of crime; (3) society's crime of punishment rather than helping and correcting is more devastating than common crime against society; (4) the conditions that make for crime are interrelated; and (5) government systems must change in order to implement the new task that are presented by current social problems.

CRIME PRIMARILY A PROBLEM OF CITIES

Crime is a vast problem of urban government; it always has been and it always will be. The people, and their rulers have defined crime, and their definitions have a direct bearing on the rate of crime. As urban populations increase, crime rates for offenses which are most easily perpetrated in the urban environment, and this includes almost all crimes against property and most crimes against persons, also increase. The twenty-six core cities of more than 500,000 people, contain less than 18 per cent of the total population. Yet, they account for more than half of the index crimes against persons and more than 30 per cent of all reported index property crimes.[1] To me this means that the rate of crime is not increasing, it's just that the cities are growing. For example, suburban rates appear to be going up as business and industry increase (i.e., concentration of money and convertible property). Shopping centers are blamed by local police officials for rises in suburban crime.[2] Another problem connected with this process is the tendency for codes to hangover for a very long time after their usefulness has been exhausted, and/or after it is very clear that there is a better way of coping with the problem such as control by financial provision, education, or psychological treatment, instead of police control and penal action.

---

[1] Report of the President's Commission Crime, p. 28.

[2] Ibid.

Evidence that crime has been a great problem in cities since the beginning of civilization is reflected in the ancient codes, e.g., the Ten Commandments, Code of the Great Ming, and Hammurabi's Code. Hammurabi's Code (coined reportedly around 1700 B.C), is one of the oldest in existence.[3] It is notable for its harshness of punishments, which invoke the principle of "an eye for an eye." Clues that this code endeavored to cope with problems of cities are found in such stipulations directed toward medical quacks and corrupt building contractors as "if a physician operate on a man for a severe wound with a bronze lancet and cause the man's death, or open an abscess (in the eye) of a man...and destroy the man's eye, they shall cut off his fingers."[4] "If a builder build a house for a man and do not make it's structure firm, and cause the death of the owner of the house, that builder shall be put to death."[5]

SOCIETY'S CRIME OF PUNISHMENT

While the punishment of Hammurabi's Code was relatively stern, it appeared to propose a crude measure of justice. From one of its elements the administration of justice in 20th Century America could take a cue, in that punishments were graded in their severity so that the higher the culprit in the social scale, the greater his responsibility and the more severe the penalty.[6]

---

3 Walter T. Walbank and Alastair M. Taylor, "Civilization Past and Present," (Scott, Foresman & Co., Atlanta, Chicago, etc.,) 1942.
4 Ibid.
5 Ibid.
6 Ibid.

In our system -- especially in cities -- there is great disparity of punishments, in favor of the upper classes.

It is important for us to briefly assess our attitude toward deviance because this determines what kinds of programs we will develop to cope with the task; how much money we will spend to correct the problem. Not very long ago, it was a simple matter to keep an offender out of the community as long as possible -- we just used the chain and shot gun. It was easy to control an incorrigible child. We kept him in jail -- exposed to all of the knowledge and skills that he needed to pursue a criminal career for the rest of his life -- and in most jurisdictions we are still using police control rather than helping services.

There are several schools of criminology that underlie the philosophies of punishment, that are reflected in the governmental agencies responsible for the administration of justice in local communities. Although some of these schools are in disrepute, their teachings still underlie attitudes and practices of individuals and systems in varying degrees. The first school is based on hedonistic psychology. It stipulates that man governs his behavior by considerations of pleasure and pain; the pleasure anticipated from a particular act may be balanced against the pain anticipated from the same act. This is the concept of the classical school in which the actor was assumed to have a free

will and to make this choice with reference to the pleasure-pain principle alone.[7]

The cartographic or geographical school was second to be developed and similar to the school which in recent years has been called ecological. The proponents of this school were concerned primarily with the distribution of crimes in certain areas, both geographic and social. They were interested in crime as a necessary expression of social conditions.

The socialist school of criminology is based on the writings of Marx and Engels and emphazised economic determinism, concerned with crime only as a by-product. It conducted many factual studies, principally by the statistical method, and provided much material regarding the variations in crime rates in association with variations in economic conditions.[8]

The students who were using this approach were regarded as supporting the socialist program, but it was appropriately considered scientific because it began with a general hypothesis and collected factual data in a manner that facilitated repetition by others who would test their conclusions.

The third significant school, typological or bio-typological, involved three phases and of the three, the Lombrosians are most

---

[7] Edwin H. Sutherland and Donald R. Cressey, "Principles of Criminology," J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila., & N. Y., p. 54.

[8] Ibid.

familiar to those who are acquainted with sociological theory. Their thesis consisted of: (a) by birth criminals are distinct type; (b) criminals can be recognized by stigmata, such as asymmetrical cranium, long lower jaw, flattened nose, scanty beard, and low sensitivity to pain.[9] When this school fell into disrepute, its logic and methodology were retained, with feeblemindness substituted for physical type, indicating that the feebleminded person is unable to appreciate the consequences of his behavior or appreciate the meaning of law, marking the rise of the "mental testers" school of criminology.[10]

The most important among typological schools of criminology was the psychiatric -- essentially a continuation of the Lombrosian school without its emphasis on physical characteristics. In the early years, proponents of this school emphasized psychoses, elpilepsy and "moral insanity."[11]

The central thesis of the psychiatric school at present is that a certain organization of the personality, developed entirely apart from criminal culture, will result in criminal behavior regardless of social situations.

Just as schools of criminology have arisen and fallen into disrepute, so have theories of punishment. The system used for inflicting suffering on those offenders considered as deserving of

---

[9] Ibid. p. 57
[10] Ibid. p. 56.
[11] Ibid. p. 58.

suffering has changed from time to time. For example, two centuries ago, criminals were disemboweled, quartered, hung in chains, branded, piloried, and in many other ways, mutilated, tortured and shamed. Although what is called the "price system" has developed in modern times, we can still observe variations of the antiquated systems of administering justice in the southern region today. The price system also makes for considerable disparity of punishment. Such terms as "debt to society" and "pay the price" have reference to the modern period's "price system." Just as a price is assumed to bear a constant relation to a commodity, so, it was assumed that the penalty should bear a constant relation to the crime. The aim was "to let punishment fit the crime."

CRIME CAUSATION

Present practices in the administration of criminal justice make for the kind of injustices that cause one to be dismayed about what I call "society's crime of punishment." These injustices are prevalent in each of the social processes utilized by modern administration of justice, (1) law enforcement; (2) prosecution and defense; (3) judicial process; and (4) corrections.

Government officials who must cope with the problem of crime in the ghetto, slums and other deprived circumstances will be greatly benefited in my opinion, by studying the influence of theories of criminology and punishment on the various systems in their communities. Are your policemen punitive? Can every

citizen depend on intelligent counsel and an appropriate defense? Are the courts just? Does corrections correct?

Cities are becoming increasingly concerned about the social conditions that relate to variations in the crime rates of communities and sub-cultures, and some of these conditions involve the processes of mobility, culture, conflict, competition, and stratification, political, religious and economic ideologies, population density and composition, and the distribution of wealth, income and employment.

It is also important for government officials to take note of the processes by which a person becomes a criminal. These analyses are related to general theories of social learning, such as concepts of imitation, (e.g., who does the Negro child imitate), attitude-value compensation, frustration-aggression, and differential association.

These orientations are taken from the social psychological theories of John Dewey, George Mead, Charles Cooley, and W. J. Thomas, and considered as involving the same learning processes as does the development of the behavior of a banker, waitress or doctor. The content of learning, not the process itself, is considered as the significant element determining whether one becomes a criminal or a non-criminal.

Personally, I prefer what is called the multiple-factor approach to crime. There are a large number and great variety of factors that produce crime and most probably these factors cannot

ever be organized into a general proposition which has no exceptions. In other words, one crime is caused by one combination of circumstances or "factor," and another by an entirely different combination. Cyril Burt discovered in a famous study of the young delinquent that there were no less than 170 distinct conditions described in his data, every one of which was considered as conducive to delinquency.[12]

The delinquent child is generally a child handicapped not on one or two, but usually on seven or eight counts. Almost any child can probably overcome one or two handicaps, such as the death of one parent or poverty and poor health. However, in connection with poverty, medical research is coming up with some shocking hypotheses.

Two implications that might result from life histories of poverty were referred to in the recent SRC Report on Hungry Children in Mississippi, both connected with mental or psychological components of the personalities of hungry children. Dr. Robert Coles of Harvard University Health Service, contributed to the understanding of why hungry, sleepy, ailing, sharecropper children of today become the slum rioters of tomorrow. He said: "In a northern ghetto, one sees how persistently sickness and hunger live on in adults -- who doubt any offer, mistrust any

---

[12] Cyril Burt, "The Young Delinquent" (London: University of London Press, 1944), p. 600.

goodness or favorable turn of events, as temporary and ultimately unreliable. I am afraid we have literally thousands of people who have literally grown-up to be, and learned to be, tired, fearful, anxious, suspicious and, in a very basic, inflexible and tragic sense, unbelieving."[13] This opinion has a medical base which supports the hypothesis that the psyche is affected by on-going malnutrition, resulting in possible brain damage. This observation also supports Dr. Raymond Wheeler's statement, that the plight of the hungry children is a "national disaster."[14]

If the child has a drunken-unemployed father and an immoral mother, is mentally deficient, is taken out of school at an early age and put to work, and lives in a crowded home in a bad neighborhood, nearly every factor in his environment may seem to militate against him.

GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS THAT DEAL WITH CRIME

In our society, as problems such as those that are manifested in the ghetto and slum areas emerge and are identified as warranting community action, some organization or system of organizations are established to deal with the problem. The characteristics of the organizations will reflect: (1) the way the parti-

---

13 Robert Cole, "Testimony Before Congression"(Committee on Hungry Children in Mississippi, July, 1967.

14 Ibid.

cular problem is socially perceived, e.g., as widely dangerous to health or safety, economically disruptive, or disadvantageous to a limited number of individuals; (2) the extent of community responsibility accepted in the social task; and (3) the means currently deemed appropriate for remedying the problem conditions, e.g., control by police action, financial provision, education, or psychological treatment, as I have already observed. This process is vividly demonstrated in the manner of some of the crackpot approaches to our acute problems of disorder in our cities. For example, the national lawmakers decide to pass a riot control bill, control by police action.

Urban government, in my opinion, must undergo basic structural revisions to meet the need of modern cities, and officials must resist those forces that lobby for the concerns of limited number of individuals. The ghettoization of inner cities presents problems which cannot be resolved in traditional ways and brings about feeling of bitterness and hatred which cannot be soothed through old-fashioned political give-and-take methods.

In connection with crime, and most all of the problems of cities are connected with crime, the nature of delinquent behavior must be redefined if we are not to have a city full of criminals. Recent decisions in Washington, D. C., and Atlanta, Georgia, that order the treatment of alcoholics in some manner other than police control are cases in point. We will live to see the same kind of

definition or similiar ones for other problems such as narcotic addiction, homosexuality, etc.

The enforcement of laws reflecting middle-class values frequently cause relatively well-adjusted members of sub-cultures to be defined as delinquent. This launches them into institutional careers which almost invariably end in serious criminal behavior. Thus, the chronic truant who spends much of his time on the street corner, the hungry child who tries to earn a few dollars by peddling without a license, the boy who becomes a father very early in life and is incapable or unwilling to assume the responsibility of supporting an unwanted mate and child, are all in danger of being adjudged delinquent with the unhappy results that such a stigma almost inevitably produces.

How can the ghetto dweller conform to white middle-class standards without white middle-class advantages and opportunities? Negro officials must move against white society's insistance that the ghetto dweller conform to white middle-class standards. The failure of Negro influence peddlers to represent their own has contributed its part to the current dilemma in the cities. Where large scale opportunities for legitimate upward mobility exist, widespread crime cannot flourish. It is significant that non-whites are victimized disproportionately by all index crimes, except larcency $50.00 and over. I say that the reason he is not the greatest victim in the larcency $50.00 class is that he seldom has this much on hand.

These ideas are embraced in the innovative approach to crime that is proposed by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, by no means a very liberal group.

Almost every recommendation in their report was a recommendation to state and local governments, the governments that by and large administer criminal justice in America.

First endeavors should be relative to prevention which covers a wide-range of activities; and of primary consideration should be the elimination of the social conditions closely associated with crime; (1) improving ability of the criminal justice system to detect, apprehend, judge, and reintegrate into their communities those who commit crimes; and (2) reduce situations in which crimes are most likely to be committed.

The first element of the Commission's recommendatios would encourage localities to strengthen the family, now often shattered by press from without and stress from within; make slum schools as good as other schools with compensations that are designed to rescue the slum child from his environment; combat school segregation and its partner, housing segregation. I understand one Negro Alderman has gone on record as being against a local open occupancy law because he feels it would drive whites to the suburbs. This does not make sense. White families cannot move any faster to surburbs than they already are in most every city, no matter what the push or pull is.

Employment opportunities must be enlarged and more vocational training and individual job counseling provided. New kinds of jobs must be provided, and lower entrance levels established, such as police aides, probation aides, medical assistants, teachers aides, community service aides, etc.

Quality policing must be pursued. This means that the police will require more money for salaries and the development of new ways for dealing with offenders. Higher salaries and professional standards will attract more men with integrity. Departments must especially develop expertise in effectively dealing with group behavior.

Finally, thinking of crime as a whole is futile! "A skid-row drunk lying in a gutter is crime. So is the killing of an unfaithful wife. A Cosa Nostra conspiracy to bribe public officials is crime. So is a strorg-arm robbery by a 15-year old boy. The embezzlement of a corporation's funds by an executive is crime. So is the possession of marihuana cigarettes by a student. These crimes can no more be lumped together for purposes of analysis than can measles and schizophrenia, or lung cancer and a broken ankle. As with disease, so with crime: If causes are to be understood, if risks are to be evaluated, and if preventive or remedial actions are to be taken, each kind must be looked at and in many instances, dealt with separately."

A fundamental topic in any kind of forum among municipal officials is: What aspect of crime is most costly to the public?

THE COST OF CRIME

Common Crimes (Source: FBI Reports for 1965)

2,780,000 serious crimes were committed in 1965. Robberies, burglaries, larcenies, auto thefts and other common crimes against property resulted in losses in excess of $1,000,000,000.00.

White collar crimes are distinguished from the so-called "street crimes" by the relatively high social status of the offender and the fact that such crimes are usually committed in the course of the offender's occupation. Because white collar crimes are relatively rarely prosecuted, it is difficult to state with any certainty the actual cost to the public. But a few estimates will give the general picture.

- The estimated amount of unreported income ranges from 25-40 Billion dollars.
- The public cost of securities frauds is in the 500 million to one billion dollar range.
- A conservative estimate is that nealy 500 million is spent annually on worthless or extravagently misrepresented drugs and therapeutic devices.
- Fraudulent and deceptive practices in the home repair and improvement field cost an estimated 500 million

to one billion annually.

- In the auto repair field alone, fraud costs the public 100 million dollars a year.
- Furniture and appliance companies, who fail even to mark prices on their goods, extract hundreds of millions of dollars annually in excessive profits, usurious interest rates and unjustified service and delivery charges. By any reasonable definition, this kind of activity is as immoral and, in terms of the number of people harmed, more immoral, than almost any of the crimes commonly committed by the poor.
- The McCone Commission, which investigated the Watts riots, reported that they had: "heard recurrent testimony of alleged consumer exploitation in South central Los Angeles: of higher prices being charged for food there than in other parts of town, of spoiled meat or produce or old bread being sold at the same price as fresh, of high interest rates on furniture and clothing purchases, of shoddy materials at high prices.
- Official corruption -- bribes, kickbacks and other financial "arrangements" -- in housing code enforcement, insurance, law enforcement and other areas, makes the cost of robbery, burglary, and other common crimes seem small indeed.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

1. Tighten licensing practices
2. Insist upon careful supervison of municipal agencies responsible for code enforcement.
3. Use the public forum available to you to publicize the activities of those firms and individuals who systematically exploit the poor.
4. Take advantage of the resources available to you as public officials to find out how your constituents are being exploited and act to put an end to it.

THE GEORGIA INDSUTRIAL INSTITUTE

Draft of Position Paper
Prepared for The United Churchwomen of Georgia
by the Southern Regional Council.

Charges of brutality at Alto are neither new nor particularly surprising. In 1955, the then current chaplain and a number of former employees of the institution charged before the Habersham County Grand Jury that brutality -- beatings, clubbings, kickings, -- were commonplace. A number of specific instances were cited (and reported in the Atlanta Constitution of August 15, 1955). One ex-employee alleged that the Superintendent had remarked: "Guards can't carry sticks. If you pick one up and put it down, do it where the public can't see you."

Reports and rumors of brutality continued to issue from the institution down through the years. As recently as April, 1966, a guard was alleged, in an official report, to have hit two inmates "over the head two or three times with a piece of 18 inch metal pipe." The officer involved was discharged after the incident was brought to light in the report of a Corrections Department investigator.

The current inviestigation of conditions at Alto is not by any means a unique event in the history of that institution. The furor created by the 1955 charges prompted the Governor and the Legislature's Penal Institutions Committee to announce that there would be a thorough investigation. The Committee met at the insti-

tution and interviewed nine inmates and a number of employees. At the end of this investigation, the Committee recommended that the guards be ordered to refrain from using profanity in the presence of inmates. It was held that there was no substance in the charges of brutality which came, as the Superintendent said, "from disgruntled ex-employees."

Other investigations over the years have produced similar results. Repeated inspections by Legislative and other committees and groups and by individual legislators and interested citizens have resulted in drearily predictable reports of "appalling conditions", "serious overcrowding", "grossly inadequate staffing", etc. -- reports woven with adjectives ranging from "unfortunate" to "horrible." The results have also been distressingly uniform. The newspapers continue to publish stories (the number depending on how sensational the current charges happen to be); the administration makes appropriate statements -- "Brutality will not be tolerated in our correctional institutions"; and the immediately responsible administrators respond -- "Conditions will improve rapidly as soon as work already underway is completed." Soon, the uproar abates -- the public's attention is turned elsewhere -- and the institution continues on its way, unimpeded and unimproved.

It is only fair to observe that the same situation is not unknown in other states. Corrections is the rarely visible stepchild of society's social welfare provisions and, as such, can be

conveniently neglected with little risk of public outcry. As a result, correctional agencies are the last to receive appropriations and the first to have them cut. The very nature of the task and the low socio-economic position of the average client militate against the development of any effective pressure group in the community which could support efforts to enhance the position of corrections as a social welfare process. These very facts make it incumbent upon those who are concerned with the welfare of all of God's creatures to ensure that those who have offended against the moral code, and especially children, are not neglected, oppressed, or brutalized by the impersonal machinery which administers criminal justice, but rather are provided with that training and counseling which will help them to assume a useful role in society upon their release.

The short-term savings which result from inadequate financial provisions for youth institutions are expensive indeed. The lack of institutional and community-centered treatment facilities for delinquent youth directly contributes to the seemingly endless proliferation of adult institutions which are extremely expensive to maintain. So long as our youth institutions make no serious provisions for training or treatment, they remain nothing more than incubators for the breeding of criminal attitudes and the encouragement of immoral behavior on a scale far more serious than that which resulted in the original commitment of the children. This is a price we cannot afford to pay!

II

It would be irresponsible not to admit that the solution of this problem will require a heavy investment of both talent and money. Adequate salaries for an appropriately large staff, the building and operation of modern facilities, the development and maintenance of progressive training and treatment programs -- all of these things cost money, more money, perhaps, than we are willing to pay. But if this be so, then the expressions of shock and cries of "shame!" which have recently been so widely uttered concerning conditions at Alto are little more than "the cant of hypocrites." For we have no right to be indignant about the quality of services we have been able to buy for what we have been willing to pay.

The following observations are intended to document our conviction that changes at Alto, to be effective, must be reflected in every phase of institutional life, in basic revision of legislative attitudes toward Corrections Department appropriations, and in the policies and basic philosophy of the State Board of Corrections. No less sweeping reform could result in permanent improvement.

Substantial increases in the number and quality of personnel are imperative. The present staff, disgracefully overworked and underpaid, cannot be expected effectively to control a population of 1,100 juvenile offenders in an institution designed to accomodate a maximum of 500 tubercular patients 40 years ago. Current

plans to transfer some 250 inmates to other facilities may, temporarily, relieve some of the worst conditions which result from overcrowding, but can only be considered a "stop-gap" measure.

As of June 30, 1966, according to the State Auditor's Annual Report, Alto had 87 staff members, 54 of whom were correctional officers. Assuming that each of these men works 12 hours a day 6 days a week (the usual situation), it is unlikely, in view of leave requirements and inevitable illnesses, that there could be more than an average of 20 officers on duty at any given moment -- in other words, approximately one officer for every 55 inmates, a ratio three times as high as the national average for institutions of this type.

Salaries for correctional officers (as of 6-30-66) range from $281 - $310 per month. Supervisory custodial personnel are paid salaries ranging from $334 - $359 per month. In the Federal Prison System, for comparative purposes, correctional officers' salaries range from $488 - $767 per month, and supervisory custodial personnel from $641 - $928 per month.

A Chief Maintenance Mechanic, a Mechanic, and a Steam Plant Technician, whose salaries range from $310 - $416 per month, are the only full-time employees involved in the maintenance and repair of the physical plant.

One full-time Chaplain ($560 per month), one part-time School

Principal ($175 per month), two part-time "Recreation Technicians" ($50 per month), and one part-time "Counselor" ($50 per month) constitute the entire treatment and training staff.

Medical services are provided by one doctor, one dentist, and one Laboratory and X-Ray Technician ($325 per month), in a three bed hospital.

As the above data graphically reflect, salary scales in the State Correctional System are nowhere near adequate. Recent increases, welcome though they may be, can only be described as palliative in effect. The rising cost of living and the ever-increasing institutional workload effectively demonstrate that such nominal salary increases - which in any case are not yet fully in effect - are unrealistic in the extreme. Salary scales remain substantially below the national average for correctional workers - an average which itself is none too high. The fact that Louisiana and Arkansas exist and keep Georgia off the bottom of the heap is no justification for such a short-sighted and self-defeating policy. Current salaries make it impossible, with rare exceptions, to employ competent personnel. <u>Without trained personnel, meaningful reform is impossible</u>.

III

In light of the above facts, we urgently recommend that:

A. the Custodial staff at Alto be increased to at least 100 positions;

B. correctional officers receive a minimum starting salary of $400 per month, with opportunities for increases in the $500 - $600 range;

C. supervisory custodial personnel receive a minimum starting salary of $500 per month, with opportunities for increases in the $600 - $700 range;

D. other salaries be adjusted accordingly;

E. standards for employment, based on personality factors, educational attainments, and other appropriate criteria be established immediately and adhered to rigidly;

F. meaningful mandatory in-service training programs be developed and implemented on a regular basis;

G. administrative and supervisory personnel be required to give proof of professional competence other than mere length of employment;

H. at the first opportunity, the Alto institution be closed or put to other use (e.g., as a treatment facility for adult first offenders), and juvenile institutions, of manageable size, be established close to urban areas where the regular recruitment of relatively competent personnel would at least be a possibility.

The above recommendations do not touch upon many of the crucial issues involved. It hardly bears repeating that the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders demands a highly sophisticated complex of treatment and training programs, including classification and differentiation of inmates, intensive social services and professional aftercare. Presently, Alto provides no full-time professional services other than medical. Sadly, the development of a significant rehabilitation program must await the elimination of the gross abuses and inadequacies which would, in any case, fatally inhibit the effectiveness of such programs.

It is the pressing duty of responsible officials of this State, especially in view of the current high level of public concern, to institute and implement important reforms in the penal system. Reform movements of recent years brought the Georgia Department of Corrections into the 20th century. Now is the time to move into the 1960's. The need is unarguable; funds are available; action is imperative!

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

1313 EAST SIXTIETH STREET, CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

November 23, 1954

Senator Kirksey M. Nix, Oklahoma, Chairman
Hon. Emmett Asseff, Louisiana
Hon. M. E. Culligan, Louisiana
Hon. Walter I. Forrester, Tennessee
Hon. Keith Hampton, Tennessee
Mrs. Edwina Mitchell, Alabama
Hon. Frederick L. Zimmermann, New York

We enclose as you requested at the conclusion of our small conference in New Orleans last Saturday, November 20, carbon copy of the tentative and preliminary draft of a South Central Interstate Corrections Compact together with a brief explanatory statement. We sincerely hope that you will review most carefully both the provisions of the Compact and the explanatory comments with respect to them -- and let us have in detail your comments, suggestions and corrections.

With respect to the draft language of the Compact, the following comments should be made in view of the fact, as you will recall, that certain gaps were left when we adjourned, and you had requested Mr. Zimmermann and me to fill these gaps before transmitting the enclosed document to you:

1. Article I appears exactly as it was finally read on Saturday.

2. Article II --

Subdivision A has been changed from the manner in which it was read only by the addition of a definition of "woman prisoner" -- a most important change indeed and one which you will want to study carefully.

Subdivisions B-F inclusive are exactly as read on Saturday.

Subdivision G is carried with the wording finally read on Saturday. This Subdivision was much discussed and a number of changes made (such as the deletion of "judicial or" before each reference to "administrative authorities"; and by deletion of references to "full stenographic transcript" and a substitution of reference to a "record" instead). In the form shown here, you approved it for further consideration.

Subdivision H is exactly as read on Saturday.

3. Articles III - V inclusive are exactly as read on Saturday.

4. Article VI -- The first four enumerated sentences are as read on Saturday, but the fifth point is an addition suggested by Mr. Zimmermann and me. As this is drafted, it commits no states to any appropriation at all nor does it contemplate any large or extensive financial activity by the Board. On the other

hand, it would permit the Board to receive and expend small sums from time to time -- for example, small appropriations from each state to publish a report periodically, or for some other purpose -- and the failure to include some such provision would be an effective barrier against the Board receiving or expending money in any manner whatsoever. You will note that this is not an elaborate wording; it is just about the minimum wording on the basis of which the Board may act as a financial agent. It should be observed, further, that the omission of a statement of this sort in the original draft of the compact would necessitate the cumbersome and time-consuming procedure years later of uniform amendment to the compact by all parties to it before the Board could receive any sums for any purpose whatsoever. In short -- it appears to be a prudent course to follow to include such a power here.

5. Article VII appears here as read on Saturday.

6. Article VIII is the "housekeeping" article which was drafted after adjournment on Saturday although we have endeavored both to keep it brief and to make it correspond with the views expressed by all of you.

7. Article IX is a severability clause taken more or less in its totality from other compacts and included here at your suggestion.

8. Article X appears exactly as read on Saturday.

****

Your conference last Friday and Saturday not only resulted in the drafting of the enclosed tentative and preliminary compact, but in the process also developed substantial agreement on several major points which should be recorded here:

1. You concluded that the attached draft satisfied the commission handed down in the October 22-23 meeting and that the development of alternative drafts would be unnecessary in light of the approach you have taken.

2. With respect to the approach which you have taken in the enclosed compact -- it is what we called down at the New Orleans meeting a "roof" compact which links all of the potential Southern and South Central States together in an over-all compact but specifically contemplates sub-regional groupings according to geographic and other factors which will permit the member states to develop and utilize several different Compact Institutions on a cooperative interstate basis.

3. You also concluded that the jointly financed, jointly managed, and jointly utilized institution approach was impractical, and that as a practical matter it was much preferable for the compact institutions to be those which were constructed and operated by a single party state but whose facilities could be employed to house the women prisoners from other states.

4. With respect to operations under the compact, you concluded that it would be desirable to hold to the essential minimum the details incorporated in the compact proper and to leave for more extended treatment in the bi-state contracts entered into pursuant to the compact the majority of these operating details.

5. In light of the very serious constitutional and legal problems encountered in out-of-state incarceration of prisoners, the compact would have to have language on the basis of which the courts could find this interstate procedure sound and constructive. To answer many of the same constitutional and legal problems, you agreed that a brief concerning the compact should be developed -- and that this brief should be available by the time the full South Central Interstate Committee meets to review the preliminary draft of the compact. The brief should, of course, be revised and re-circulated if the full Committee approves a draft of the South Central compact and refers it for the consideration of the several states.

6. And finally, and with respect to the time table from here on out, you asked us to prepare and send to you the enclosed material as soon as possible in order that you might re-read and criticize it so that your comments could be incorporated in a mimeographed version. The mimeographed version you asked us to send out widely among the seven South Central States as well as to Florida, Georgia, and Missouri, and to do this before Christmas. Whether another and separate meeting of your drafting group will be necessary, you left to the determination of Senator Nix on the basis of the reactions to the first mimeographed draft which we receive from the several states. In any event, however, you felt that a meeting of the full Committee should be arranged, if at all possible, either during February or at the latest during March.

We look forward to hearing from you and having your reactions as soon as possible. Meantime, we want you to know how much we enjoy working with you on this important program.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely,

Herbert L. Wiltsee
Southern Representative

HLW:LPG
Enclosure

For more than two years all six of the New England States have been members of the New England Interstate Corrections Compact which permits contractual arrangements under which prisoners can be transferred among institutions of the region for any of various mutual advantages. George F. McGrath, Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction and Chairman of the New England Correctional Administrators' Conference, describes in this article how the compact came into being, what it provides and how it operates. As the instrument is new and initial problems relative to contracts under it have required time for solution, only twelve transfers had been completed as of late 1964, but many more are expected. In addition, Commissioner McGrath foresees potential future development, under the compact, of specialized regional institutions for prisoners who should be sent to them.

The New England Interstate Corrections Compact

by George F. McGrath

SERVING a sentence in the state prison in Maine, a man we shall call William Johnson was kept continuously confined to his cell at his own request, relinquishing the privilege of associating freely with other prisoners and taking part in prison programs designed to bring about his reformation. For William Johnson, having testified for the state, was, in that particular environment, a marked man who feared for his own safety. Recently, Maine placed Johnson in another New England state prison, where he now follows normal prison routine and mingles freely with other prisoners in the shops, yard and recreation areas, and, hopefully thereby, is a better prospect for successful adjustment upon his return to the free community.

Prior to 1961, Maine's Commissioner of Mental Health and Corrections could not lawfully have sent one of his charges across state lines to serve out his time in a prison of another New England state. Such transfers are now possible because all six states are parties to the New England Interstate Corrections Compact.[1] The legislature of Rhode Island approved this interstate agreement in 1960. New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont and Connecticut placed it on their statute books in 1961. Although the compact was presented to the Massachusetts legislature in 1960 and again in 1961 and 1962, with the strong support of Governor Furcolo and Volpe, it was not until the end of

[1]See Commissioner George F. McGrath's discussion of the Compact in "Criminal Law, Procedure and Administration" in the 1962 *Annual Survey of Massachusetts Law* compiled and edited by Boston College Law School, Little Brown and Company, Boston, 1963, pp. 121–125.

the legislative session of 1962 that approval was obtained, after doubts about its constitutionality had been resolved by an advisory opinion of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.[2]

BACKGROUND OF THE COMPACT

In a six-state region such as New England, smaller geographically than each of twenty other states in the Union, we see in actual operation today more than a dozen interstate agreements, in the areas of mental health, forest fire protection, flood control, civil defense, extradition, probation, parole and others. Traditional New England provincialism is being replaced by a broader vision of mutual helpfulness across state boundaries, and an agreement to share facilities is no longer a novelty. Actually, the first compact in New England was drawn up in 1643 when the Massachusetts Bay Colony and the Colonies of Plymouth, New Haven and Connecticut formed "The United Colonies of New England" for mutual defense against Indian attacks and for the propagation of the Gospel. Incidental to this early confederation was a clause providing for the apprehension and return of escaped prisoners and fugitives from justice. Some 300 years later, correctional authorities felt the need for a single institution to serve all six New England states in the custody and treatment of the defective delinquent. A study by them proposed that the State Farm at Bridgewater, within the Massachusetts Department of Correction, be enlarged to meet that need. *The Special Commission on Institutional Care of the New England Governors' Conference,* which made this study in 1948 and 1949, urged that a greater use be made of New England's existing facilities for clinical studies, for teaching, treatment and research, and proposed the creation of a *New England Journal for Institutions* to foster the idea of interstate cooperation.[3] The commission made its report to the Governors' Conference but nothing was done at that time to implement its proposals.

Ten years later, Arthur T. Lyman, a former Commissioner of Correction for Massachusetts who had been a member of that commission, and I, were influential in arranging for a meeting in Boston on April 13, 1959, to which Governor Furcolo invited local law enforcement agents, and correctional officials from each New England state. Out of this meeting grew an informal organization called the *New England Governors' Conference of State Correctional Administrators.* It set to work, under the chairmanship of Mr. Lyman, to plan for an interstate compact to provide for the mutual development of programs of cooperation for the confinement, treatment and rehabilitation of offenders with the most economical use of human and material resources.

Meeting in each of the six states in turn, this group has held twenty-three conferences since its organization. On February 10, 1964, the New England Governors' Conference gave the group official recognition, creating a permanent body, the *New England Correctional Administrators' Conference,* to be composed of two or more persons from each New England state designated by its Governor.

In drawing up the terms of the compact, the officials who drafted it had followed closely the Western Interstate Corrections Compact, which was developed by the Western Governor's Conference in 1958 and now is in effect in eleven states and one territory. The Council of State Governments also offered substantial assistance in providing a model act and suggesting answers to the many questions of constitutional law that any interstate agreement is likely to run into, particularly in the sensitive area of the civil rights of prisoners. The Council has continued to be helpful in many other ways.

COMPACT PROVISIONS

The New England Compact now in operation permits any state to enter into a contract

[2] "The Making of a Compact" by Peter Janetos in the *New Englander,* November, 1962, describes the long struggle to win approval by the Massachusetts Legislature.

[3] The first (and unsuccessful) attempt in recent years to form a New England Compact in the area of corrections was made in 1948 when representatives from each New England state proposed a single institution to care for the defective delinquents from the six states. See "New England's Proposals for a Consolidation of Institutions," by Harrison C. Greenleaf in *Prison World,* May–June, 1949.

to transfer to any other New England state, with its consent, any male or female offender who is committed, under sentence to, or confined in a penal or correctional institution, except that in Massachusetts, jail or house of correction inmates are excluded. Arrangements are flexible and permissive, and impose no burden on any state unwilling for reasons of its own to accept an inmate from another state. When a transfer is made, the receiving state acts as the agent of the sending state, which retains its jurisdiction over the offender.

The compact provides that persons transferred to another state "shall be treated in a reasonable and humane manner and shall be treated equally with such similar inmates of the receiving state as may be confined in the same institution. The fact of confinement in a receiving state shall not deprive any inmate so confined of any legal rights which said inmate would have had if confined in an appropriate institution of the sending state." In other words, a person carries with him to another state all of the statutory or constitutional rights he had in the state of original confinement. By such transfers, prisoners who lived in states other than the ones in which they are confined can be placed in institutions of their home states, to facilitate adjustment when parole is imminent or to permit family visits when these are desirable.

Prison administrators also can use the compact when necessary to break up hostile groups of inmates or to provide for emergencies, such as sudden overcrowding, or the destruction of cell blocks by fire or other causes.

OPERATIONS TO DATE

In putting the compact into operation, correctional authorities have proceeded with cautious deliberation. Each state has had the form of its contract, which sets forth the conditions of transfer, approved by its Attorney General. The latter also has approved the form of contracts drawn by each of the other states. In Massachusetts every act done under the compact must further have the approval of the Governor's Executive Council.

All applicants for transfer—and there is now a considerable backlog—are carefully screened by both the sending and receiving state. No placements are made without the consent of the prisoner, a policy decided upon at the outset (but not required by the compact) to be followed until more experience has been gained.

To date, twelve prisoners have been moved from one state prison to another, with the hope that the change will further their ultimate adjustment to the community to which they will return. Usually, the transfer of prisoners from one state to another has been on an exchange basis, thus obviating payment of actual costs, other than those of transportation. It is expected that many more transfers will be made in the succeeding months and years, since it has only been very recently that the legal and other problems attendant upon the completion of the contracts have been resolved.

FURTHER POSSIBILITIES

The compact, however, also envisioned a larger purpose. In urging its passage by the Massachusetts legislature, Mr. Lyman saw the possibility of saving millions of tax dollars by constructing one or more regional institutions to be placed at the disposal of states that lacked the appropriate facilities within their own boundaries. Certain categories of offenders, such as the defective delinquent, the adult woman offender, the psychopathic or criminally insane, need specialized institutions and programs. When the number of prisoners within these categories in a given state is small, as it is in some of the New England states, it is obviously extravagant to provide special facilities where the per capita cost is bound to be excessive. And yet at the present time no New England state is contemplating the building of a regional institution.

Such an accomplishment would involve difficult legal problems—although probably not insurmountable—for the laws relating to sentencing, parole and treatment differ widely from state to state.[4] An acceptable plan for the sharing of capital and operating costs also would have to be worked out.

The Massachusetts legislature in approving the compact, aware of these potential hazards, struck out the section of the law as enacted by the other five states, which authorized any state, subject to legislative approval, to contribute financially to the enlargement or addition of any institution in another state that might serve as a regional institution. In the meantime, however, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine are studying a plan for caring for all adult female offenders in an *existing* institution, to meet legislative objections to high per capita costs in institutions where the number of matrons employed is equal to or greater than the number of inmates. New Hampshire has set a precedent for such a plan. Since 1941 it has regularly sent its few adult female offenders to the Women's Reformatory in Vermont. Some day we may see a specialized regional institution available to all New England states.

[1]Assistant Professor Sanford J. Fox of the Law School of Boston College discusses the diversity of law in the New England States relating to parole, sentencing and rehabilitation and suggests that we reexamine and re-cast these laws if we are to have regional institutions: "Interstate Corrections and Penal Legislation" in *B.U. Law Review*, v. 42 (1962) pp. 57–70.

COOPERATION THE KEY

The most valuable intangible gain derived from the arduous task of getting the compact approved by six state legislatures, and then putting it into operation, has been the close and friendly association of correctional administrators from each state. Out of this association has developed a knowledge of each other's institutions, an exchange of correctional "know how," a spirit of cooperation, and a new vision of possibilities for improved facilities.

Regular meetings of the New England Correctional Administrators' Conference may eventually lead to more uniformity in sentencing and parole laws and procedures, as well as in improvements in treatment and training of the social offender and in recruitment and training of correctional personnel.

This relatively small area in the northeast corner of the United States is rich in resources in the fields of education, medicine, psychology, psychiatry and research. Much can be accomplished by breaking down the artificial barriers that separate these six states.

South Central Interstate Correction Conference
Okla. City, Okla
Feb 18-19, 1955

in this Oklahoma City meeting. Representatives from Alabama, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Tennessee were present, and the final attendance list for the conference is attached herewith.

Senator Nix then introduced Dr. Edward D. Grant, Director of Institutions in Louisiana, who presented briefly the women prisoner programs of the South Central States and the opportunity these states have to improve their programs through interstate cooperation. Dr. Grant pointed out that it was evident from the initial exploratory conference in New Orleans that money, personnel, and buildings were insufficient alone to handle the problem of adequate programs for women prisoners; they are all essential, but they do not make a good prison for women. It was gratifying to learn that this was a common concern and need among the states, and that an attempt should be made to try to do something constructive about it. By developing a cooperative interstate program, an excellent job might be done towards providing all of the essentials of a good women's prison on an economical and feasible level. Although the states all differ in constitutional provisions and administration, this was merely a challenge to work out a plan which would be effective and still maintain sovereign rights in each state.

Dr. Grant explained that he had presented the views and suggestions developed from the October 22-23 meeting to the Southern Governors during the

1954 Annual Meeting of the Southern ~~Governors~~ Governors' Conference at Boca Raton, Florida, and the general feeling expressed was one of enthusiasm for the idea. However, any program which might be developed would have to be sold to the legislature, and in order to do this, it is necessary first to sell it to the public. It has become evident more and more than the ancient, fortress-like prisons are not the proper means of preparing people to return to society. It is now recognized that prisoners need decent living conditions, pleasant surroundings, good care, guidance, and interests to help them in facing society once they have completed their term. Prisoners' needs are considered more and more in modern-day thinking, and here is an opportunity for the Southern States to plan a new ~~administrative~~ approach towards preparing women prisoners for their safe return ~~back~~ to society.

~~Senator Nix~~ At the conclusion of Dr. Grant's remarks, Senator Nix introduced Mrs. Edwina Mitchell, Superintendent of the Julia Tutwiler Prison in Alabama, to present the point of view of a possible receiving state in considering the proposed South Central Interstate Corrections Compact. Mrs. Mitchell briefly recalled what a difficult job it had been to convince the public and the state government in Alabama of the wisdom of building a good prison for women. There had been a great deal of publicity on it, both pro and con, in the early 1940's

but the Governor was persuaded finally to build the prison and to put a woman in charge of it. Since that time some of the newspapers have visited the Julia Tutwiler prison, and those that have have praised it and the work that is done in it. There are now 245 women prisoners in the prison although it was built to house 500 women. Since a chapel and a recreation hall were never built, two of the ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ dormitories were converted for these purposes which would otherwise house prisoners. Alabama would be interested in providing a better program for the women -- in the way of social psychiatric help, psychologists, and other professional people. At present there is not one professional member of the prison staff, and in order to be able to provide them, it would be necessary to increase the prison population. Alabama is also interested in building a chapel and a recreation center, which could only be done if the dormitories now used for those purposes were re-converted for housing prisoners. It would therefore be to the benefit of the State of Alabama to be host ~~xxx~~ to women prisoners from other states.

Mr. Keith Hampton, Commissioner of the Tennessee Department of Institutions, presented the point of view of a possible sending state under the terms of the proposed compact following Mrs. Mitchell's comments. The population of women prisoners in Tennessee, as in ~~xxxx~~ most of the South Central States, is quite small -- around 80 altogether. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Due to the great expense of

providing adequate programs and care for such a small number of prisoners, this has proved to be impossible. As a result, the women prisoners in Tennessee are housed on the grounds of the men's prison which creates a difficult problem. The facilities they are using could be put to good use in providing additional facilities for the men prisoners, but the problem is that it would not be feasible to build a prison for women. It would therefore be to great advantage to Tennessee to be able to send the women prisoners to another state.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hampton's remarks, Senator Floyd Gibson of Missouri expressed the point of view of a legislator in contemplating such an interstate program. From a legislative standpoint, programs of this kind must necessarily be approached from about three broad categories: 1) Improvement of services to the people in an economical way, through state action rather than federal, should be foremost in a legislator's mind; 2) It is necessary to protect the sovereign power of the state, and in drafting any document to avoid any constitutional conflict; and 3) Any program suggested must be feasible from an operating standpoint. In examining the proposed Compact, it would seem that this would be extremely successful and at the same time meet all of the qualifications for legislative approval in the states. The program would save a considerable amount of money for each party state and do a much better job of

providing care and rehabilitation for women prisoners. This program, Senator Gibson concluded, would prove to be a modern phenomenon of governmental operation.

At the conclusion of Senator Gibson's remarks, Senator Nix asked Mr. Herbert L. Wiltsee of The Council of State Governments to present a general introduction to the proposed Compact. Mr. Wiltsee first discussed the essence of an interstate compact, and he pointed out that it might be considered as a treaty among the party states which is adopted in uniform or identical language by all parties. The characteristic which makes it different from ordinary state legislation is that it also requires the consent of the Congress of the United States. Compacts generally have come into ever increasing use in the fields of education, natural resources, crime control, etc.

It is possible, Mr. Wiltsee said, to divide compacts into three general categories. One type is where a single problem exists and the states involved get together and map out a solution. The second type might be termed the operating type of compact such as a bi-state authority, where the compact sets up a joint administrative agency by the states involved which carries on continuous operations. The third type is a compact setting forth the legal basis for common understanding, where the continuing administration is carried on upon the foundation thus built. Such a compact might be called the "roof" variety, where

broad policy matters are set forth therein, but the details are taken care of by individual contracts. A good example of this latter type of compact which is now in operation is that under which the Southern Regional Education Board is operating. That Compact establishes the Board, but the detailed administration of the Compact is under contracts separately prepared and entered into.

In arriving at the decision to ~~draft~~ use this "roof" type of compact for the proposed South Central Corrections Compact, Mr. Wiltsee continued, the small drafting group which met on November 19-20 considered all possible alternative approaches to this problem. For instance, there was the possibility of developing two separate compacts on a regional basis -- for states west of the Mississippi River and for those east of the Mississippi River. However, if that method of drafting had been used, combining the compact and the contract stages into one document, a hard-and-fast regional group would have been established which would have been almost impossible to change; and any other states ~~who~~ that might later find it desirable to enter into such an agreement would be prevented from doing so. In other words, the type of approach finally decided upon by the drafting group, after extensive discussion, seemed to be the most flexible approach as well as the most satisfactory towards achieving the desired effect.

In conclusion, Mr. Wiltsee stated that although there were other methods

of achieving interstate cooperation in various fields, an interstate compact in this particular field would seem to be the most solid type of agreement because, as was pointed out previously, Congress must give its consent to an interstate compact, which gives it much more prestige and meaning than a state law providing the same benefits.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wiltsee's remarks, it was decided that the group would adjourn for lunch, and upon reconvening at 1:30 PM would give consideration to the proposed South Central Interstate Corrections Compact, article by article.

Friday Afternoon, February 18

Senator Nix brought the meeting back into session at 1:45 PM, and before entering into a discussion of the proposed compact, he appointed a Resolutions Committee which might prepare any recommendations or resolutions stemming from the first day's sessions. This Committee was composed of the following:

Senator Floyd Gibson, Missouri - Chairman
~~Arthur Y. Lloyd, Kentucky~~
Col. W. D. Atkins, Louisiana
Keith Hampton, Tennessee
Arthur Y. Lloyd, Kentucky
Mrs. Edwina Mitchell, Alabama
Senator Garner Shriver, Kansas
Senator Basil Wilson, Oklahoma
Frederick ~~Zimmerman~~ L. Zimmermann, New York

Western Governor's Conference
Feb 23-26, 1958

INTERSTATE USE OF INSTITUTIONS

The fourth round table discussion of the Western Governors' Conference examined the "feasibility and desirability of cooperative interstate arrangements for special disciplinary cases, women prisoners, defective delinquents, and other custodial groups." Governor Robert E. Smylie, presiding at the round table, acted as discussion leader along with Governor J. Hugo Aronson and Governor Milward L. Simpson. The three Governors outlined the feasibility and desirability of interstate use of institutions from the viewpoint of the respective individual states and of the West in general. Aiding in the discussion was Mr. Sanford Bates of Pennington, New Jersey, a consultant on institutional matters. He reviewed the precedents and mechanics of interstate cooperation in the solution of institutional problems. The general discussion following showed general agreement among the Governors on the need to initiate interstate use of specialized institutional facilities.

Feasibility and Desirability

Governor Smylie opened the round table by noting that the subject had been raised for consideration by Governor Simpson. He suggested that the Conference explore the subject and give form to previous discussion of it within the Western Governors' Conference as well as within the Western Conference of Attorneys General and the Western Regional Conference of the Council of State Governments.

On the basis of experience as a member of the drafting committee of the Western Interstate Compact on Higher Education, Governor Smylie said he foresaw no legal barriers of such scope that they could not be overcome by careful draftsmanship should the western states decide to initiate a compact for interstate use of various types of institutions.

He pointed out that the drafting committee of the higher education compact had been able to evolve a workable plan without offending the constitutional provisions of the several cooperating states that became party to the agreement.

The Idaho Governor noted that one pressing reason for considering the possibility of an interstate compact at this time was the announcement by Governor Robert D. Holmes that the State of Oregon is considering the establishment of a separate new custodial facility for women and would be willing to give thought to expanding its capacity to accommodate the needs of neighboring states if they wanted to make use of it. If a state is to build beyond its present or projected needs, Governor Smylie said, it is entitled to some assurance that other states will utilize the extra capacity provided.

Speaking for Idaho, Governor Smylie said the problem of handling women prisoners is of immediate importance. The practice of housing them in a section of the maximum security institution at Boise is unsatisfactory. Idaho has an agreement with Colorado to contract custody of women prisoners in the latter state, but Colorado does not have sufficient capacity at its women's institution to permit putting the agreement into effect.

Governor Smylie suggested exploring the possibilities of an interstate compact not only in the field of correctional institutions, but also in other institutional areas. The sparsely populated states may not have a sufficient number in every problem category to permit each state to establish the kind of corrective and rehabilitative services that individual categories require. The Idaho Governor did not feel that the collective, interstate approach to institutionalization would necessarily save money, but he did believe the method would provide the states with means to do a better job for their problem citizens. Governor Smylie expressed the hope that out of the session's deliberations might come a determination to explore the possibilities of writing an institutional compact based on the general pattern developed for the Western Interstate Compact on Higher Education.

Governor J. Hugo Aronson

Governor Aronson approached the subject not as an expert, he said, but as a person in a responsible position who is deeply interested in the problem. This same kind of interest is prevalent elsewhere in Montana and throughout the western states, the Governor noted. He said the Montana Child Welfare Advisory Committee had given considerable study to interstate institutions; and on the instigation of the State Board of Education, he had written to ask many other Governors about their interest in the interstate approach. They almost unanimously approved exploration of the subject.

In light of the widespread interest, Governor Aronson asked the heads of Montana institutions to give him information on the types of cases which might be best suited to interstate institutionalization. The survey disclosed that about one-quarter of the boys and girls in state correctional institutions were unsuited to the open or minimum security facilities maintained by Montana. Over a seven-year span, an average of 39 boys and 12 girls -- psychopaths, psychotics, mentally ill, mental defectives or defective delinquents -- would have been better off in a medium security facility where the program centered on treatment by trained psychiatrists, clinical psychologists and psychiatric social workers. Montana is not equipped to give these problem juveniles the adequate treatment nor provide the degree of security necessary to cope with their problems because the number of these cases is too small to warrant the needed special institutions and personnel. Nevertheless, these youngsters must be dealt with. An institution serving the collective specialized needs of several states appears to be the answer.

The adult side of the picture shows the same potential field for interstate institutional arrangements, Governor Aronson said. During a six-year period ended 1957, Montana State Prison reported a total of 112 males and three females who were physically defective, 114 male sexual psychopaths, 74 males and four females with other mental disorders, 22 feeble-minded men and 75 male incorrigibles. These 400 inmates create the majority of the state's prison problems, yet this is the group for which suitable quarters and trained personnel are most lacking.

Governor Aronson did not expect all the problem juveniles and adult prisoners he mentioned to be candidates for interstate institutions. He felt that about 130 men, women, and youngsters, or about 5 per cent of the 2600 inmates in the state's juvenile and adult correctional institutions, would be better taken care of in specialized facilities that interstate cooperation might provide.

Although Montana does not now participate in any interstate institutional arrangement, Governor Aronson said he is hopeful the next state legislature will enact legislation allowing Montana to begin participating in interstate institutional arrangements. He felt strongly that interstate use of institutions to achieve better treatment and specialized care for particular kinds of custodial cases was a solution the states must work out to meet their growing responsibilities in an important field.

Governor Milward L. Simpson

Governor Simpson addressed himself to pulling together some of the ideas that had been broached with the prospect of getting some definite action. He pointed out that the background study for the session disclosed some states would require statutory or constitutional changes to permit participation in an interstate institutional compact. He suggested that the Governors initiate in their respective states an examination of existing legal barriers.

As a next step, the Wyoming Governor suggested the Governors approach the goal of interstate use of institutions from a broad standpoint of procuring the necessary means for cooperative effort before any thought is given to the actual location of any new facilities. He reminded the Governors that the states seem to work well together in pushing for important programs like the Interstate Highway System or water storage projects but that cooperation tends to become more difficult when the time comes for deciding where facilities are to be located. He noted the evidence of cooperation apparent at the Western Governors' Conference boded well for making the idea of interstate use of institutions a reality. The important thing now, he felt, was to get down to work on the mechanics of interstate institutionalization in the West.

The Wyoming Governor suggested that the Governors work through the Council of State Governments. He pointed out that the Council has acted in the past as a catalytic agent in framing and instituting a number of compacts. Governor Simpson urged that the details be worked out as quickly as possible so that the Governors could go before their respective legislatures with concrete proposals for establishing interstate use of institutions.

Most of Wyoming's problems were the same in kind and extent as those of other states, Governor Simpson said. He said he would like to see the establishment of at least one maximum security facility that would drain off the trouble makers from the male prisons of the western states. Governor Simpson agreed that the sparsely populated states in the West, including Wyoming, were in need of a women's security unit which would accept out-of-state female prisoners.

A third area in which Governor Simpson felt interstate use of institutions could prove advantageous was in the rehabilitation of "fringe" mental cases. These people can be re-established as useful members of society only through a combination of psychology, psychiatry and education, the Governor pointed out. He noted that the trained persons necessary to carry out such a program were in great demand and that their salary requirements sometimes exceed the financial capacity of the individual states. More tax money probably must be devoted to the task of rehabilitation, but even that will not meet the needs unless the states use every means available — including interstate cooperation — to provide efficient, effective programs.

Precedents and Mechanics

Mr. Bates opened his talk by noting that, in his 40 years of experience with the problem of what to do with the law-breaker, he has seen a shift in penal responsibility from the states to the federal government: the load of the federal government quadrupled. But now, he said, there is a growing realization that the states must accept a greater share of the responsibility for these people.

Interstate Cooperation in Crime Suppression

State acceptance of responsibility began in the 1930's with the formulation of a series of uniform state laws that have been adopted in virtually all the states. These include the Fresh Pursuit Act, the Rendition of Out-of-State Witnesses Act and the Extradition Act. New opportunities for cooperation among the states soon were discovered, and interstate compacts were viewed as an effective means for facilitating joint handling of crime problems.

In 1934, the Federal Congress gave blanket consent for the states to enter into compacts for the control of crime and the treatment of prisoners. Signal success marked the development of the compact for handling paroled prisoners and persons on probation. Every state in the Union now has ratified the compact; it is being interpreted wisely and operated harmoniously by the states.

Other compacts in the corrections field have met with more limited success. Several states have adopted the compact providing that a prisoner released in one state who gets into trouble in another state need not be returned to the home state for incarceration. And nearly half of the states have joined in a compact for the handling of juvenile delinquents.

Need for Specialized Institutions

Mr. Bates said that, unpleasant as it may seem, penal care will become more and more expensive in the future. At one time, locking up criminals under the supervision of uniformed guards seemed a simple and relatively inexpensive solution of the criminal problem. How ineffective and expensive this practice actually was became evident only when the inmates were released. The important point in penology is not how persons behave inside prison but how they react when released to face the world again. Beyond the duty of punishing the wrongdoer and carrying out the edict of the court, a penal system has the additional duty of sending out men more fit for participation in society, if possible, or less dangerous, at least, than when they entered prison.

If one thing has been discovered in the last generation it is that people can be punished in mass, but they can not be reformed nor rehabilitated without due respect for their individuality. This is the reason for the development of classifying persons in custody. But classification is idle unless the knowledge and opportunity are available to provide a more effective type of treatment in specialized institutions than was formerly possible in an ordinary prison. Putting new treatments into practice involves unusual expense, as even the more populous states are finding out. Mr. Bates said he had no doubt that the Governors' consideration of interstate use of institutions was motivated by full awareness of the desirability of specialized treatment and of the high cost of putting it into effect. One way out of the dilemma is to pool the resources of several states.

Maximum Security Institutions

Director James V. Bennett of the Federal Bureau of Prisons already has suggested that one of the next steps in interstate cooperation on correctional matters might be an agreement among several states for one of them to provide maximum security institutions that would accept difficult prisoners from neighboring states. In a sense, this step would be similar to the federal government's concentrating its most desperate criminals at "Alcatraz," thus making the administration of rehabilitation activities among the 20,000 other federal prisoners much easier and more effective.

Every warden in the country knows there is a special type of prisoner who can impede the smooth operations of a penitentiary and the progress of most of its inmates. For lack of a better name, this difficult person is known as a psychopath. He is not insane and cannot be committed as a psychotic. He will not respond to the type of punitive or correctional treatment that influences most prisoners. The ideas of the psychopath are inverted. Knowing wrong from right, he prefers to do what is wrong. He knows he should be cured by certain correctional processes, but he is so egocentric or so badly adjusted that he persists in a career of crime and returns to the prison over and over again.

A separate institution utilizing special methods of control and treatment of incorrigibles would involve considerable expense. Many of the inmates would be serving life terms, and rehabilitation of most of them would be possible only with the help of psychiatric treatment. The outlook for advancing this modern handling of the difficult prisoner in lightly populated states seems to depend on their willingness to cooperate in the use of institutions.

Recidivism in itself is not an appropriate key to classification and segregation, Mr. Bates pointed out. He cited the experience of Maryland where a new and separate institution for defective delinquents in the state was used to house feeble-minded lawbreakers as well. The common denominator for these two groups was that both were recidivists. It was not long before the authorities realized that they could not combine the well established, incorrigible mental deviate with the feeble-minded prisoner -- a person who gets into crime because he hasn't the wit to keep out, but one who is usually a tractable prisoner, often not a bad fellow. Now the state is building another institution which will take care of the constitutional inferior separately from the defective delinquent.

Women Prisoners

Mr. Bates noted that much attention had been focused in the West on the possibility of interstate use of institutions for dealing with the problem of women prisoners. According to the latest information available, the western region excluding the Pacific Coast states had less than 130 female convicts. Of these states, Colorado maintained the largest single women's facility, housing 36 women, including five from South Dakota. Until fairly recently, the Colorado women's division also served Wyoming and Utah, but the arrangement with those states has been discontinued because of lack of space. Mr. Bates reported that his visit to the Colorado facility had shown it to be a "neat, well-kept, rather homelike looking place, but it is built right under the shadow of the wall of the Canon City Penitentiary." In the minds of the public, a woman who goes to the women's institution goes to the penitentiary.

He said he felt sure that the Governors regret the need to keep women in the same institution as men and would prefer to develop resources that could handle women separately. A women's institution maintained by one state and accepting women prisoners from neighboring states might be operated on the pattern of New Jersey. That state's approximately 350 women prisoners are kept in an entirely open institution with a whole corps of women guards and make a splendid record on parole after leaving. Or the interstate facility could be a composite of a penitentiary, a reformatory and a training school for women, similar to the federal institution at Alderson.

Other Special Classifications

Mr. Bates went on to discuss three other special classifications -- the drug addict, the sex offender and the intermediate between the boys school and the first offender in prison. In regard to the latter, it was pointed out that Oregon had just established an intermediate institution that respected not so much age as experience in crime. Behind the move was the thinking of Governor Holmes and his predecessor that there were too many persons in prison and too many there for the first time. What was needed was a specialized institution to handle the first offender and make a concentrated effort to rehabilitate him before he becomes a hardened criminal.

As to the drug addict, Mr. Bates took a pessimistic view on the possibilities of curing addiction. He felt that the menace of drug addiction had been very much overplayed and that the money it would cost for hospitals to cure addiction could be better applied to securing more agents to prevent drug importation. He believed more pressure should be exerted on the non-addict seller and favored the passage of laws by the states to raise penalties for dope peddling.

On the basis of New Jersey's recent experiment with sex offenders, Mr. Bates felt that this type of lawbreaker may be more amenable to psychiatric treatment than to prison confinement. The penal authority explained that a New Jersey law requires that persons convicted of

certain types of sex offenses be sent first to the state diagnostic center. The classification committee sent more of them to mental hospitals than to prison. Socially acceptable adjustments seem to be higher from the mental hospital than from the prisons. These results may stem more or less from what the psychiatrists call "situational psychosis", Mr. Bates pointed out. In other words, many persons who rebel against the bars, the uniform, and the discipline of a prison may be led to recovery in a less repellent atmosphere. When he is returned to prison, however, the sex offender may begin all over again.

Precedents for Interstate Use of Institutions

Mr. Bates concluded his remarks by reviewing the precedents for cooperative institutionalization. He noted that the West has already established the principle of interstate transfer of prisoners. Nebraska takes women prisoners from Wyoming, and, as previously mentioned, Colorado houses women felons from South Dakota.

Outside the West, New Hampshire has for many years sent all its women felons into Vermont for incarceration under an informal compact. Neither party to the agreement has experienced any problems or difficulties, nor has the agreement been subjected to attack on a jurisdictional basis.

A broader compact was drafted in 1955 by representatives of eleven southern states. Only two states -- Tennessee and Arkansas -- so far have actually joined the Southern Interstate Compact, but its adoption is under consideration in other states of the region.

Mr. Bates said he felt that there were no insurmountable legal or practical barriers to interstate use of institutions and that the time was ripe to tackle the problem and subsidiary matters such as the detainer issue through the medium of regional compacts.

General Discussion

The general discussion following the round table presentation showed general agreement among the Governors that steps should be taken as soon as possible to advance the formulation of an institutional compact in the West and make interstate use of institutions a possibility. Early in the discussion, the question was raised of the importance of family visits in the treatment and rehabilitation of prisoners and whether the distance of a facility from a prisoner's home in another state might not preclude the possibility of family contacts. Speaking from the penologist's point of view, Mr. Bates said authorities of the widely dispersed federal prisons have not found the lack of family contacts an insurmountable problem. The infrequency of visits from home has been compensated for by a busy regime, full employment during working hours, and a broad range of activities to occupy free time. Far from being indispensable, personal visits to the prison by wives or children often have an inverse impact and emotionally upset inmates.

Commenting on the same subject, Governor Quinn pointed out that an institution in a neighboring state may actually be closer to a man's home than an institution in his home state. Modern transportation has minimized travel distances within the western region, and even Hawaii will be only about four hours away from almost any place in the region with the advent of commercial jet airliners. Governor Quinn added that although a mainland family might find a visit to a relative in a Hawaii prison costly, the Governor believed that Hawaii had a place to take and a part to play in the consideration of adequate utilization of institutions and provision of proper institutions for the region.

Need for Positive Action

Governor Holmes took up Governor Simpson's earlier plea that the discussion of interstate use of institutions should lead to positive action. The Oregon Governor noted that the Oregon State Board of Control, which is responsible for the management of institutions, was cur-

rently in the drawing board stage of establishing a separate women's facility. Anticipating that the Western Governors would be considering interstate use of institutions for women, he had discussed the matter with the other two members of the Board. They wanted him to assure the Western Governors that Oregon would certainly be willing to consider possible expansion of the proposed facility to accommodate those states which felt close enough and desired through compact to make use of the facility.

Governor Holmes added that with proper leadership from the chief executives of the western states, the mechanics of interstate use of institutions could be resolved in a relatively short time. He urged agreement on a plan of action that would assure early implementation of the program.

Means for Implementation

Several approaches were noted for getting a compact drafted and into operation. Mr. Bates suggested the correctional authorities of the states be brought into the picture at the drafting stage for two reasons. First, there is need for expert opinion on such intricate problems unique to the correctional field as jurisdiction, treatment, parole, habeas corpus and detainers. And second, since a compact must be enacted by every legislature without the change of a single word, it is highly important that the details as to charges, housekeeping arrangements, rights of prisoners, provision for visits and inspections, etc., be properly covered.

The Governors agreed that a subcommittee appointed by the Chairman could work out the steps that need to be taken in drafting an institutional compact and putting it into effect. When its work is completed, the subcommittee would report its findings and recommendations to a future meeting of the Conference as a whole.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
WESTERN OFFICE
582 Market Street, San Francisco 4, California • YUkon 6-3760

Ce 3
Mgr-1
WO-1
Cu-1

Geo — pls read!

September 15, 1959

OCT 19 1959

IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE
WESTERN INTERSTATE CORRECTIONS COMPACT

State officials long have recognized the need for special facilities and institutional programs for particular categories of inmates. But the cost of providing and maintaining a highly specialized system of correctional institutions may be prohibitive in many states; the number in each custodial group may be too small to justify expensive facilities and staff.

Over the years, various aspects of the problem have been explored. Agreements for the custody of women prisoners have been in effect among some western states for several decades. Similarly, some juvenile delinquents have been cared for under interstate cooperative arrangements.

At the February 1958 meeting of the Western Governors' Conference, the Chief Executives, after a thorough review of the problem, agreed that joint use of correctional institutions was desirable and that the practice should be encouraged and expanded. Later, Governor Smylie of Idaho, Chairman of the Conference, named a special committee to formulate specific recommendations. Members of the committee were Governor George D. Clyde of Utah, Chairman, Governor Stephen L. R. McNichols of Colorado, and Governor Milward L. Simpson of Wyoming. With the assistance of Mitchell Wendell and Frederick Zimmermann, who served as consultants, the committee developed a proposed interstate corrections compact which, after extensive revision, was sent to all western Governors for their study.

The final draft, incorporating the Governors' comments and suggestions, was approved by the Western Governors' Conference at its November 1958 meeting in Honolulu. And during the 1959 legislative sessions, the nine states of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming ratified the Compact.

Implementation of the Compact is an important next step; it requires sound planning and continued strong leadership by the Chief Executives. In preparation for the 1959 meeting of the Western Governors' Conference at Sun Valley, Idaho, the Governors were invited to name representatives to an advisory group of state institutional officials. The advisory group met in San Francisco in mid-August and formulated the following findings and conclusions regarding the implementation of the Western Interstate Corrections Compact:

1. The Corrections Compact provides the western states with the means for pooling their resources to make possible, in the long run, the establishment of a system of specialized institutions and programs that are costly but necessary to handle adequately the needs and problems of inmates that currently are unmet by the correctional facilities of the individual states.

The Compact is broad enough to include criminals and delinquents who are mentally ill. Not covered are the criminally insane and adults or youngsters who are emotionally disturbed or mentally defective but who have not been convicted of violating the law. Interstate arrangements for care of the non-criminal and non-delinquent mentally ill or defective are possible under the Interstate Compact on Mental Health, which has been ratified by 21 states, including Alaska and Oregon in the West. A booklet describing the Mental Health Compact accompanies this report.

2. Among the special categories of inmates, women prisoners present the most urgent problem. In most western states, the program for women prisoners consists of little

more than custody. And with few exceptions, the custodial facility is an appendage to the prison for men rather than a separate institution with staff and facilities specifically designed to meet the special needs of women prisoners.

From the correctional point of view, the state prison is not considered a desirable site for a women's institution. Clean, comfortable and secure quarters for women can be and are maintained at predominantly male prisons, but clean and comfortable quarters are not enough. In addition, a carefully worked out program of counselling, treatment and training is needed for the rehabilitation of women prisoners. The nearness of a male prison creates an undesirable atmosphere. Moreover, attention to program and medical-psychiatric services at the state prison is concentrated of necessity on the men, who make up the bulk of the prison population. Even when special attention is focused on the women's section of the state prison, space is lacking for an adequate work program, and the small numbers of women involved in most western states raises the per capita cost of even the most rudimentary work or training program to an excessively high level.

Western correctional administrators are agreed that the need for a specialized regional institution and program for women cannot be stressed too strongly. Most of the western states are struggling to provide merely custody for women prisoners, and none of the states has any unused capacity that could be placed at the disposal of other states in the region. Even if planning were begun immediately and carried forward expeditiously, one or two years or even more time might elapse before a facility could be completed to help relieve the urgent needs of the western states for suitable facilities and programs for their women prisoners. Eventually, two or more regional institutions may be needed in the West to provide adequately for women prisoners at economically feasible costs. An indication of the extent of

individual state facilities and needs at the beginning of 1959 is given in the accompanying survey made by the Council of State Governments on "Correctional Facilities for Women in the West."

> 3. Next in order of urgency are two types of juveniles: one is the so-called "defective delinquent"; the other is the juvenile delinquent who suffers from serious mental disturbances. Neither of these types fits into, or benefits from, the regular programs of occupational training and general education which most states attempt to provide.

A sizeable minority of the population of juvenile institutions -- perhaps a fifth or more -- are mentally retarded or emotionally disturbed. Representing a kind of institutional "no man's land," they do not belong in regular mental hospitals or in existing institutions for the mentally deficient.

They are sentenced by the courts to custodial institutions because they are delinquent and there is no other place to send them. These special problem delinquents not only fail to profit from the correctional program, they also interfere seriously with the training and rehabilitation of other youngsters while requiring a disproportionately large share of staff time and often a high degree of custodial security. Without proper treatment and rehabilitation, the defective delinquent and the emotionally disturbed delinquent contribute heavily to the hard core of recidivist adult prison populations. The situation in the West with respect to these special categories of juveniles when the problem last was surveyed by the Council of State Governments in 1956 is reported in the accompanying memorandum on "Special Problem Juveniles in the West."

Other areas of need in specialized custodial care are represented by the narcotics addicts, alcoholics and sex offenders. Present state institutions can adequately house and control the relatively few numbers of these

offenders, but facilities and programs for treatment and rehabilitation are inadequate.

Another type of problem at all state penitentiaries that in contrast does not seem to lend itself to solution through interstate use of institutions is that of the so-called "incorrigible" or "bad actor." A regional maximum security prison -- a "little Alcatraz" -- might well become a dumping grounds, offering a means for state prisons to attempt to get rid of their problems rather than to deal with them. Correctional authorities point out that even if the trouble makers were drawn off into a regional institution, their places would be taken immediately in the state prisons by other aspirants after status in an anti-social atmosphere. While less tractable than the majority of the prison population, the recalcitrant can be handled by the judicious use of isolation cells and segregation blocks, which are among the most effective "disciplinary tools" presently available to correctional officials. With proper handling, most recalcitrants become tractable eventually and can be re-introduced into the regular institutional program with prospects for rehabilitation as good as, sometimes better than, the prospects for the conforming element of the prison population.

4. Effective care for any of the special custodial categories is expensive; more physical plant and facilities are needed, and additional highly trained personnel is required.

The fullest possibilities of a regional institution for any special correctional group will be realized only if emphasis is placed primarily on the establishment of an effective program leading to rehabilitation. Merely combining the inmates of several states in a centralized facility for purposes of custody alone will produce no better results than the states individually can effect at present.

Among all the special custodial groups, more research into their special needs and problems is necessary to establish effective rehabilitation programs. A special regional institution associated with an outstanding university could carry on research and provide effective training in treatment and rehabilitation. The Mental Health Council of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education has indicated interest in cooperating with the Western Governors' Conference and the Council of State Governments in exploring the feasibility of establishing a western center that would combine custody and effective treatment with training and research in the area of the emotionally disturbed and defective delinquents.

5. Establishment of effective regional facilities and programs will be feasible economically for most western states only if some suitable means can be devised for an equitable sharing of costs across state lines -- sharing not only the increased operating costs, but also the costs of providing additional physical plant. Contracts which provide for a sending state to pay a fixed rental charge for space reserved in addition to a per diem covering operating costs may offer the means for an equitable sharing of costs by sending and receiving states.

While sharing the cost of a physical facility in another state may on first thought seem new and different, almost every state is accustomed to paying rent, reflecting construction and maintenance costs, for offices out of state that are used for various official purposes. In the establishment of adequate facilities and program for special custodial categories in the West, the physical plant will be as much a factor in the cost and effectiveness of an institutional program as will be the staff.

If the idea of interstate use of institutions is to be realized, one or more of the states will have to undertake a fairly costly construction program. A state understandably might be reluctant to build and equip this

kind of facility unless the other states that will benefit from its use give firm assurances that they will bear an equitable share of the cost of providing the necessary additional capacity and equipment. Two alternative means for effecting this kind of sharing of capital costs by the sending state are suggested in Section 2 of the "Proposed Sample Contract for the Implementation of the Western Interstate Corrections Compact" that accompanies this report.

6. In addition to the major, long-term uses outlined above, the Compact may be helpful immediately in meeting emergency situations and in utilizing "windfall vacancies" that may occur in any of the state institutions of the region.

Within the past year, for instance, an emergency occurred in Utah when several prisoners turned state's evidence in a case involving other inmates and a guard of the state prison. As the testifying inmates were no longer safe in the Utah penitentiary, an arrangement was worked out with California for the latter to house them within its penal system. Another kind of emergency could arise in Hawaii if a maximum security prisoner contracted tuberculosis. The hospital where tubercular prisoners are sent lacks custodial facilities for handling this kind of prisoner, and Hawaii might have to ask one of the other states to accept him for treatment and custody.

Windfall vacancies sometimes occur in particular states when the prison population falls below its anticipated level, when an existing facility becomes vacant because of the development of new facilities, or for other reasons. As an example of the former instance, Utah currently has unexpected unused capacity in the state penitentiary and could temporarily house male prisoners from other states. Another type of windfall vacancy might occur in Washington where thought is being given to emptying a security hospital unit that is used to house problem prisoners and hospital patients that could

be handled elsewhere. If this is done, a 300-unit building with facilities for handling behavioral and mental problems would become available that could be adapted for use as a regional institution for women or special problem juveniles.

While use of the Compact to meet emergencies and take advantage of windfall vacancies is subsidiary to the main emphasis on the establishment of regional institutions and programs for special custodial categories, the minor applications of the Compact will facilitate more complete utilization of existing state institutions. As the emergency and windfall situations can be handled without addition of physical plant, these uses of the Compact would not necessarily involve sharing of capital construction costs by the sending state.

7. Continued leadership by the Governors is needed within each state and through the Western Governors' Conference to realize the full benefits of interstate pooling of institutional resources. A regional advisory group of institutional officials from the ratifying states could be of great assistance to the Governors in achieving full implementation of the Compact and general improvement of all institutional programs throughout the western states.

The incarceration of criminals and delinquents out of state where they can receive better rehabilitative treatment and training is a relatively unfamiliar idea and may meet with some resistance. Leadership by the Governors could do much to reassure judges, families of prisoners, and the general public regarding the desirability of using superior facilities and program that might be obtained out of state.

Technical problems undoubtedly will arise in the implementation of the Compact, and their solutions can be speeded by the work of an advisory group of institutional officials. Establishment of this kind of advisory group also

would provide the means for periodic association among state officials that is urgently needed to facilitate a continuing exchange among the states of ideas on handling correctional problems and of personnel for training purposes. The interchange of ideas and cooperation in the training of correctional personnel could contribute greatly to the general improvement of correctional programs and competence within each of the western states.

December 8, 1966

JOHN BOONE from ED STANFIELD

At the annual meeting of the South Carolina Council I sat in on a seminar on administration of justice. There was a great deal of interest in the whole range of problems, including corrections.

You might be interested in having the names of two men who were there:

Allen Harrman
Coordinator
South Carolina Law Enforcment
Training School
Extension Division
University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

(He seemed to be very sympathetic to the purposes of the South Carolina Council, and I think he would be approachable about any business of the Crime and Corrections Project. He evidenced some frustration over the fact that police training was strictly voluntary with the various cities and counties. I was particularly struck by his remark, during a discussion of the deplorable conditions of S.C. jails and the lack of proper facilities for women and adolescents, that they had "offered for ~~thirett~~ thirteen years a course in jail operation, and nobody has ever taken it.")

Parker Evatt, Director
The Alston Wilkes Society
P. O. Box 867
Columbia, South Carolina

(See attached borchure. This man, who is a full-time director for the Society, seems to be genuinely dedicated.)

RESOLUTION # 1

WHEREAS, at present, there is a lack of adequate correctional facilities in many southern states, and that these states have common problems with respect to incarceration of felons and with respect to provisions for adequate care and rehabilitation programs for these prisoners; and,

WHEREAS, previous discussions have been carried on by officials of some of these southern states at the 1955 South Central Interstate Corrections Compact meeting with a view ~~to~~ the joint acquisition ~~of~~ OF AND joint use of facilities for the housing of felons by the contracting states; and,

WHEREAS, such joint acquisition and use, or joint use of an existing facility, by the contracting states would result in a ~~lack of duplication~~ savings of monies and facilities by the said states, and would permit these states to ~~avoid~~ AVAIL themselves of increased correctional facilities of improved quality; and,

WHEREAS, such joint acquisition and use, or joint use of an existing facility, by the contracting states would result in proper and adequate rehabilitation programs for the prisoners;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Southern Governor's Conference establishes ~~a~~ advisory committee of three members from each of the Southern States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, (Kansas), Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missour, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia to study the feasibility and desirability of ~~establishing an Interstate Corrections Compact and report its findings together with a Model Interstate Corrections Company~~ CONTRACT to be submitted to ~~the legislatures of various states.~~

of broadening and amending the South Central Interstate Correctional Compact to allow all states represented in the Southern Governor's Conference to become a party to it and to broaden the scope of the compact to include institutions other than those for women, and report its findings to be submitted to the legislatures of the various states.

(Fixed deadline of next So. Gov's. Conf.).

RESOLUTION # 2

WHEREAS, The Southern Governor's Conference has established a committee to study the feasibility and desirability of an Interstate Corrections Compact;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this conference requests the Council of State Governments to serve as secretariat for the committee in obtaining appropriate data during its study of an Interstate Corrections Compact, and the Council of State Governments is further requested to assist the committee in drafting a model act which may be introduced in the legislatures of the several states.

DRAFTSMEN'S NOTE CONCERNING "SUGGESTED STATE ENABLING ACT FOR THE SOUTH CENTRAL INTERSTATE CORRECTIONS COMPACT"

The attached "Suggested State Enabling Act for the South Central Interstate Corrections Compact" has been developed to assist states desiring to introduce legislation to ratify the Compact. The following comments may be helpful to such states:

1. For an interstate compact to be valid, the states ratifying it must adopt the Compact in identical form and with identical wording. The attached Suggested Enabling Act provides for the insertion of the text of the Compact in Section 1 following the colon. The language of Section 1 following the colon, therefore, should be identical in all states ratifying the Compact.

2. It is strongly suggested, although this is not mandatory, that all states ratifying the Compact use identical wording throughout Section 1, both before and after the colon. The reason for this, briefly, is that the text of Section 1, before the colon, as worded in the attached act provides for the immediate negotiation of the Compact with all other ratifying states without the necessity of going through a separate administrative process such as having the Governor or Secretary of State or other state official exchange formal notices, etc.

3. The remaining sections of the attached act are "suggested" only, and have been prepared merely to suggest to draftsmen certain subjects which may have to be dealt with in the enabling act. In some of these instances, the attached draft suggests language which may (or may not) be appropriate in individual states. In any event, however, these additional sections -- Section 2 and following -- do NOT have to be identically worded.

SUGGESTED STATE ENABLING ACT FOR THE
SOUTH CENTRAL INTERSTATE CORRECTIONS COMPACT

[Title should conform to state requirements.]

(Be it enacted, etc.)

1 Section 1. The South Central Interstate Corrections Compact as contained
2 herein is hereby enacted into law and entered into on behalf of this state
3 with any and all other states legally joining therein in a form substantially
4 as follows:

South Central Interstate Corrections Compact

[At this point, insert the exact text of the Compact.]

1 Section 2. Any court or other agency of this state having power to commit
2 or transfer a woman prisoner to any institution for confinement may commit
3 or transfer such prisoner to any institution within or without this state if
4 such institution is a "Compact Institution" duly established or designated as
5 such pursuant to the provisions of the South Central Interstate Corrections
6 Compact and this state has entered into the necessary contract or contracts
7 under said Compact.

[This provision may be sufficient by itself. However, a state should consider whether any provisions of its statutes with regard to sentencing and custody also should be amended.]

1 Section 3. The courts, departments, agencies, and officers of this state and
2 its subdivisions shall enforce this Compact and shall do all things appropriate
3 to the effectuation of its purposes and intent which may be within their
4 respective jurisdictions including but not limited to the making and submission
5 of such reports as are required by the Compact or requested by the South
6 Central Interstate Corrections Board pursuant to authority conferred upon it
7 by this Compact.

1 Section 4. Upon the request of the South Central Interstate Corrections
2 Board the [Governor] may, when he finds that it will further interstate
3 cooperation in providing adequate care and rehabilitation of women prisoners,
4 designate one or more suitable institutions as "Compact Institutions" as
5 contemplated by the Compact.

1 Section 5. The [appropriate state officials] are hereby authorized
2 and directed to hold such hearings as may be requested by any other party
3 state pursuant to Article VIII, F, of the South Central Interstate Corrections
4 Compact.

[Perhaps additional language may be necessary to authorize the appropriate state officials to hold out-of-state hearings as contemplated in Article VIII of the Compact.]

1 Section 6. [This section should be used for determining method of appointment and service of the Board members from the state as contemplated by Article III of the Compact. It may be necessary, also, to provide here for payment of expenses for Board members in attending meetings, etc.]

1 Section 7. The [appropriate state official] is hereby empowered to enter
2 into such contracts on behalf of this state as may be appropriate to provide
3 for the performance of any services or functions which this state may under-
4 take in accordance with this Compact or to provide for the receipt of and
5 payment for any service that may be rendered to this state by any other party
6 or parties to the Compact. No such contract shall be of any force or effect
7 until approved by the [chief state fiscal officer].

[If state law or practice required, additional provisions with regard to contract procedure should be addeded here.]

1 Section 8. The provisions of this act shall be severable and if any phrase,
2 clause, sentence, or provision of this act is declared to be unconstitutional
3 or the applicability thereof to any state, agency, person, or circumstance

is held invalid, the constitutionality of this act and the applicability thereof to any other state, agency, person, or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. It is the legislative intent that the provisions of this act be reasonably and liberally construed.

Section 9. [Insert effective date.]

The Council of State Governments
1313 East 60th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

February 22, 1955

BPB

SOUTH CENTRAL INTERSTATE CORRECTIONS COMPACT

Explanatory Memorandum

Introduction

Adoption of the South Central Interstate Corrections Compact and execution of the contracts provided for in Article VI thereof, will permit states to avail themselves of increased correctional facilities and will enable them to improve their quality. A party state will be able to send such of its women prisoners as it deems appropriate to institutions in other states. It will also be able to maintain correctional facilities for women that might be uneconomic if used only by its own prisoners but which can become practicable when part of the cost is derived from remittances made by other states using the facilities. Each party state will determine the extent of the use which it makes of the compact machinery by the number and nature of contracts which it executes. Further freedom of choice will be exercised by each party state in the case of each woman prisoner when, pursuant to the terms of Article VIII of the compact, the appropriate judicial and administrative authorities decide to incarcerate her in another state or decide to bring her back for confinement in a local institution or for any other purpose permitted by law.

From the legal point of view, the incarceration of women prisoners pursuant to the compact will be the same as the more familiar incarceration of women in local institutions except that the out-of-state feature makes it necessary to provide for certain jurisdictional and administrative contingencies. This memorandum is designed to provide a concise explanation of these considerations and the compact provisions which supply a firm basis for the incarceration of women prisoners on an interstate basis.

Retention of Jurisdiction

A state may incarcerate only those persons over whom it has jurisdiction. From the time that a criminal proceeding commences until the court passes sentence, it is clear that this jurisdictional requirement is met. Prosecution in absentia is not possible under American Law. Accordingly, the offender must be physically present if the prosecution is to proceed. Normally, the physical presence of the convict is also the fact which establishes the state's jurisdiction to incarcerate. Until now the general practice has been for each state to maintain its own correctional institutions. Under these conditions it has seemed so obvious that the institutions should be located within the state to which they belong that no other course has even been considered. However, a state can retain sufficient jursidiction to incarcerate a convict even if, subsequent to sentence, she is removed beyond the territorial limits of the state. This can be done if the undertaking is a joint one in cooperation with the state to which the convict is sent and if the laws of both sending and receiving states authorize and support the arrangement. The Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers has successfully provided for just such a retention of jurisdiction by the sending state even though the convict is no longer in the state where sentence was imposed. Under the Parole and Probation Compact, now in effect in all 48 states and repeatedly held constitutional by the courts, the power asserted by the sending state is the power to compel the convict to submit to supervision. From the legal point of view, this is no less a power than the power to incarcerate. The conditional freedom of movement enjoyed by the parolee or probationer is solely at the option of the sentencing state which may deprive the convict of freedom and substitute the punishment of incarceration for that of compulsory supervision at any time prior to the expiration of the sentence.

In the South Central Interstate Corrections Compact as in the Parole and Probation Compact, the important thing jurisdictionally is to make it clear that the receiving state acts solely as agent of and by virtue of authority derived from the sending state. This is necessary because only the state aginst whose laws the offense has been committed has the power to punish for crime. In the case of the South Central Interstate Corrections Compact, it has been necessary to take greater care in working out the details of this agency relationship than in the Parole Compact. This is true because in practice incarceration entails a much closer supervision and control over the convict than does probation or parole. In the latter instance it is only necessary to set up a proper agency relationship for the single process of supervision. When incarceration is involved, care must also be taken to provide specifically for this agency relationship with respect to the other aspects of imprisonment. A number of the compact's provisions deal with these matters.

If a state is to be able to confine women prisoners at institutions outside its territory, it must be able to exercise the same kinds of basic control over its prisoners that naturally follow from ownership and operation of the institution. Yet this must be made possible at the same time that the state in which the institution is located retains control for all other purposes. Accordingly, the compact does not disturb the general powers of a receiving state to administer its own institutions. All it does is to provide for such access and use as will insure the jurisdiction of the sending state over, and make clear its responsibility for, its own prisoners.

Article VIII (B) of the compact provides for the designation of "Compact Institutions" by the governor of a state which decides to act as a receiving state. This designation is necessary as evidence that, in appropriate respects, the sending state has specific rights given to it by the compact with respect to such designated institutions, just as it would have specific rights conferred by its own law over correctional facilities located within its own territory. If the institution were located within the sending state, its administrative and legislative officials would have the power to inspect facilities, visit inmates, and receive other types of information concerning the general conduct of the penal program. Article VIII (B) also provides for such inspection and visitation in respect of "Compact Institutions" and the prisoners of a sending state incarcerated therein. Article VI (C, D) requires the submission of certain types of information to the Interstate Board. This Board is specifically made an agency of the party states and is composed of members from each party state. Accordingly, receipt of the information by the Board provides an additional channel by which sending and receiving states can obtain information relevant to the operations of the Compact.

If the institution were located within the sending state, it would also have the power to remove prisoners therefrom for transfer to another institution, for placement on parole, or for any other purpose permitted by its laws. This power is specifically conferred upon sending states with respect to their prisoners in "Compact Institutions," by Article VIII (C) of the compact. Under the compact, decisions as to whether or not to incarcerate a woman prisoner in a "Compact Institution," how long to keep her there, and under what conditions to release her, all are to be made by the appropriate judicial and administrative officials of the sending state. These are the same decisions that the sending state has power to make when the institution is located within its territory.

While a prisoner remains in an institution, the sentencing state normally provides the program of care, treatment, and rehabilitation. This situation develops naturally from the operation of the institution by the state itself. Women prisoners

incarcerated under the compact will be at institutions in other states. But this does not mean that the sending state will be surrendering any legal responsibility for, or essential legal control over, the program to which the prisoner is subjected. The power to inspect facilities, visit inmates, and receive information concerning the institution's program will provide the sending state with all the elements normally contributing to its decision as to whether the conditions of incarceration are such as meet its standards and requirements. The power retained by the sending state to determine in each individual case whether and when a woman prisoner is to be sent to or removed from a "Compact Institution" means that the sending state is providing the program as surely as if the incarceration took place within the sending state itself. Under the compact and the supplementary contracts contemplated by Article VI thereof, a party state will have a right to the use of "Compact Institutions." The right to use is a property right, and its exercise is no less attributable to the owner of that property right than is the employment of facilities owned in fee simple absolute. Moreover, the Interstate Board as an agency of all party states will also have the power to study and make recommendations concerning the interstate program as provided in Article IV of the compact.

Normally, the correctional officials who administer a state's penal program are located within its borders. But there is no reason why this must be so. An agent may do his work wherever the terms of the agency require or permit. The designation of "Compact Institutions" pursuant to Article VIII (B) constitutes the creation of an agency relationship in the receiving state. The compact as statute in both sending and receiving states constitutes authorization of the agency on the part of the former and acceptance of it on behalf of the latter.

The final step in the incarceration process is the release of the prisoner from confinement. In the usual situation, this means that the prisoner regains her freedom within the territory of the sentencing state. The compact provides for the exact duplication of this condition in Article VIII (G) by requiring that the sending state effect the return of its prisoners for purposes of release. Release at some other place may only be had by the consent of the prisoner and both sending and receiving states. When such consent of all the parties can be obtained, no legal problem arises. The only effect would be to make possible a saving in costs of transportation or the serving of the convenience of the parties.

The foregoing discussion has been almost entirely from the standpoint of the sending state. This has been necessary because the legal problem involved in the successful operation of the compact is the preservation of the jurisdiction of the sending state. However, it should be pointed out that the compact does not subject a receiving state to any obligations which it is not willing to assume nor does it in any way interfere with the receiving state's use of, or control over, its own institutions for its own purposes. No state is compelled to set aside any of its facilities for use by other party states. However, when it does so, a receiving state will be in a position to benefit from the payments made by sending states for the servicing of their prisoners. With this added revenue, states will be able to maintain facilities superior to those which they might be able to afford if they had to be maintained for the exclusive use of a single state's women prisoners. The precise terms under which a party state will incarcerate prisoners for another party state will be determined by contracts negotiated pursuant to Article VI. Needless to say, any such contract will have to be satisfactory to the receiving state as well as to the sending state.

Safeguarding Rights of the Prisoner

No program of incarceration can be legally maintained unless it affords prisoners those constitutional rights requisite for due process and equal protection

of law. Accordingly, it must be assumed that any correctional institution for women being legally operated by any state for its own female prisoners meets constitutional requirements with respect to an inmate's personal rights. Since "Compact Institutions" will be places where the host state confines its own female convicts as well as those from other party states, it follows that the actual presence of inmates who have been sentenced in other states raises no special constitutional problems. Nor does their subjection to the regular program of care and treatment available in such institutions present any special problem. Since no two institutions are likely to be exact duplicates of each other even if located within the same state, the provision of literally equal facilities is an administrative impossibility and has never been required. Moreover, the compact requires a finding that out-of-state incarceration of a woman prisoner is desirable in order to furnish appropriate quarters or programs of care. Furthermore, it should be remembered that, as a practical matter, the compact is designed to make available facilities superior to those which individual states can maintain for themselves. Consequently, it seems unlikely that any woman prisoner incarcerated under the compact could successfully maintain a complaint based on the failure of treatment to measure up to constitutional standards or to the quality of treatment accorded other prisoners of the same class.

If any objection can be made, it must be that the physical removal of the prisoner to another state during the period of incarceration is itself a denial of the convict's rights. Specific provisions of the compact remove any ground that might exist for such an objection. Article VIII (E) of the compact says:

> "All persons who may be confined in a "Compact Institution" pursuant to the provisions of this Compact shall be treated in a reasonable and humane manner. The fact of incarceration in a receiving state shall not deprive any person so incarcerated of any legal right which said person would have had if incarcerated in an appropriate institution of the sending state."

This provision is directly implemented by Article VIII (D) which provides that the receiving state shall make regular reports to the sending state so that the prisoner shall have the benefit of her record just as she would if incarcerated within the territory of the sending state. Article VIII (F) safeguards a prisoner's right to any hearing that she would receive under the laws of the sending state and provides specific machinery to insure that such hearings will be held and that the results will be the same as they would be if held within the sending state. In fact, two of the options available to the responsible officers of the sending state would even result in the hearing being had before the very same persons: (1). The officials of the sending state may go to the institution in the receiving state and hold the hearing there. In this event, the receiving state is required to provide necessary facilities for the holding of the hearing. (2). The sending state may bring the prisoner back to the territory of the sending state in order to hold the hearing.

The third alternative, which may be used wherever it is deemed desirable because of convenience, economy, or other reasons, is to have the hearing before appropriate officials of the receiving state. However, the compact specifically provides that in all such instances the receiving state's personnel acts only in the capacity of agent for the sending state. The law of the sending state governs. A report of the hearing must be made. And any final decisions to come out of the hearing must be made by the same officials of the sending state who would make them if the hearing were held in the sending state. The type of hearing to which a convict is entitled

depends entirely on the law of the state of sentence, provided only that it is conducted in a manner reasonably calculated to accomplish its objective. Hearing procedures under which the actual proceeding is conducted by a trial examiner or other hearing officer who then reports to a superior vested with the power of ultimate decision are very familiar to our law. A prisoner cannot complain if she receives a hearing under any procedure validly provided by state law. When enacted by a state, the compact becomes state law.

The other ground for prisoner complaint might be in respect of her place of release. If incarcerated within the sending state, she would obviously be released there. Under Article VIII (G) of the compact, she must also be released there unless she agrees to another place of release.

Finally, it should be noted that a prisoner has no constitutional right to be incarcerated in a particular geographic location. Prisoners confined in federal penitentiaries, for example, may be confined in any part of the United States without violating the "due process" clause of the Fifth Amendment. In this respect, the meaning of the "due process" clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, applicable to the states, is no different. Therefore, to the extent that any consideration is shown the prisoner's convenience in the matter of geographic location, this is for administrative and judicial discretion and not a matter of the prisoner's right.

Of course, some question under the "equal protection" clause of the Fourteenth Amendment might be raised if a given state were to send one woman prisoner a tremendous distance while incarcerating another woman prisoner, convicted under similar circumstances, within the sending state. However, as a practical matter, it would seem that the compact will be used by groups of states in reasonable proximity to one another and will not ordinarily be used by states at opposite ends of the total compact region. Certainly the intention is to evolve logical and compact subgroupings of states in the practical operation of the interstate program. This is apparent from Article IV (2) which gives the Interstate Board power to study and recommend such groupings.

The only valid objection to out-of-state incarceration that can be made on the basis of familial or other ties is that it may make it more difficult for a prisoner to be visited by family or friends. However, this is a geographic objection and has no necessary connection with state boundaries. From one end of a state to the other often is further than from many points within that same state to an institution in a neighboring state. Hence, it does not follow that incarceration under the compact will produce inconvenience even in this respect. Moreover, it should be noted that every case wherein incarceration under the compact is contemplated, pursuant to the provisions of the compact itself, must receive the individual scrutiny of the appropriate judicial and administrative officials in the sentencing state. One of the factors these officials will keep in mind will be the prevention of cases of genuine hardship, just as they would deal with cases of hardship which might arise on a strictly local basis within the state.

Contracts

The actual implementation of the compact will require the arrangement of many matters of detail. Except for the provision in Article VIII (F) imposing the liability for the cost of hearing records on the sending state and Article VIII (G) making the sending state responsible for prisoners' transportation costs, it has been thought best to leave these details, important as they are, to the contract procedure. Placing them in the compact would force the embodiment of many administrative matters in statute and would require legislative action by all of the

party states before they could be changed. Moreover, it may be that desirable arrangements will vary depending on the states involved, the exact character of the institutions concerned, and the load of prisoners to be handled. It is also to be expected that some arrangements may change from time to time in order to meet new conditions. Accordingly, it would seem more appropriate to leave a number of matters for settlement by contracts made pursuant to Article VI of the compact.

Matters that undoubtedly will be handled by the contracts would appear to be: the number of prisoners which any one state will obligate itself to receive; the number of prisoners any one state may have the right to incarcerate in a particular receiving state, or at a given "Compact Institution"; the precise method of calculating charges and the items to be included in such calculations; the provision of services incidental to incarceration (to the extent not specifically covered by the compact itself), etc.

The contracts may be multilateral or bilateral as the convenience of the party states indicates. In any event, all party states will know the full extent of operations under the compact at any given time and will also know the details of all commitments made by any of the party states. This will follow naturally from the compact provisions requiring reports to the Interstate Board and the filing of all contracts with it.

Conclusion

The South Central Interstate Corrections Compact is an enabling device. When it has been enacted, the party states will have the necessary legal framework for the cooperative care, treatment, and rehabilitation of women prisoners. However, the extent of operations under the compact will be determined by each party state for itself -- by the acts of its officials in making contracts, and by the acts of its judicial and administrative officials in placing women prisoners in institutions in other party states or in deciding to incarcerate them in facilities which may be available within the territory of their own state. The use to be made of the compact will vary from state to state and from time to time depending on need. It is clear that with the compact available and ratified, each party state will be able to secure the use of additional or improved correctional facilities by appropriate cooperative action.

Council of State Governments
1313 East 60th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

April 1955

EQB

INTERSTATE CORRECTIONS COMPACT

State officials have long recognized the need for special facilities to provide needed institutional programs for particular categories of inmates. In the last generation, penologists have learned that people can be punished en masse, but they cannot be effectively rehabilitated without due respect for their individuality. Classification of persons according to their individual needs is useless unless the knowledge and opportunity are available to provide a more effective type of treatment in specialized institutions. But, in many states, the costs of maintaining such specialized correctional institutions is prohibitive. The small number of prisoners in each category, and the exorbitant per capita costs, accounts for the lack of facilities and personnel in most states.

These considerations of economy and efficiency have some relevance to studies of the scope of individual penal systems. But the main issue is the ability of the various states to provide these specialized rehabilitation programs so that these individuals will react favorably when they are released. Beyond the mere duty of carrying out the edict of the court, the penal system has the responsibility of preparing men to be more fit for participation in society. Each state should be interested in providing the requisite psychiatric, psychological and educational - social assistance. In

addition, the facilities used should provide decent living conditions, pleasant surroundings, recreation and the interests to help the individual in adjusting satisfactorily upon his release.

Although the discussion thus far has centered on the relatively small number of prisoners in each specialized category, largness does not necessarily breed excellence. If the institution is too large, it may become unwieldly and not meet the needs of the public or the individual. The optimum size of an institution should take into account the state's resources, the number of prisoners in each specialized category, and the ability of the state to provide the individual with the proper rehabilitation programs.

A reduction of the disadvantages inherent in a multiplicity of correctional institutions may be accomplished by development of multijurisdictional institutions. Even though the states would jointly use and support these institutions, each state would retain its sovereignty in lawmaking and enforcement responsibilities. The interstate use of institutions will provide the inmates with specialized treatment by highly trained personnel. This pooling of resources by groups of states will reduce the cost of each state and improve the programs and facilities needed for the proper rehabilitation of inmates.

An interstate corrections compact is the most reliable method of establishing and maintaining multi-state institutions. Since the compact is both statutory and contractural in nature, the party

states adopted in uniform language by all the parties. Such compacts now in existence are the New England Interstate Corrections Compact, the Western Interstate Corrections Compact, and the South Central Interstate Corrections Compact. No attempt has been made by the party states of the latter two compacts to effectuate the interstate confinement of prisoners. All of these compacts are enabling devices wherein broad policy matters are stated while the details are to be arranged by individual contracts between the member states. This appears to be most flexible and satisfactory approach to achieving the desired ends. Allowing for sub-regional groupings under this type compact enables each state to arrange its contracts with other states according to geographic, financial and other factors and utilize several different institutions at the same time.

Under the New England Compact, the institutions can be specially constructed or they can be facilities already in existence with space available for other states to place prisoners pursuant to the states' contracts. Procedures are set forth in the compact providing for the reasonable and humane treatment of prisoners, and for safeguarding all the inmate's civil rights under the laws of the sending state. No state is required to accept any and all prisoners sent to them. The details concerning acceptance of prisoners are to be worked out pursuant to individual contracts between the states. Cost showing is also to be determined by individual contracts.

Interstate Corrections Compact

Rhode Island § 13-11-2

Ver. - T. 28 § 1201

Me. -

Mass -

Conn. - § 17-410

(*) One imprisoned for a Federal offense in a prison of a state other than that in which he was convicted, cannot object to his detention there where the state does not object.

9 345 396

The fact that a D in an indictment is in prison, serving a sentence for another crime, gives him no immunity from the 2d prosecution.

258 45 254

That accused was forcibly brought into judicial district for trial held not to defeat jurisdiction over his person.

67 F2d 744

~~342 U.S. 519~~

~~Doctr.~~

If accused be brought personally before a court, which has jurisdiction of the subject matter, he may be tried, convicted, sentenced & imprisoned, and it makes no difference by what means, rightful or wrongful, his body was brought into court, ~~and this immaterial~~ 251 F2d 590

342 U.S. 579

Violator of Nat'l Motor Vehicle Theft Act may be sentenced to federal pen outside district in which stolen vehicle was transported.

10 Fed 372

See also 22 F-Supp 960

In view of amend. to Indeterminate Sentence + Parole Act of D.C. according same privileges of parole to prisoners sentenced in District + committed to penal institutions outside of Dist. as to those sentenced + confined within Dist., prisoner tried convicted + sentenced in Dist. held legally committed to ~~U.S. [illegible]~~ U.S. N.O. Pen.

11 F Supp 148

(2) When authorized by statute, a convict may be confined in a prison located outside the state in which the offense was committed & such confinement violates no const. rights of the prisoner.

30 P. 293
28 P. 36

Loss of jurisdiction

The state of Michigan did not waive jurisdiction of person sentenced to House of Correction thereof on his conviction in state ct. for attempted bribery by state authorities honoring of writ of habeas corpus ad prosequendum, issued by fedl dist. ct. for N.D. Ill. to warden of such House, and warden's surrender of prisoner to U.S. Marshall for trial in fedl ct. on charge of unlawful purchase & possession of heroin.

232 F.2d 147

U.S. ex. rel. Moser v. Kipp (7th 1956)

Headnote 3 & 4

The power to punish a violator of its laws was not lost by a state because it consented to waive the infliction of punishment pending punishment by another state of the same crime and for violation of its laws, or because it ~~deferred~~ deferred punishment for one offense until it had punished for a subsequent offense.

113 F 2d 926

Banks v. O'Grady (8th 1940)

Facts: petition for writ of habeas corpus; alleged unlawful imprisonment in ~~Kan~~ Neb. State Pen. Prosecutrix found guilty of forgery in Neb. St. Ct. on 11/26/18. (given indeterminate sentence) On 9/22/23 - paroled to Mo. Mo. released him on 11/15/23. Pleaded guilty to auto theft in Neb. on 2/34; discharged on 10/9/35. But instead of being released - assigned his old prison # given him in 1918. Alleged that his detention under the 1918 commitment was void in that the St. of Neb. relinquished its jurisdiction over his person by releasing him to Mo. in 1923.

Held: Neb. didn't relinquish jurisdiction; didn't waive remainder of 1st sentence ~~by~~ because prisoner served 2d sentence prior to completion of 1st.

The jurisdiction of a ct. is not exhausted by rendition of its judgment, but continues until that judgment shall be satisfied

26 2 F 2d 335 Williams v. Moore
(5th - 1928)

Facts: Death sentence for rape. Alleged: no statute in Texas authorizing any ct to resentence petitioner to be electrocuted after various stays, the 1st of which was not at the request of petitioner, have expired & a resentence by ~~trial~~ trial ct. is arbitrary & denied to petitioner the equal protection of the laws & due process.

(1) The fact that fedl gov't permitted petitioner to be returned to Indiana for purpose of serving remainder of sentence imposed upon him by state ct. did not cause fedl Dist. Ct. of Ill. to lose all jurisdiction over him.

(1946) D.C. Kan 65 F. Supp 365 Allen v Hunter

Facts: writ of habeas corpus. Indicted by fedl grand jury while incarcerated in Indiana St. pen. Pleaded guilty to fedl charges in Ill. Dist. Ct. Sentenced to 2 yrs after termination of Indiana term. Returned to Indiana. Was taken to Ill. at his own request.

Dismissed

Either the fed'l or state gov't may voluntarily surrender its prisoner to the other w/o the consent of the prisoner, & when one of two sovereignties has done so the other may exercise its jurisdiction over the prisoner w/o regard to personal objections which he may raise on habeas corpus based upon questions of comity or priority of jurisdiction.

64 F. Supp. 165 Barney v. Hunter
(D.C. Kan. – 1945)

Facts: Indicted by fed'l grand jury in April 1938; arraigned in S.D. Iowa on 9/18/41; pleaded guilty – 10 yrs. Brought before fed'l ct. on writ of habeas corpus ad prosequendum which provided that pris. should be returned to Mo. state pen where he was serving sentence; ~~later~~ 11/14/44 – paroled by Mo. to fed'l marshall in Mo.; confined in fed'l pen to serve remainder of fed'l term.

Held: ① when paroled by Mo – Mo waived exclusive & sole jurisdiction over it
② Where a prisoner is under concurrent sentences of both state & fed'l cts., the question of priority of jurisdiction is one of comity between the respective sovereignties & is not a question of choice which may be exercised as a matter of personal right by the prisoner.
③ The power & right to imprison one convicted of crime is not lost to the U.S. gov't merely because it consents to waive infliction of punishment or to defer the taking of exclusive custody of the person of the one convicted pending punishment by another sovereign.

Statute of Limitations 21 Am Jur 2d
Crim. Law.

Runs from date of completion of crime

Runs uninterrupted unless statute provides for tolling in certain circumstances.

§ 159 "The period of a person's imprisonment in another state should be excluded in determining whether his indictment was barred by such a statute, though his departure was not voluntary."

52 NE 2d 197
251 P. 2d 815
353 SW 2d 148 - not resident while incarcerated in another state.
173 NE 2d 627

§ 161 "The statute of limitations runs from the time the offense is committed until the prosecution is commenced. If the finding of an indictment or the filing of the information is the first step in a criminal case, the prosecution is commenced by the finding & return of the indictment or the filing of the info, & the running of the statute is thereby stopped. But when, as is usually the case, there are preliminary proceedings, the prosecution is commenced & the statute is tolled at the time a complaint is laid before a magistrate & a warrant of arrest is issued. . ."

Jurisdiction

① over the person ; may be waived

② subject matter – of the offense ; not waived.

~~also~~

Relates to judicial power to hear & determine prosecution.

Venue – relates to & defines the particular city or area within a state or dist. in which prosecution is to be brought. ; may be waived ; proper venue – where offense committed.

Speedy Trial

21 Am Jur 2d
Crim. Law.

§ 242

Right not privilege. "To avoid oppression & prevent delay by imposing on the cts. & on the prosecution an obligation to proceed w/ reasonable dispatch. ... To protect accused from having criminal charges pending against him an undue length of time. ... Protects accused, if held in jail, against prolonged imprisonment; it relieves him of the anxiety & public suspicion attendant upon an untried accusation of crime; and ... it prevents him from being exposed to the hazard of a trial after the lapse of so great a time that the means of proving his innocence may have been lost."

§ 243

"A speedy trial is one conducted according to fixed rules, regs, and proceedings of law, free from vexatious, capricious, & oppressive delays. What constitutes the right to speedy trial depends on the circumstances. It is clear that one arrested & accused of crime does not have the right to demand a trial immediately upon the accusation or arrest being made, but must wait until a regular term of the ct. having jurisdiction of the offense w/ which he is charged, until an indictment is found & presented, and until the prosecution has had a reasonable time to prepare for the trial. The right of speedy trial does not require a trial immediately on the presentation of the indictment or the arrest under it. All that can be required is that the trial shall take

place as soon as possible after the indictment is found, w/o depriving the prosecution of a reasonable time for preparation ..."

§ 249

"An accused is constitutionally entitled to speedy trial on a pending charge, notwithstanding the fact that he is a prisoner already serving a sentence in the same jurisdiction for a diff offense. Might tolerate more delay in this situation.

7 F 2d 786
130 NE 2d 891
332 SW 2d 182

§ 250

"... right to speedy trial not violated by any delay occasioned by the fact that D is imprisoned in another jurisdiction .... and it has been held to apply wherever the prosecuting sovereign cannot compel the production of the prisoner for trial as a matter of right,(1) notwithstanding the fact that his production as a matter of comity might be possible,(2) or is known to be possible, but only on conditions which the prosecuting state is unwilling to meet.(3) ...Has been held that a D who is serving a prison term in one state & has a charge pending against him in another may require the latter state to institute extradition proceedings, & if extradition is granted, try him promptly or dismiss the charge.(4)

(1) 82 P 2d 762, 201 P 2d 815
(2) 281 F 2d 185
(3) 184 A 2d 601
(4) 283 SW 2d 162.

Speedy Trial

§ 257 **Permissible Delays**

"... Generally the question of how much lapse of time is consistent w/ the const. guaranty varies w/ the particular circumstances ..."

"In determining whether the const. right has been accorded, the question is whether the proceedings were free from vexatious, capricious, & oppressive delays created by the ministers of justice. A D's const. rights have been denied if he is not brought to trial within such period of time as is reasonable under the circumstances and the delay is due to neglect or laches of the prosecution or of public officers. The const right is generally not violated unless there has been some laches on the part of the state ..."

"a delay made necessary by the usual & ordinary procedure provided by law in criminal cases is of course permissible.[1] And the right to speedy trial is not violated by unavoidable delays.

---

[1] The contention of a D indicted in the S.D. of N.Y. for an offense against the U.S., that his removal to D.C. to answer another charge triable there was an invasion of his const. right to a speedy trial on the indictment found in N.Y., has been held to raise no more than a question of discretion, not reviewable on appeal.

250 U.S. 283.

Speedy Trial

§ 252 Delays caused by Δ.

"a Δ's rights under a const. provision guaranteeing speedy trial, or under statutes implementing that guaranty, are not violated by a delay caused by his own condition or conduct. ... an accused cannot take advantage of a delay for which he was responsible, whether caused by action or inaction on his part. . ."

§ 253 Waiver

"The const. right to a speedy trial is a personal one and may be waived. e.g. – continuances requested by Δ, where prosecution & Δ agree upon a postponement. ..."

May be waived by Δ's conduct, Plea of guilty waives previous delays if made w/o raising question of speedy trial. May be waived by failure to make timely assertion of it, or to make timely use of remedies available. Going to trial w/o objection waives previous delays.

"Where delay is sought by the prosecution, but Δ & his counsel are present & make no objection, consent is generally implied or presumed, & Δ can make no complaint of denial of speedy trial and consent to whatever delay in trial occurred is sometimes presumed where the record on appeal does not affirmatively show that the Δ objected to the delay sought by the prosecution. ... In determining whether an accused has

Speedy Trial

waived his right to speedy trial, the inquiry in each case is factual & depends on the circumstances of each particular case."

Speedy Trial 118 ALR 1037

"The genl rule, followed in the majority of the states & in the Fedl cts, is that, under a const. provision guaranteeing to accused a speedy trial, & under statutes supplementing the const. provision & enacted for the purpose of rendering it effective, & prescribing the time within which accused must be brought to trial after indictment, a sovereign may not deny an accused person a speedy trial even though he is incarcerated in one of that sovereign's penal inst. under a prior conviction & sentence in a ct. of that sovereign."

~~Ex Parte Schechtel, 82 P2d 762 (Colo 1938)~~
7 F2d 796 - Frankel v. Woodrough (4th 1925)
15 F2d 760
19 F2d 462
47 F2d 988

"The const. right of one charged w/ crime to a speedy trial is not infringed where delay in bringing him to trial on an indictment in a st. ct. is attributable to the fact that at the time the indictment was rendered, & since, he has been in a fedl prison & his return to the state for trial while serving his fedl sentence is wholly discretionary w/ the fedl gov'r & cannot be obtained as a matter of right upon ~~the~~ application by the state authorities."

Ex Parte Schechtel, 82 P2d 762 (Colo 1938).

Speedy Trial

6th amend. right to speedy trial w/a to states.

See 14 Am Jur Crim. L. § 134
21 Am Jur 2d 241

Tidmore v. Taylor, 323 F.2d 88 (10th 1963)

Facts: ① Info filed in D. Kansas – charged stealing gov't check, forged endorsement, uttered forged inst. – pleaded guilty – 3 yrs on Ct. I & on cts II & III placed on probation for 5 yrs
② 1/30/59 – released, 5/8/59 violated parole warrant issued; committed in Arizona on 8/5/59, 6/60 returned to U.S. pen;
③ 12/18/60 released from U.S. pen; went to Arizona – supervision of 5 yr probation went to Arizona
④ 3/3/61 – committed ~~of~~ in Arizona
⑤ 3/62 – released from Ariz. pen to U.S.
⑥ 4/1/62 probation revoked

Hld. ## Held "The contention that the info charged but a single offense & that U.S. lost jurisdiction over Tidmore by reason of the fact that the State of Arizona twice took jurisdiction over Tidmore & tried, convicted & sentenced him for a state offense is palpably wholly lacking in substance ..."

Mitchell v. Roer, 184 F2d 405 (10th 1952)

Facts: ① 3/21/42 - D delivered to state jail as fedl prisoner charged w/ Dyer Act violation, released on bond
② 6/19/42 - same thing
③ *9/12/42 arrested by state authorities on larceny
④ 10/19/42 - released to U.S. marshall for fedl trial
⑤ Judgment rendered Leavenworth pen but was returned to custody of Okla. sheriff
⑥ 12/8/42 - sentenced in state ct.; sent to State Pen
⑦ fedl authorities placed a detainer against him w/state & when he completed state ~~sentence~~ term - was delivered to U.S. marshall to serve fedl sentence

Held *Trial ct. found that appellant remained in the custody of state authorities from the time of his arrest by them on 11/12/42 until 12/8/42 when he was sentenced in st. ct.; permitted to be tried in fedl ct & after fedl sentence returned for st. trial. Fedl gov't had notice that st. had custody of D after fedl trial & fedl gov't didn't object.

#2 "... the fedl gov't recognized the right of the st. to prosecute him for the st. offense & exhaust its jurisdiction over him, before surrendering him to the fedl gov't & that it requested only that the st. surrender its possession temporarily for the purpose of trying him in the fedl ct & then to be returned to the juris. of the st ..."

#3 "But even if we should assume, w/o so deciding, that the st violated a duty it owed to the fedl gov't under the rule of comity, appellant would not be entitled to release, because he suffered no injury thereby. The sovereign

Roer

alone may raise objections to the interference with its rights to the possession of a prisoner, under a rule of comity. So long as the prisoner owes a sentence of servitude to each sovereign, he may not complain of the manner in which he is required to serve it.

Similar case — Jones v. Taylor, 327 F.2d 493 (10th 1964)

Ponzi v. Fenenden, 258 US 254 (1922)

Facts: ① serving fedl sentence
② St. ct. issued writ directing fedl agt to deliver Ponzi for st. trial.
③ Ponzi alleged that he was in the exclusive control of the U.S. & that st. ct. had no jurisdiction to try him while he was in fedl custody.

Held: "... He should not be permitted to use the machinery of one sovereignty to obstruct his trial in the ctr. of the other, unless the necessary operation of such machinery prevents his having a fair trial. He may not complain if one sovereignty waives its strict right to exclusive custody of him for vindication of its laws in order that the other may also subject him to conviction of crime against it. ... Such a waiver is a matter that addresses itself solely to the discretion of the sovereignty making it & of its representatives w/power to grant it."

Atty Gen has power to practice comity.

"The authorities, except where special statutes make an exception, are all agreed that the fact that a D in an indictment is in prison serving a sentence for another crime gives him no immunity from the 2d prosecution."

Legal Memo

① Prisoner's rights as to place of incarceration

② If sent to Ala. to prison under I.C.C. while a charge exists against him in Ala, does Ala have to try him then or can Ala wait until he has served his time and sent back to Ga & then secure custody & try him?

Does Ga lose jurisdiction if sent him to Ala under the compact

New Eng

Conn
Me
Mass - lost
NH
RI - int
Ver.

38 St. Gov'n 16 (1965)

Zimmerman & Wendell, The Law & Use of Interstate Compacts, 41-42, 77-78 (1961)

18 Annual Survey of New Law (1963) pp 121-125
"Criminal Law, Proc. & Admin.

Letter - June 2, 1959 - to Mr. F. H. Guild, Director, Legislative Council, Kansas - from Herbert L. Wiltsee, Southern Rep.

"I should add a thought which has emerged and which several people in some of the states mentioned above have brought to our attention: This is the feeling that the South-Central Compact dealt with too narrow or small a group of institutional inmates. In certain technical and drafting respects, the South-Central Compact is extremely broad based and flexible, but when all is said and done, it deals with what, in most Southern States, is an extremely small percentage of the institutional population. There is a feeling that if the Compact had been drafted more or less as it was but permitting its application to other fields of institutional care, the response might have been greater...."

Journal of the Kansas Interstate Cooperation Commission; Senate Chamber, March 2, 1955

"Most of the states are now experiencing high per capita costs for women prisoners, and offer little in the way of rehabilitation. Kansas has an average of from 50 to 60 prisoners at the Industrial Farm for Women, the approximate cost per prisoner being between $1500 and $1600 per year. It was pointed out that the cooperative arrangement between states would probably make it possible to incorporate in the prison program some rehabilitation plan for the inmates at perhaps a lower cost than that presently experienced for custodial care only."

Report of Senators Cutler & Shriver on the South Central States Corrections Compact meeting at Okla. City - Feb. 18-19, 1955

Summary Notes - May 25, 1955 Conference

Suggested that this type compact was needed in many other areas in the institutional field. But "it was decided to limit the provisions of this particular compact to women, mainly because of their small number of them in each state and the inadequacy of sufficient money and work programs for them as a result of their small number..."

"As far as the special categories of male prisoners were concerned, with the number of prisoners involved, any interstate program would probably be more successful on a national basis than on a regional basis. Perhaps in the future it would be possible to develop such special compacts in the corrections field for the exchange of male prisoners, possibly as an outgrowth of the Interstate Parole and Probation Compact ...."

New England Interstate Corrections Compact

Conn ✓	N.H.
Maine ✓	R.I.
Mass	Vt.

Western Interstate Corrections Compact:

Alaska	Montana	Wash
Calif	Nevada	Wyo
Colo	N.M.	Guam
Hawaii	Oregon	
Idaho	Utah	

Arkansas

§ 46-1001 — South Central Interstate Corrections Compact

Gov. entitled to execute compact w/ Ala, Fla, Ga., Kan., Ken., La., Miss., Mo., Okla., Tenn. and Texas.

For women prisoners.

Tenn. Code. Ann.
Tenn § 41-1601, Acts 1955, ch. 165; §1

No such statute in: Ala, Fla, Ga., Kan., Okla., Miss., La, Ken., S. C., N.C. Sa

Memo - O/K

Resolution

2d not necessary
Could be included in 1st

So. Gov's

Texas	S. C.
Okla	N. C.
La.	Va.
Ark.	W. Va.
Mo.	Md.
Kent.	Del.
Tenn.	
Miss	
Ala	
Ga	
Fla	

April 6, 1967

Mr. Andrew Jaffee
Staff Reporter
Newsweek
Healy Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Andrew:

Enclosed are copies of S 1248 and HR 5037 for your information.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosures:

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT
AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

April 30, 1967

Enclosed is a copy of the Police Task Force Report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. In several areas such as police personnel, police-community relations, and pooling of police resources, the report reflects what I believe to be the most extensive and concentrated research ever conducted on the operations of the police.

The Report is the work of the Commission's Police Task Force -- the five Commission members assigned to the task force, the staff and consultants. It contains much of the factual and analytical material which support the findings and recommendations of the Police Chapter in the General Report. It also reflects the results of some field studies and other work which, because of limitations of time and space, were not included in the General Report.

I hope you will be able to give it your closest attention.

Sincerely yours,

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach
Chairman

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT
AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

File

May 6, 1967

Enclosed is a copy of the Courts Task Force Report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. In several areas--such as the discussion of furnishing counsel, disposition without trial and the operation of the lower court in large cities--I believe this report reflects a unique insight into some of the most difficult and least understood problems of the system of criminal justice.

The report is the work of the Commission's Task Force on the Administration of Justice--five Commission members assigned to this Task Force, the staff and consultants. It contains much of the factual and analytical material which supports the findings and recommendations of the Court's Chapter in the General Report. It also includes some material which could not be included in the General Report because of limitations of time and space.

I hope you will give it your close attention.

Sincerely yours,

Nicholas deB Katzenbach

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach
Chairman

July 28, 1967

The Honorable Herbert T. Jenkins
Chief of Police
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Chief Jenkins:

Congratulations on your appointment to the President's Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

The resources and skills of the Southern Regional Council, and particularly of the Research Department and the Project on Crime and Corrections, directed by John O. Boone, are at your disposal in the difficult weeks ahead. Please call upon us for any services or counsel that you may think appropriate. We shall, if opportunity permits, send you those materials at our disposal which seem to bear upon the question most forcefully.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/vmb

Barbara C. Jordan
Attorney At Law
5303 LYONS AVENUE HOUSTON, TEXAS 77020
Telephone OR 4-8465

October 24, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

I regret that I will be unable to attend the Advisory Committee of the Project on Crime and Corrections on October 26th. I hope that the meeting is useful and that you will keep me advised of its proceedings.

Sincerely,

Barbara C. Jordan

Barbara C. Jordan
BCJ:ll

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES

AMERICAN BAR CENTER 1155 EAST 60TH STREET CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637 TELEPHONES 363-3391 HY 3-0533

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES
ORGANIZED MAY 22, 1937

OFFICERS

HON. HORACE S. BELLFATTO
President
Newark, New Jersey

HON. WILLIAM S. FORT
President-Elect
Eugene, Oregon

HON. ORMAN W. KETCHAM
Immediate Past President
Washington, D.C.

HON. LINDSAY G. ARTHUR
Vice-President
Minneapolis, Minnesota

HON. HAROLD N. FIELDS
Vice-President
Indianapolis, Indiana

HON. WILFRED W. NUERNBERGER
Vice-President
Lincoln, Nebraska

HON. HOWARD G. BROWN
Secretary
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

HON. FLORENCE M. KELLEY
Treasurer
New York, New York

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

HON. CRAVEN BEARD
Tyler, Texas

HON. MALCOLM G. COPELAND
Topeka, Kansas

HON. GERALD R. CORBETT
Honolulu, Hawaii

HON. R. KENNETH ELLIOTT
Liberty, Missouri

HON. HOLLAND M. GARY
Zanesville, Ohio

HON. JAMES C. GULOTTA
New Orleans, Louisiana

HON. JAMES H. LINCOLN
Detroit, Michigan

HON. SAMUEL Z. MONTOYA
Santa Fe, New Mexico

HON. ALFRED D. NOYES
Rockville, Maryland

HON. IRENE L. PANCOAST
Alexandria, Virginia

HON. GEORGE B. RASIN, JR.
Chestertown, Maryland

HON. JOSEPH E. SCHULTZ
Juneau, Wisconsin

HON. SID G. STEWART
Anaconda, Montana

HON. DON L. TIDRICK
Des Moines, Iowa

HON. LAMAR WINEGEART, JR.
Jacksonville, Florida

HON. DON J. YOUNG
Toledo, Ohio

STAFF

JOHN F. X. IRVING
Executive Director

NORMAN LEFSTEIN
Project Director

GERALD B. GERSEY
Assistant Director

WM. VAUGHAN STAPLETON
Research Director

October 27, 1966

Mrs. David Barnum
3200 Lenox Road, N. E.
Apt. B-314
Atlanta, Georgia 30324

Dear Mrs. Barnum:

I am pleased to know that your group is working in the juvenile offender field. There is much to be done in every state.

You should have a copy of the new Standards for Juvenile and Family Courts printed in March of this year by the U. S. Children's Bureau in cooperation with our National Council. It is available from the Government Printing Office, Washington D. C. and I believe the cost is $.45.

If you will look at existing procedures in Georgia, and compare them with these new standards, suggestions for reform will be clear. Also you can use the new standards as authority for your efforts.

I am enclosing a copy of the new Illinois Act which went into effect this year. It has made some striking changes over prior acts. I would suggest that you also look at the following:

1. The new Family Court Act in Hawaii;
2. The battered child legislation in Florida; and,
3. The guides suggested by NCCD for probation and detention.

— not spelled out by law

Finally, you should look carefully at the compensation paid to juvenile court judges and probation staff in your state. Reform begins with qualified personnel. I am sure that I need not persuade you that you must offer attractive salaries.

Juvenile courts should be on the same level as courts of general trial jurisdiction. There is a movement on in Florida in that direction and you can find support in Florida's efforts to raise the level of the juvenile court. See p. 12 of enclosed Standard Juvenile Court Act.

Mrs. David Barnum
October 27, 1966

Our National Council continually sponsors training programs for existing court personnel. One of our officers will be participating in a program at the University Law School in Athens in November and we have been asked by court staff in Savannah to help develop a program for state-wide court staff next March. We try to keep judges alert to new developments through our Journal but unfortunately, less than half the juvenile court judges in Georgia belong to our National Council.

In a letter I can only touch the surface of the needs that exist. If you want me to be more explicit on any subject matter, I will be glad to try. If I can have a copy of your position paper that will be very helpful. I would like to refer to it and perhaps use an excerpt in a future issue of our Journal.

Very truly yours,

John F. X. Irving
Executive Director

JFXI:jm

Enclosures

174

JAMES O. EASTLAND, MISS., CHAIRMAN
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, ARK.
SAM J. ERVIN, JR., N.C.
THOMAS J. DODD, CONN.
PHILIP A. HART, MICH.
EDWARD V. LONG, MO.
EDWARD M. KENNEDY, MASS.
BIRCH BAYH, IND.
QUENTIN N. BURDICK, N. DAK.
JOSEPH D. TYDINGS, MD.
GEORGE A. SMATHERS, FLA.
EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN, ILL.
ROMAN L. HRUSKA, NEBR.
HIRAM L. FONG, HAWAII
HUGH SCOTT, PA.
STROM THURMOND, S.C.

SUBCOMMITTEE:
THOMAS J. DODD, CONN., CHAIRMAN
PHILIP A. HART, MICH.
BIRCH BAYH, IND.
QUENTIN N. BURDICK, N. DAK.
JOSEPH D. TYDINGS, MD.
EDWARD M. KENNEDY, MASS.
ROMAN L. HRUSKA, NEBR.
HIRAM L. FONG, HAWAII
STROM THURMOND, S.C.

CARL L. PERIAN, STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY
(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 32, 90TH CONGRESS)
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

June 19, 1969

Mr. John Boone
Director of the Program on Criminal Justice
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

This letter is in reference to my previous invitation to you to testify before the Senate Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency on the problems currently facing juvenile and young adult correctional systems.

The hearings have now been set for the second week in July and we have scheduled your appearance for July 9, 1969, at 10:00 a.m. If this meets with your approval, please notify me at the Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee in room 241 of the Old Senate Office Building. The hearings will be held in the Caucus Room, number 318, of the Old Senate Office Building, Delaware and Constitution Avenues, N.E., Washington, D.C.

According to Subcommittee rule, we must have copies of your prepared statement 48 hours in advance.

I look forward to hearing from you and if you have any questions regarding the hearings or your participation, please have your staff call the Subcommittee offices (collect) at area code 202 - 225-2951.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Thomas J. Dodd

THOMAS J. DODD
Chairman

STATEMENT OF JOHN O. BOONE, DIRECTOR
PROJECT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

before the

SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY
July 9, 1969

Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure to appear before the Sub-committee. Let me open my testimony by stating that the public does not know what is going on in its prisons. This public ignorance and indifference has made corrections, and particularly the institutional setting, a prime source of corruption, political intrigue, and human degradation.

Furthermore, let me stress that the poor administration of criminal justice itself is more responsible for disrespect for the law in this nation than any other single social system. I believe it is more devastating than the home and the family that are usually blamed.

Mr. Chairman, men in prison are a sophisticated lot and they grow more sophisticated as they continue to be confined in these institutions of higher learning in crime and deviance in general. Most of these men have been aware of injustices and corrupt practices from childhood. They do not believe that fair play exists -- they are fearful, suspicious, and generally anxious. These attitudes have been transmitted to them in no uncertain terms through their personal environments and experiences. These men have learned that

the justice they are supposed to receive from the courts in this nation is a misnomer. Justice to them is perceived as a farce. These unbelieving attitudes are both cause and result of the poor administration of justice and interfere with any attempt to professionalize corrections. In short, it is difficult for good men and women to survive a career in corrections -- those surviving often are forced to compromise principles and in so doing, often render themselves less effective as a helping person in the process.

I would like to devote the main part of my testimony to outlining some of the defects in our criminal justice system and to describing some of the atrocious conditions that prevail in the jails, the road camps and the other penal or so-called correctional institutions, so-called because there are hardly systems that truly "correct."

Most of my testimony will be confined to the institutions of the South. My findings and conclusions are based on research and information that have been gathered for the Southern Regional Council's Project on the Administration of Justice over the past three years.

One of the objectives of the Council's project was to determine the inequalities between handling white and black offenders in southern courts and institutions. Let me point out,

however, that while these inequalities are substantial, most of the defects we discovered in these systems affect all segments of the offender population, the blacks and whites, the juveniles and the adults. In short, injustices against any segment of the correctional population pervades the total population and fosters mistrust, fear, and disbelief.

Since this Committee is primarily concerned with the handling of young offenders, I will start with several examples regarding the handling of juveniles by officials that administer criminal justice in the southern states.

In most southern states the manner in which the laws are designed and administered creates a rapid acceleration from juvenile to adult criminal status. There exists in certain counties in the state of Georgia, for example, a procedure by which a judge may assume, at his discretion, either the role of juvenile judge or decide to try a juvenile offender as an adult, making for harsher sentencing. Willie B. Foster, in the case of Foster v. Caldwell, recently petitioned the court for relief from such an unfair application of the law. He was 15 during his trial in the Superior Courts of Lamar and Spalding County, Georgia. He plead guilty on advice of an attorney that had been appointed to represent him -- after the attorney had talked with him for

approximately one-half hour -- and was sentenced to serve two years on each of four counts of burglary to run consecutively, for a total of eight years. At no time during this procedure was there a hearing as to whether or not the offender should be treated as a juvenile.

Another illustration of the difficulty encountered by those who are caught up in the web of criminal justice is the case of two men whom I shall call Jones and Smith. These co-offenders escaped from Mt. Miggs Training School in Alabama. Both were fifteen years old. Using a pistol and an iron pipe, they forced a resident of Birmingham, Alabama to drive with them to Chicago, Illinois. The automobile was wrecked in Kentucky and they abandoned both the victim and the automobile. Soon they were caught and returned to face the process of justice in both state and federal courts. They received a federal sentence of 25 years each, and a state sentence of 25 years for a total of 50 years on charges of kidnapping. I feel I should point out here that while the length of the sentence was extremely punitive for offenders of any age, and criminally so for fifteen-year-olds, the question is not so much the length of the sentences as it is the inequitable manner in which the sentences were carried out. Jones was a model prisoner at Atlanta Federal Prison. Eventually, we arranged for him

to be transferred to Alabama to serve the balance of his federal sentence, concurrent with his state sentence. He did well in Alabama and was considered ready for parole, but was caught up by the fragmented process. He is still in prison. According to Alabama laws, solicitors and circuit judges can veto a parole recommendation. This was done in the Jones case, notwithstanding the fact that state and federal officials indicated that he was ready for parole. The Birmingham officials, for some reason, wanted him to remain in prison. Jones believes now that he can buy his freedom. However, no matter what the outcome, he is more embittered, more distrustful than ever before.

I have a letter that was written by Jones a few days ago pleading for an advocate. He said, "I am trying to find somebody to go to the D.A.'s office there in Birmingham and talk with him and let him know that I am not from that city or from this state, and if given parole I never want to see this state again." Incidentally, the fact that state prison populations are made up of men from all over the country should be the basis for a maximum amount of cooperation between the national and local segments, where the sharing of concerns and resources are facilitated. This principle was invoked to a degree in the Jones case as the state and federal government cooperated by entering into a contract that resulted

in his transfer. Though considered ready for release by institutional officials a more fragmented part of the team, a chief law officer in a municipality, was able to interrupt the program.

On the other hand, Jones's co-defendant, Smith, was by no means a model inmate. He actually fought his way through at least four federal prisons, including Alcatraz, noted for keeping incorrigibles. (Federal officials often must transfer misfits for custodial reasons, a privilege that most state officials don't enjoy because facilities are limited.) He was often involved in cutting scrapes, etc. Smith is free. He was released in another state and was able to avoid returning to Alabama. This was a blessing for Smith from many points of view. First, it is doubtful if he would have survived in Alabama's prisons with his quick tendency to act out. Furthermore, for him to have remained in prison would have meant that he would have continued to be a source of considerable trouble for federal prison authorities. The real tragedy is the case of Jones who has followed all of the rules, who feels now that there is no honorable way out.

Mr. Chairman, each additional day that Jones and thousands of inmates like him are unnecessarily kept in institutions

contrary to concepts of justice they become more embittered and potentially more dangerous to society upon release, no longer impressed by the process that assigns rewards or punishments.

Even beyond concepts of justice the conditions in many institutions are hazardous not only to the mental health of inmates, but their physical health as well.

This is well illustrated in a petition by an inmate concerning prison conditions which was validated by a legislative committee in the state of Georgia.

The petitioner showed that he and other inmates were held in rundown, filthy, unsanitary and overcrowded prisons. The petitioner charged that because of these conditions the confinement was illegal and unconstitutional.

The petitioner showed that in a prison at Mount Vernon, Georgia, a toilet commode plunger was used to clean prison commodes clogged and jammed with human refuse and then taken immediately to clean sinks in the prison kitchen. No effort was made to clean the plunger, and the sinks were then used to wash vegetables served the prisoners at meal times. He showed that meats, other edibles and eating and cooking utensils are also washed in these sinks. At the time mentioned,

there was only one commode plunger in the entire prison for use both on commodes and prison sinks.

The plaintiff showed that the entire prison kitchen was rundown and unsanitary, that holes exist in the ceilings directly above open stoves and in rainy weather water seeps through soot-blackened rags stuffed in the holes and then falls into food containers on the open stoves. The prisoners assigned to work in the kitchen use the same mop to mop the kitchen floor as they use to clean the tops of tables on which food is served. The petitioner showed that the prison building, itself, is inadequate, that almost 80 prisoners are confined in a space in which 40 men would be crowded and that there is insufficient space per man for circulation of fresh air in the prison dormitories. He also showed that there are no hospital facilities in the prison and that if one man contracts a communicable disease it is easily transmitted to all other prisoners. He further showed that there are open commodes within 12 to 20 feet of the tables on which prisoners must eat and that flies and other insects continuously fly between the food and the commodes.

The jails and prisons all over the nation are jungle-like and to survive in our institutions is a dangerous and nerve-wracking

game. There are several roles that offenders are pressured to assume from the time of the first contact with a policeman to the expiration of a sentence. He might confess and become an informer or a "rat," or he assumes the role of a tough guy, or a right guy, a weakling, and many other roles are designed for him to play throughout his criminal career. The following illustration will indicate that at every point in the process, there are status degrading practices, indignities and cruel experiences that have brought about widespread disrespect and criminal injustice. The illustrations I have attached suggest that physical conditions of jails and institutions affect both youth and adult offenders. In Florida and Georgia, high level officials have recently recognized these circumstances. A judge in Florida vowed never again to send another boy to the Marianna School for Boys, where over 600 were already held, at the time, ages 13 to 20, with up to 50 in a barracks under the supervision of only one attendant until 11:00 p.m. When Governor Claude Kirk visited the school recently he told the public, "If one of your kids were kept in such circumstances, you'd be up there with rifles."

Less than two years ago, a Negro youth hung himself in the punitive section of one of Virginia's jails. A few months ago,

a "mental patient" hung himself in the Dade County Jail, Fla. A few days ago, while on a tour of Atlanta's City Stockade I saw a young man who had just been released from Milledgeville State Mental Hospital in the stockade's "hole." Jail inmates are often required by stronger inmates who use strong-arm tactics, to purchase their food. Resultant profits are shared in some cases with the jailers who tend to ignore such practices. Most anything can be gotten through nefarious channels if the price is right. Along these lines there is a joke that could well be based on many truths. A sheriff was playing down the fact that one of his deputies had killed so many niggers. In reference to the practice he said beating niggers is alright but he has got to stop bringing that marijuana into the jail. Incidents of brutality are rules rather than exceptions in the county jails. Less than three years ago a young black man died in Wetumka, Alabama jail after being beaten during arrest process. A young woman died in a Georgia jail fire after police officers had threatened to get her. Traffic offenders who can't pay fines fill half of Dade County, Florida jail. One can only imagine the price that is paid in mental anguish, torture and disease to these lower level offenders. Investigations would reveal that the proportion of misdemeanant offenders that go to jail far out-number felons, in all urban situations. They are detained primarily because they cannot pay fines or make bail. No wonder the jails become basic training centers for crime.

The appendix to my statement presents other letters and documents concerning the poor conditions of treatment and facilities in some of our states. Among these illustrations are the complaints of two men whom I shall call Larry Mullins and Johnny C. Johnson.

Larry Mullins is handicapped for life because he was allegedly refused medical treatment in a Georgia Prison Work Camp. He was a carpenter and while employed at Worth County, Georgia Work Camp, installing screens and windows, fell over a block of wood as he carried a door on his shoulder. Although he could not walk the next morning, because his hip was injured, no one responded to his request for medical treatment. Almost one month later he was considered a malingerer, a role there he has assumed until the present. The former inmate alleges that an official told another inmate to "knock Mullins in the head..." He did not receive medical examination until he was released September 18, 1969, almost five months after the accident occurred. He had surgery and can hardly walk. He does not know what the outcome of his crippled condition will be. In prison, and now outside, he is no good to his family and a burden to society. Just a few months ago, he was an abled bodied man. At the present time, after conviction and prison for driving under the influence of liquor, he is probably crippled for life. Men are crippled for life in most of the nation's prisons, essentially they

are crippled socially, emotionally, mentally and morally, and as we note in this case, sometimes physically.

Johnny C. Johnson lost forty pounds in less than two weeks at another Georgia Prison Camp. He was gassed, along with others, when he returned to the camp, after he appeared in Federal Court to complain about conditions. He had been sentenced for using "Opprobrious Language." Johnson also had been considered a local trouble-maker, a civil rights agitator. As soon as he reached the prison camp, he was exposed to the degradation process. In Johnson's case, it is alledged that criminal status was assigned out of prejudice and reprisal. He dared to question the legality of his community's norm relative to race and its concepts of equality. Many men who attack the dominant values are taught a lesson through an aborted use of the criminal justice process. Perhaps Johnny may be considered lucky because others have died for less. Excerpts from Johnson's petitions will give an idea of how the degradation process works. He was to be called "Boy" or "Nigger," older men are called "Uncle." He was told to call his supervisors "Boss" or "Captain." When he needed to move around he should say "Getting around"; however he dared not move unless the guard said something like "go on around, Nigger." If one wants to go to the toilet, he is directed to say "getting out" or some similar statement. If the guard does not respond, and

this happens sometimes, one must keep on working and suffer the consequences. These are only a few of the degradation ceremonies that an offender is exposed to from the time he comes into contact with the law.

It is personally dangerous for a prison inmate to complain, for, in doing so, he incurs the wrath of both employees and his peers. In many instances, it is likewise the end of a career for a prison or police official to complain. I do not understand how anyone can doubt the validity in essence of reports of those who are bold enough to complain in the face of the vengeance that they are certain to experience for revealing malpractices. The value of complaints of those who hazard the wrath of their supervisors in presenting a grievance, to me is just as sound as many of the reports of investigations and commissions where editorial discretion and control of content is sometimes practiced and whitewashing is often the case.

Periodically, news reports of corruption or inhumane treatment of some of the prisoners bring county work camps and prisons to the public's attention and occasionally there are cries for reform. The county work camps are so enmeshed in politics reform penologists almost unanimously agree that what is needed is abolition of the work camps. However, the public's apathy is generally so deep this suggestion has never gained much favor in the legislatures of the four states

where this system prevails. SRC has just published a study of county work camps which was compiled by the noted reporter for the Los Angeles Times, Mr. Jack Nelson, Pulitzer Prize winner. The work camps and the concomitant system of leasing convicts evolved out of slavery. The great majority of those who are involved are black and there usually is built into the work camp life, an added burden for the prisoner if he is black. Almost invariably he is assigned to one of the more miserable of the generally substandard camps and he is at the mercy of white guards who are willing to work long hours (55 to 60 hours or more in many cases) for little pay and look on their jobs as "workin' niggers."

Of the 3,400 prisoners recently reported in Georgia's county work camps, 2,560 were blacks. Blacks in the better equipped and more modern state prison branch work camps numbered only 350, compared to 700 whites.

South Carolina State Prison Authorities report that "the great majority" of the 2,000 work camp inmates there are Negroes, but they say that because the state has nothing to do with operating the camps, there is no central file on the prisoners and they have no specific data concerning race.

All of Alabama's convicts "leased" to the Highway Department are black. Of Florida's 1,073 prisoners, 679 are black.

The longer sentences meted out to blacks in the almost

totally white courts of the South also make blacks more valuable as an object of work exploitation.

The methods of punishment used in many of the camps in the Southern states have been severely criticized in recent years. Some of the methods used in South Carolina have reflected vivid imaginations and insensitivity to human suffering. Some camps have recently used "the zipper," a shallow solitary cell where prisoners could neither sit nor lie down, but had to remain standing. Anderson County had a different idea --- a toilet-less blockhouse, five feet by five feet, in which the prisoner could sit or lie down, but could not stand up, and in which he could be confined for 28 days on a bread and water diet. Anderson finally got rid of its blockhouse last year after newspaper exposes caused a public outcry.

But before it did, a county supervisor, responsible for the camp's operations, told the Anderson legislative delegation, "I regret having to discipline anybody. But they bring it on themselves. The biggest complaint you hear is from the newspapers."

Such attitudes are not uncommon today among county officials, many of whom long have viewed the camps strictly in harsh economic terms. Although all of the "zippers" reportedly have now been abandoned, the officials who are so ingenious in applying punishments are still in charge. Months ago, for example, when there was an effort to reinstate

the use of the lash in Mississippi's Parchman Prison, one of the men voting for reinstatement was sheriff of Tallahatchie County when Emmett Till was lynched 15 years ago alledgedly for whistling at a white woman. In the sense that the court has refused to interfere in prison administration and discipline on any level -- unless there is clearly an abuse of "discretion," the courts contribute to attitudes of disrespect and lack of confidence in the law. Discretion is a concept that can nullify justice in all of the systems that are involved in the administration of criminal justice. Attitudes concerning this power have made for considerable difficulty between the severely segmented functions where competing goals create all kinds of problems and foster mutual distrust and defensiveness. Even the so-called progressive systems - federal and state - often abort the larger treatment goals. In this consequence the suspected, offender, client and/or inmate often suffer a self-image that is bad, which is reinforced and repeatedly invoked in interaction with authority persons. Most of the attitudes of disrespect develop in this milieu of contact between individuals and groups with their police, their courts and correctional agencies, including probation and paroles.

In the South, the judicial process itself seems indicted according to a recent study of sentence disparity between black and white prison inmates.

In five of seven southern states studied, more black men than whites are incarcerated. The percentage of blacks in prison populations surveyed are as follows: Arkansas, 65 percent; Alabama, 58 percent; Georgia, 60 percent (despite a work camp system that primarily siphons off black prisoners who were not included in these figures.); Virginia, 59 percent; Tennessee reports 52 percent black population at Fort Pillow State Prison Farm, however, black men represent 45 percent of the total prison population of that state; South Carolina's prison population is roughly 50 percent black.

In general, our data suggest that there is a significant absolute disparity between the sentences received by black offenders and those received by white offenders, without regard to type of crime, length of prior record, type of counsel, or nature of plea. Careful analysis of our data has failed to reveal how any general factors could account for this disparity other than race.

Comparisons with earlier studies indicate that this situation has not materially changed in recent years.

* * * * * *

Mr. Chairman, I noted earlier in my statement that some of the penal institutions evolved out of slavery.

The truth is that too many men in southern prisons are still subjected to conditions of slavery. Indeed, some of these conditions are worse than they ever were under slavery.

I think these conditions cannot be allowed to continue.

I think this Subcommittee can initiate a change through these hearings.

And I am certain that part of that change will have to be Federal assistance to state and local institutions.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, let me say that to achieve the required level of reform we may need a careful nationally sanctioned state by state survey of the Administration of Justice that would produce a credible report on exactly what goes on behind our "Iron Curtains," our jails, training schools, and penal institutions, probations and parole units.

This should not be just another report. I think it should be the kind of investigation that would provide a forum for the victims of the system. Thus far too few of the men behind bars have been allowed to tell how bad things really are. Too few of them have been listened to.

Thank you for the opportunity to present my testimony.

APPENDIX

I Petitions for Writ of Habeas Corpus - Foster vs Caldwell

II Letters and Reports concerning Jones and Smith

III Application for Habeas Corpus - Carter vs Downie, in connection with prison work camp conditions

IV Letters concerning prison conditions

V Newspaper reference to Governor Kirk's visit to a Florida Boys School

VI Newspaper clippings concerning incidents in jails of Virginia, Florida, Georgia and Alabama

VII Petition in federal court for civil action in case of Johnson and others vs State of Georgia

VIII Report of investigator's interview concerning Larry Mullins complaint about no medical treatment for injury in Worth County, Georgia prison camp

File 17.4

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES G. GOMILLION, VICE-PRESIDENT
LUCIUS H. PITTS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
522-8764

December 10, 1969

The Honorable Thomas H. Dodd
Chairman
Subcommittee to Investigate
Juvenile Delinquency
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator Dodd:

Thank you for the request and opportunity to review your proposed legislation. Your statement outlines clearly the issues that have emerged as a result of our antiquated systems and public indifference toward the administration of justice. Having worked in this field for more than 18 years, I thoroughly appreciate the gravity of the provisions of S.2905 that promises to do much toward bringing correctional agencies up to par with other public welfare agencies.

I trust that the public will support this legislation. Please call upon me if I can be of assistance.

I also want to take this opportunity to thank you for the invitation to appear before the Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency. This timely invitation came at the end of a project on the administration of justice that I had directed for Southern Regional Council for a period of three

years. The objectives of the effort would be fulfilled by the kind of enabling legislation you are offering.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone

John O. Boone
Special Consultant
Southern Regional Council

JOB/js

PHILIP A. HART, MICH.
EDWARD M. KENNEDY, MASS.
BIRCH BAYH, IND.
QUENTIN N. BURDICK, N. DAK.
JOSEPH D. TYDINGS, MD.
ROBERT C. BYRD, W. VA.

STROM THURMOND, S.C.
MARLOW W. COOK, KY.
CHARLES MC C. MATHIAS, JR., MD.
ROBERT P. GRIFFIN, MICH.

JOHN H. HOLLOMAN III
CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

November 7, 1969

Mr. John Boone
U. S. Department of Justice Community
Relations Service
148 Cain Street, N. E., Room 845
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Boone:

I am writing to you at this time to inform you of the current status of the Subcommittee's study of juvenile and young adult correctional and detention facilities in the United States.

On September 16, 1969, I introduced S. 2905, the "Correctional Facilities Improvement Assistance Act." This legislation is based on the testimony received thus far from leaders and practitioners in the correctional field. The bill was referred to the Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee for legislative hearings and consideration.

Inasmuch as you were a witness before the Subcommittee, I look first to you for continued advice on the development of S. 2905. I plan to begin legislative hearings in the near future with the goal of refining and amending the Act where necessary.

I am enclosing for your information a copy of the bill and the statement I delivered on the floor when I introduced it in the Senate. I would appreciate your comments and your evaluation of its provisions in writing.

As you know, the record of our hearings on the institutions where we detain and confine juvenile and criminal offenders reveals a dark picture. Because of this, I am most anxious to take action to improve the institutions and to help improve the rehabilitation of the offenders in them.

NOV 12 REC'D

In that connection I would greatly appreciate your continued cooperation and your support in this matter.

At the same time, I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your excellent testimony and for your cooperation with us during the course of our recent hearings.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Thomas J. Dodd

THOMAS J. DODD
Chairman, Subcommittee to
Investigate Juvenile Delinquency

Enclosures

91st CONGRESS
1st Session

S. 2905

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

September 16, 1969

Mr. Dodd introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To authorize the Attorney General to provide financial assistance to States and localities for the construction and modernization of correctional institutions, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Correctional Facilities Improvement Assistance Act".

FINDINGS AND STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Sec. 2. (a) Congress hereby finds—

(1) that local and State penal and correctional institutions in the United States are inadequate both for achieving effective detention and rehabilitation of juvenile and criminal offenders;

91st CONGRESS
1st Session
S. 2905

1 (2) that these institutions often return individuals
2 to society more crime prone and dangerous than before
3 confinement;
4 (3) that the conditions prevailing in many cor-
5 rectional institutions breed homosexuality, brutality and
6 other deviant behavior;
7 (4) that both the physical plant and the treatment
8 and rehabilitation programs of such institutions are
9 grossly inadequate throughout the United States;
10 (5) that the institutions are inadequately staffed
11 both in terms of guard personnel and of professional per-
12 sonnel qualified to perform treatment, academic teaching
13 and vocational training; and
14 (6) that the inadequacies of existing correctional
15 institutions contribute to recidivism among released
16 inmates and to contamination of juveniles and young
17 people by hardened offenders thereby presenting a grave
18 danger to society.
19 (b) It is the purpose of this Act to provide financial
20 assistance to the States and localities for the construction of
21 new correctional facilities and for the modernization of cor-
22 rectional institutions.
23 AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS
24 SEC. 3. (a) The Attorney General shall, in accordance
25 with the provisions of this Act, make payments to State

1 agencies for the period beginning July 1, 1970, and ending
2 June 30, 1974.
3 (b) For the purpose of making such payments there is
4 authorized to be appropriated the sum of $100,000,000 for
5 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, $100,000,000 for the
6 fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, $200,000,000 for the fiscal
7 year ending June 30, 1972, $300,000,000 for the fiscal year
8 ending June 30, 1973, and $300,000,000 for the fiscal year
9 ending June 30, 1974.

10 ALLOTMENTS

11 SEC. 4. (a) From the sums appropriated pursuant to
12 section 3 (b) for each fiscal year the Attorney General shall
13 allot not more than 5 per centum thereof among Puerto Rico,
14 Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust
15 Territory of the Pacific Islands according to their respective
16 needs. From the remainder of such sums the Attorney Gen-
17 eral shall allot to each State an amount which bears the same
18 ratio to such remainder as the number of persons confined in
19 correctional institutions in such State bears to the number of
20 such persons in all States.
21 For the purposes of this subsection, the term "State"
22 does not include Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the
23 Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific
24 Islands.

1 (b) The portion of any State's allotment under sub-
2 section (a) for a fiscal year which the Attorney General
3 determines will not be required, for the period such allot-
4 ment is available, for carrying out the purposes of this title
5 shall be available for reallotment from time to time, on such
6 dates during such period as the Attorney General may fix,
7 to other States in proportion to the original allotments to
8 such States under subsection (a) for such year, but with
9 such proportionate amount for any of such other States
10 being reduced to the extent it exceeds the sum which the
11 Attorney General estimates such State needs and will be
12 able to use for such period for carrying out such portion of
13 its State application approved under this Act, and the total
14 of such reductions shall be similarly reallotted among the
15 States whose proportionate amounts are not so reduced.
16 Any amount reallotted to a State under this subsection dur-
17 ing a year shall be deemed part of its allotment under sub-
18 section (a) for such year.
19 (c) The number of persons confined in correctional
20 institutions in a State and in all States shall be determined
21 by the Attorney General on the basis of the most recent
22 satisfactory data available to him.
23 STATE PLANS
24 SEC. 5. (a) Any State desiring to receive its allotment
25 of Federal funds under this Act shall submit a State plan

1 consistent with such basic criteria as the Attorney General
2 may establish under section 6. Such plan shall—
3 (1) provide for the administration of such plan by
4 a State agency which is generally representative of State
5 and local agencies concerned with the correctional sys-
6 tem in such State;
7 (2) sets forth a comprehensive statewide program
8 for the construction of new correctional facilities in the
9 State and for the modernization of correctional institu-
10 tions in the State under which at least 50 per centum
11 of all Federal funds granted to the State agency under
12 this Act for any fiscal year will be available to agencies
13 of political subdivisions of such State for the use of such
14 agencies for the construction of such facilities and the
15 modernization of such institutions;
16 (3) provides satisfactory assurance that the con-
17 trol of funds granted under this Act and title to prop-
18 erty derived therefrom shall be in a public agency for
19 the uses and purposes provided in this Act and that a
20 public agency will administer such funds and property;
21 (4) provides assurances that the State agency will
22 pay from non-Federal sources the remaining costs of
23 such program;
24 (5) provides assurances that projects assisted under

1 this Act will incorporate innovations and advanced tech-
2 niques in the design of such facilities in order to improve
3 the operation of the correctional system within such
4 State;

5 (6) sets forth policies and procedures designed to
6 assure that Federal funds made available under this
7 Act will be so used as not to supplant State or local
8 funds, but to supplement and, to the extent practicable,
9 to increase the amounts of such funds that would in the
10 absence of such Federal funds be made available for the
11 purposes of this Act;

12 (7) sets forth procedures under which the State
13 agency shall not finally disapprove an application for
14 funds from an appropriate agency of any political sub-
15 division of such State without first affording such agency
16 reasonable notice and opportunity for a hearing;

17 (8) provides for the establishment of a State
18 advisory council which shall include persons who are
19 representatives of the correctional system within such
20 State, law enforcement, State and local government,
21 architecture, and finance;

22 (9) provides effective procedures for the evaluation,
23 at least annually, of the effectiveness of the programs and
24 projects assisted under this Act in meeting the purposes
25 of this Act;

1 (10) sets forth such fiscal control and fund account-
2 ing procedures as may be necessary to assure proper dis-
3 bursement of and accounting for Federal funds paid to
4 the State agency (including such funds paid by the
5 State agency to any agency of a political subdivision of
6 such State) under this Act; and
7 (11) provides for making such reasonable reports in
8 such form and containing such information as the At-
9 torney General may reasonably require to carry out
10 his functions under this Act and for keeping such rec-
11 ords and for affording such access thereto as the Attorney
12 General may find necessary to assure the correctness and
13 verification of such reports.
14 (b) The Attorney General shall approve any State
15 plan and any modification thereof only if—
16 (1) the State plan, or modification thereof, complies
17 with the requirements set forth in subsection (a);
18 (2) the Attorney General determines that the pro-
19 gram set forth in the State plan contains measures to
20 (A) restrict confinement of individuals charged with
21 or convicted of a criminal offense, including juvenile
22 offenses, whenever practical, only to confinement re-
23 quired to protect the public, (B) encourage the de-
24 velopment of new types of institutions such as small,
25 open, community-based correctional facilities and/or

1 regional facilities and discourage large secluded and
2 isolated correctional facilities; (C) develop compre-
3 hensive treatment and rehabilitation programs in the
4 correctional institutions to be assisted under such plan,
5 (D) develop employment and vocational training for the
6 inmates in cooperation with private enterprise in such
7 State, and (E) procure, train, and develop professionally
8 qualified personnel to carry out such plan.

9 (3) the State plan, or modification thereof, contains
10 assurances that all State and local judicial, correctional
11 and law enforcement officials within the State will co-
12 operate in carrying out the provisions of such plan or
13 modification, and where appropriate will consult with
14 experts in relevant social and behavioral sciences study-
15 ing the handling of offenders.

16 BASIC CRITERIA

17 SEC. 6. As soon as practicable after enactment of this
18 Act, the Attorney General shall, after consultation with the
19 Bureau of Prisons, by regulation prescribe basic criteria to
20 be applied by the State agency under section 5. In addition
21 to other matters such basic criteria shall provide—

22 (1) the general manner in which such State agency
23 shall determine priority of projects based upon (A)
24 the relative need of the area within such State for cor-
25 rectional facilities, and modernization of correctional

1 institutions, (B) the relative ability of the particular
2 public agency in such area to support a program of con-
3 struction of such facilities, and modernization of such
4 institutions, and (C) the extent to which the project
5 contributes to an equitable distribution of assistance
6 under this Act within each State;

7 (2) general standards of construction and equip-
8 ment for correctional facilities of different classes and in
9 different types of location.

10 PAYMENTS

11 SEC. 7. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), pay-
12 ment under this Act shall be made to those State agencies
13 which administer plans approved under section 5. Payments
14 under this Act from a State's allotment with respect to the
15 cost of carrying out its State plan shall equal 50 per centum
16 of the cost of construction projects under such plan; and 75
17 per centum of the cost of modernization projects under such
18 plan for any fiscal year. In determining the cost of carrying
19 out a State's plan, there shall be excluded any cost with re-
20 spect to which payments were received under any other
21 Federal program.

22 (b) No payments shall be made to any State from its
23 allotment for any fiscal year unless and until the Attorney
24 General finds that the State which will carry out the State

1 plan for that year will have available during that year for
2 expenditure from non-Federal sources for correctional pur-
3 poses not less than the total amount actually expended by
4 such States for such purposes from such sources during the
5 fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, plus an amount equal to
6 not less than the non-Federal share of the costs with respect
7 to which payment pursuant to subsection (a) is sought.

8 (c) Payments to a State under this Act may be made
9 in installments and in advance or by way of reimbursement
10 with necessary adjustments on account of overpayments or
11 underpayments, and they may be paid directly to the State
12 or to one or more public agencies designated for this pur-
13 pose by the State, or to both.

14 ADMINISTRATION OF STATE PLANS

15 SEC. 8. (a) The Attorney General shall not finally dis-
16 approve any State plan submitted under this title, or any
17 modification thereof, without first affording the State agency
18 submitting the plan reasonable notice and opportunity for
19 a hearing.

20 (b) Whenever the Attorney General, after reasonable
21 notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency ad-
22 ministering a State plan approved under section 5, finds
23 that—

24 (1) the State plan has been so changed that it no
25 longer complies with the provisions of such section, or

1 (2) in the administration of the plan there is a fail-
2 ure to comply substantially with any such provision,
3 the Attorney General shall notify the State agency that the
4 State will not be regarded as eligible to participate in the pro-
5 gram under this Act until he is satisfied that there is no
6 longer any such failure to comply.

7 JUDICIAL REVIEW

8 SEC. 9. (a) If any State is dissatisfied with the Attorney
9 General's final action with respect to the approval of its plan
10 submitted under section 5 or with his final action under sec-
11 tion 8, such State may, within sixty days after notice of such
12 action, file with the United States court of appeals for the
13 circuit in which such State is located a petition for review
14 of that action. A copy of the petition shall be forthwith trans-
15 mitted by the clerk of the court to the Attorney General. The
16 Attorney General thereupon shall file in the court the rec-
17 ord of the proceedings on which he based his action, as pro-
18 vided in section 2112 of title 28, United States Code.

19 (b) The findings of fact by the Attorney General, if
20 supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive; but
21 the court, for good cause shown, may remand the case to
22 the Attorney General to take further evidence, and the At-
23 torney General may thereupon make new or modified find-
24 ings of fact and may modify his previous action, and shall file

1 in the court the record of the further proceedings. Such new
2 or modified findings of fact shall likewise be conclusive if
3 supported by substantial evidence.

4 (c) Upon the filing of such petition, the court shall
5 have jurisdiction to affirm the action of the Attorney Gen-
6 eral or to set it aside, in whole or in part. The judgment
7 of the court shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court
8 of the United States upon certiorari or certification as pro-
9 vided in section 1254 of title 28, United States Code.

10 ADMINISTRATION

11 SEC. 10. (a) The Attorney General shall administer
12 the provisions of this Act through the Law Enforcement
13 Assistance Administration.

14 (b) In administering the provisions of this Act, the
15 Attorney General is authorized to utilize the services and
16 facilities of any agency of the Federal Government and of
17 any other public or nonprofit agency or institution in ac-
18 cordance with appropriate agreements, and to pay for such
19 services either in advance or by way of reimbursement,
20 as may be agreed upon.

21 PROHIBITIONS

22 SEC. 11. (a) Nothing contained in this Act shall be
23 construed to authorize any department, agency, officer, or
24 employee of the United States to exercise any direction,
25 supervision, or control over any police force or any penal

1 or correctional agency of any State or any political sub-
2 division thereof.

3 (b) Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed
4 to authorize the making of any payment under this Act
5 for the construction of facilities as a place of worship or
6 religious instruction.

7 DEFINITIONS

8 SEC. 12. As used in this Act—

9 (1) The term "correctional institution" means any
10 prison, jail, reformatory, work farm, detention center, or
11 other institution designed for the confinement or rehabilita-
12 tion of individuals charged with or convicted of any criminal
13 offense, including juvenile offenders.

14 (2) The term "correctional facilities" includes any
15 buildings and related facilities, initial equipment, machinery,
16 and utilities necessary or appropriate for correctional insti-
17 tution purposes.

18 (3) The term "construction" includes the preparation
19 of drawings and specifications for correctional facilities;
20 erecting, building, acquiring, altering, remodeling, improv-
21 ing, or extending such facilities; and the inspection and
22 supervision of the construction of such facilities. Such term
23 does not include interests in land or off-site improvements.

24 (4) The term "modernization" means any program or
25 project designed to improve the operation of correctional

1 institutions in any State, including, but not limited to, proj-
2 ects designed to improve the care, rehabilitation and treat-
3 ment of individuals confined in correctional institutions,
4 innovative employment and vocational training projects for
5 the rehabilitation of such individuals and recruitment and
6 training projects to strengthen the number and quality of
7 personnel serving such institutions.

8 (5) The term "State" includes, in addition to the several
9 States of the Union, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the
10 District of Columbia, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin
11 Islands and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR THOMAS J. DODD (D. - Conn.)
ON INTRODUCING "THE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
IMPROVEMENT ASSISTANCE ACT"

September 16, 1969

Mr. President:

I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill that will make $1 billion in Federal funds available over the next 5 years for the improvement of State and local juvenile and adult training and correctional institutions.

The bill will provide funds both for construction and modernization of correctional facilities and institutions.

It will encourage the development of open, community-based correctional facilities in the place of secluded and isolated institutions.

It will provide for the improvement of educational and vocational training programs.

It will provide for better trained institutional personnel.

And it will call for a cooperative effort among all law enforcement, correctional and criminal justice agencies to help the juvenile and adult correctional systems.

This bill is based on a nationwide investigation of institutional problems by the Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency and it is based on weeks of hearings conducted by the subcommittee since March of this year.

I introduce this legislation because the correctional field cannot extricate itself from its floundering condition without the kind of assistance I am proposing. The top experts in the correctional field have asked for, pleaded for, this kind of Federal assistance.

Let me explain some of the needs of our institutions and some of the problems faced by States and localities in meeting these needs. Over 100,000 juveniles are today detained in jails contrary to every accepted correctional standard and in many cases contrary to State and local law. These children are confined in filthy jails with hardened adult offenders because there is no money to build detention homes for them. And there is no money to build regional detention homes that could be used by several localities.

I consider it a crime against society to keep juveniles in the jails that have been looked at by our investigators.

I feel that strongly about this, Mr. President, because many of these children are not even delinquent.

Their only crime is that they have been neglected or abandoned by their parents.

Yet, judges use the jails because 93 percent of the Nation's juvenile courts have no separate juvenile detention facilities.

Overall, by 1975, the States and localities will need over a billion dollars for the construction and renovation of institutions. The need exists in the face of great financial difficulty already being experienced by most States and localities. State and local tax structures are stretched to the ultimate limit. Some cities face the problem of shutting down schools if more funds cannot be acquired.

Yet, further increases in taxation would face these States and localities with a mass exodus of the taxpaying population and business establishments.

At the same time, we have been told that the correctional field, including the institutions, are at the very bottom of the "totem pole" of priorities. When budgets are cut, it is in the correctional field where the first cuts occur.

Perhaps the greatest need in the correctional field is not as much for new institutions as it is for new types of institutions to replace the old ones. The existing institutions, the jails, the large training schools and penitentiaries are detrimental to the inmates. They are detrimental to the process of rehabilitation that should be developed. But few States have the funds to convert the system from outdated penal and correctional programs to modern programs of rehabilitation.

These are some of the reasons for the gross mismanagement and mishandling of the inmate population.

When I opened the subcommittee hearings in this field, I said that the public has never been told of what goes on in the training schools, the reformatories and the penitentiaries throughout the country. I said then that it would be our task to determine how well these institutions are handling and rehabilitating their inmates. From preliminary investigations we suspected that the rehabilitation of confined offenders was inadequate.

We have now confirmed that inadequacy in full measure.

In fact, we have been told by expert witnesses that rather than rehabilitating the inmates, our institutions release "finely honed" criminals who are more disturbed, more deviant, more hardened, and more dangerous than ever.

The Subcommittee was told by administrators of juvenile programs that it would be better if many of the delinquents were never apprehended because they deteriorate rather than improve under the guardianship of the State.

The Subcommittee was given case histories of young people who entered juvenile institutions as simple truants and received enough education in criminality to leave with the attitudes of hardened felons.

And we heard testimony given by the inmates themselves that they actually look forward to renewing a life of crime, violence, and revenge upon release from confinement.

One of the most distinguished experts in this field told us that perhaps the only solution was to ask the judges not to commit offenders to institutions because of the atrocious conditions that exist there. The logical conclusion of this serious recommendation was that we are probably giving better protection to the public by releasing offenders back into the streets rather than sending them to institutions where they become more dangerous and more crime prone than before.

Mr. President, it is because we need to protect the public that I propose this legislation.

Too long we have shut our eyes to what happens to confined offenders.

Too long we have deceived ourselves by fostering the belief that correctional institutions correct, that training schools train, and that rehabilitation centers rehabilitate.

Too long we have listened only to those "correctional experts" who told us what we wanted to hear.

Today, we are paying for this apathy and self-deception with a critical crime problem in the Nation, much of which is fostered and encouraged in our penal institutions.

Let me tell you what we found in the Subcommittee's inquiry. The first witness who testified, the district attorney from Philadelphia, told us of widespread homosexuality and brutal homosexual attacks on inmates in Philadelphia's prisons. His testimony highlighted not only Philadelphia's problem but the problem across the Nation. His testimony was confirmed by virtually every other witness who has appeared since, no matter what part of the country they were from.

Other witnesses outlined the problems of suicide, torture, sexual exploitation and even murder that characterized our so-called correctional system.

We were told of tragic cases of suicide among the 7,000 juveniles committed to the county jails in Minnesota.

We were told of inmates going insane because of extensive confinement, month after month, in isolation cells in Virginia.

We were told of inmates being tortured and burned to death in jail cells in Chicago.

And we were told unbelievable tales of sexually exploited young girls in New York's Youth House where one young inmate had to deliver her own baby for lack of medical care and facilities.

The Subcommittee was also told of the brutal torture, beatings, and solitary confinement of offenders in the Ohio penitentiary.

We were given evidence of even worse torture practiced in Arkansas. While the reaction of Arkansas penologists was "so what else is new," I can report that since our hearings 19 persons have been indicted on 47 counts by a Federal grand jury for brutality and excessive punishment perpetrated on the inmates of that state's penal institutions.

The Subcommittee was told of brutal beatings suffered by young boys in the juvenile institutions in Texas. Again, the administrators denied this. But one week after the hearings a guard named by our witness was fired for beating a young boy so badly he was confined to a hospital with a broken jaw.

There is evidence in our hearing record that prisoners have been murdered by the guard force or other inmates with no legal action taken.

There is evidence in the record submitted by competent investigators that 75 percent of the guards in some institutions are crooked and corrupt.

There is evidence in the hearing record that in every part of the country, inmates, young and old, are exploited, beaten, and dehumanized in ways that could have been understood in the middle ages, but are hard to believe in the 20th century.

I fully realize that even today the public and the Congress would find it hard to believe the horror stories that are enacted witin prison walls.

We find it difficult to believe that these conditions exist because this society has for many years confused the concepts of punishment and rehabilitation. We have considered them as one and the same and we have believed that because of punishment, offenders leave the prison walls better citizens.

The truth is the public has been grossly mistaken in this belief.

The truth is offenders do not leave the prison better citizens.

We must, at long last, face the fact that punishment is not rehabilitation; that punishment cannot be confused with rehabilitation; and that the kind of treatment I have described above can in no way turn a criminal into a law abiding citizen.

When we treat men like wild animals we teach them to act like wild animals.

This is our posture today with respect to prison inmates.

Because of public apathy, because of lack of funds and because of the short-sightedness of the public and the Government, we practice custody rather than correction.

The institutions receive the social failures, the misfits and the psychologically disturbed offenders. These are men who come from the bottom of the heap of humanity. These are men who are most difficult to understand and who, in turn, do not understand society. They are confused, frustrated and ridden with anxiety. It is often for these very reasons that they have turned to crime.

They have been punished enough by chance or circumstance or the social conditions in which they developed. These men need treatment and education and the kind of help that could enable them to adjust to life in the community. This kind of help can be provided only by trained professionals. Instead, we have gone in the other direction, we have placed the offenders under the charge of the least competent, the least trained, and the lowest paid personnel. These are the prison guards who often know only one means of controlling the inmate, by brute force.

Because of public apathy and because of the public's irrational fear we are preoccupied with security rather than treatment.

In most cases, from the guard to the warden, institutional personnel have been conditioned to prevent escape as the main justification for their being. This is a system that has developed for over 100 years. It is a system that the public expects and demands but it is a system that does not allow experimentation with innovative programs.

In this regard let me quote from the testimony of one witness who appeared before our hearings:

> We want dedicated, professionally trained individuals to work with these difficult cases, as long as they are willing to be hired for less money than comparable employment would offer them in other vocations. We want to encourage youths to participate fully in beneficial, therapeutic settings, as long as the physical plant is drab and foreboding enough to remind them that they are to be punished and isolated. We want experimental, innovative approaches utilized, as long as the program is in someone else's backyard. We will back you as long as there are no embarrassing, untoward incidents.
>
> Why then should program administrators seek to be creative? Why should they not settle for custody and control instead of treatment? Why then should not the goal of institutions be a trouble free tour of duty rather than true attitudinal change on the part of young offenders?

Today we have custody of what has been called warehousing of offenders, but little else.

We have stood by and allowed the development of what I call the "correctional clique" in this field. It is composed of men many of whom are willing to whitewash the prison story. These are men conditioned by the public's naive belief that once a criminal is out of sight behind the high wall, he can be put out of mind. These are men who have learned that the basic requirement asked of a warden is to run a "quiet place" and "keep the lid on." These are men who practice back scratching and protect one another against outsiders.

I do not want to judge them too harshly because there are brilliant and dedicated professionals among this group but most of them have been unable to improve conditions because the total system will not allow it. All of them are victims of inadequate support from the public. All of them have been allowed too long to run a "quiet place."

The men who operate our institutions need help. They cannot run a quiet place forever under the present conditions. This is evidenced by the jail and prison riots that occur periodically. And this is certainly evidenced by the conditions uncovered during our hearings.

The entire system needs to be overhauled.

The public may not understand this need. It certainly has not understood it in the past.

The Congress may not want to understand it.

And the administration may not want to spend the money I am asking in this bill.

But nothing less than a major overhaul of our institutions can serve to protect the American people from the dangerous criminals that are released by the kinds of institutions we have today.

Crime, is today our most serious social problem. There are over 400,000 offenders in our juvenile and adult institutions. And there are new offenders coming in every day.

There will be more such offenders in the years to come because our statistics indicate a drastic rise in juvenile delinquency. There has been a 60 percent increase in juvenile crime since the beginning of the 1960's.

Crime will not go away because of our wishful thinking. Nor will the criminal.

Crime costs our society over $20 billion a year. Operating the criminal justice and correctional systems alone will cost us $9 billion annually by 1975.

My bill calls for $1 billion over the next 5 years to establish reform, to make certain that the billions we already spend in corrections, on the present system of institutions, are not wasted in making worse criminals out of prison inmates. We know today that over 70 percent of ex-inmates do repeat in new crimes.

In times past, you could send the offenders to isolated islands away from civilization. Today, we must deal with them in our urban society.

Over 90 percent of the offenders incarcerated will be released in a few years. If we continue to neglect and abuse these men in institutions, thousands of them will again prey on the public with increased hostility in their hearts and violence in their minds.

To prevent this further criminality, I call for the passage of this legislation. Today our training schools and prisons are the "hotbeds" of criminality in this Nation. It is in the institutions where the most dangerous and deviant criminals congregate. It is in the institutions where new knowledge in the methods and techniques of crime is passed on to the younger inmates. Thus it must be in the institutions where we take our stand and make an effort to turn back the tidal wave of lawbreaking that threatens to engulf us.

Because we have so long considered punishment the real answer to criminality, we have built the dungeons and the cell blocks and the high walls and the iron bars. The wardens and the penologists have paid lip service to rehabilitation but they have not practiced it. I consider my bill the first small step to changing the face of these institutions and to developing the kind of procedures that can achieve correction of offenders.

This is not simply a brick and mortar type legislation. It is not simply paying Federal funds to States and localities to build buildings. This bill is designed to improve the entire correctional system in the Nation.

It will help us get rid of the bastille-like penal institutions and the dungeons, many of which date back to the last century. It will enable the States to build new types of small, decentralized, and community-based institutions.

The bill requires that to obtain Federal money States and localities have to develop systems where treatment and rehabilitation rather than custody and indiscriminate punishment are the basic ingredients.

The bill requires that to obtain Federal funds the States and localities must make an effort to train and procure professionally qualified personnel for the institutions.

The bill requires that to obtain Federal funds the recipients must advance proposals to develop employment and vocational training programs for inmates in cooperation with private industry.

The bill requires that to obtain Federal funds States must develop a cooperative effort in the handling of offenders between all agencies for the administration of justice, law enforcement, and corrections.

One of the problems brought out in our Subcommittee hearings time and again was the lack of judicial review of the conditions under which offenders are kept in confinement. This bill will force the judges to be concerned with what goes on in the institutions in which they commit offenders.

I believe the amount of money we ask in this legislation is small in comparison with the benefits that the law can achieve in cutting down recidivism among inmates.

I think it is a small price to pay for reduction in our crime rates and for more effective control of the crime problem.

I hope this bill will receive prompt and favorable consideration by both Houses of Congress.

BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT ASSISTANCE ACT

Section 1 gives the purpose of the Act--to provide financial assistance to States and localities for the construction and modernization of correctional institutions. The Act is cited as the "Correctional Facilities Improvement Assistance Act".

Section 2 sets forth the findings of Congress that to achieve better crime and delinquency control Federal aid is needed to eliminate serious inadequacies and defects in State and local institutions.

Section 3 authorizes the total of $1,000,000,000 in Federal funds to be granted between fiscal years 1970 and 1974.

Section 4 authorizes 5 percent of the total appropriations to be subdivided among Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands and the Pacific Islands according to need.

It sets forth the proportionate allotment of the appropriations to each State, which would be related to the number of persons confined in correctional institutions in each State.

Section 5 provides that funding under the Act shall be in response to a State Plan and through a State Agency. However, it also provides that a certain proportion of the funds allotted shall be available to agencies of political subdivisions in each State.

It sets forth certain regulations for the granting of funds. It establishes restrictions on funding which require States to establish treatment and other cooperative programs including regional facilities, in order to receive monies under this Act.

Section 6 requires the Attorney General in consultation with the Bureau of Prisons to develop regulations and criteria for the granting of funds.

Section 7 requires that the Federal allotment paid to each State bears a definite relationship to the non-Federal amount of funds allocated by each State.

This is to assure that the States do not use predominately Federal monies for the purposes of this Act and do not withdraw State funds to other areas.

Section 8 and 9 establish administrative and judicial review with respect to the Attorney General's action in disapproving grant funds under the Act.

Section 10 provides that the Attorney General shall administer this Act through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (established under the Omnibus Crime Bill).

Section 11 provides safeguards to the States against Federal intervention with respect to the supervision or control of any police or correctional agency of the State. It also prohibits expenditure of funds under this Act for religious facilities or instruction.

Section 12 defines correctional institutions, correctional facilities, construction, modernization and the term State.

The important distinction between construction and modernization is that "construction" pertains to planning and erecting buildings and related facilities, while "modernization" relates to improving programs for treatment, developing qualified personnel, for training and employment and for other similar purposes.

The Juvenile Court Act of 1951 (Ga. Code Ann. 24-2401 thru 24-2442, 24-9904, 24-9905)

Position Paper

ORGANIZATION & STRUCTURE

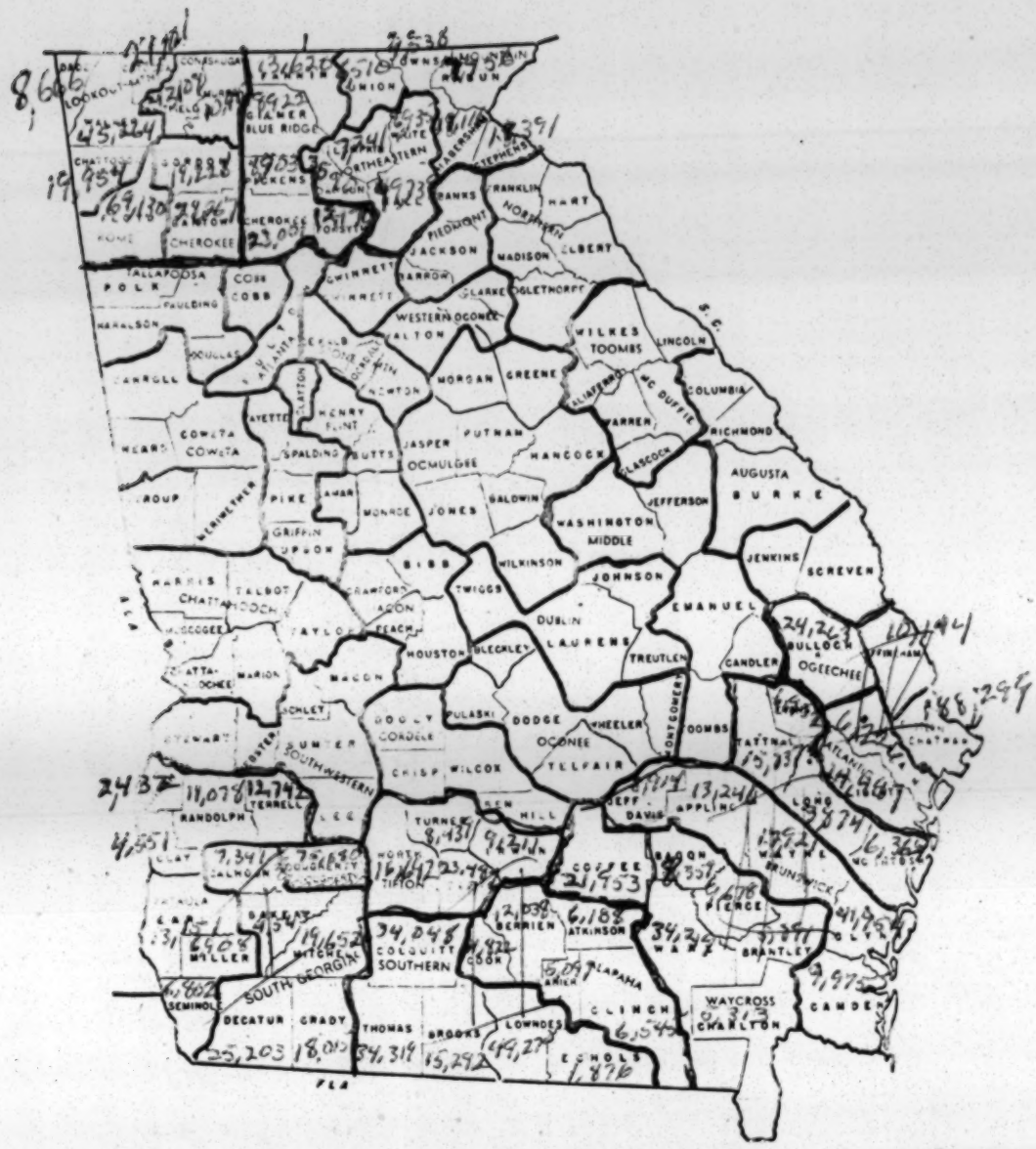
JURISDICTION

INTAKE AND DETENTION

PROCEDURES & DISPOSITION

GENERAL PROVISIONS

2401 & 2403 There are presently only two dukl-time Juvemile Court Judges in the State. _____Districts have part-time Judges and the rest are served by a Superior Court Judge sitting as Juvenile Court Judge.



COUNTIES AND JUDICIAL CIRCUITS
STATE OF GEORGIA

GEORGIA

POPULATION OF COUNTIES FROM EARLIEST CENSUS TO 1960—Continued

County	Land area in sq. miles	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810	1800
Jefferson	532	17,468	18,855	20,040	20,727	22,602	21,379	18,212	17,213	15,671	12,190	10,219	9,131	7,284	7,309	7,054	6,111	5,684
Jenkins	351	9,148	10,264	11,843	12,908	14,328	11,520	(15)										
Johnson	313	8,048	9,893	12,953	12,681	13,546	12,807	11,409	6,129	4,800	2,964	2,919						
Jones	402	8,468	7,538	8,331	8,992	13,269	13,103	13,358	12,709	11,613	9,436	9,107	10,224	10,065	13,345	16,570	8,597	
Lamar	181	10,240	10,242	10,091	9,745													
Lanier	167	5,097	5,151	5,632	5,190													
Laurens	811	32,313	33,123	33,606	32,693	39,605	35,501	25,908	13,747	10,053	7,834	6,998	6,442	5,585	5,589	5,436	2,210	
Lee	355	6,204	6,674	7,837	8,328	10,904	11,679	10,344	9,074	10,577	9,567	7,196	6,660	4,520	1,680			
Liberty	510	14,487	8,444	8,595	8,153	12,707	12,924	13,093	12,887	10,649	7,688	8,367	7,926	7,241	7,233	6,695	6,228	5,313
Lincoln	207	5,906	6,462	7,042	7,847	9,739	8,714	7,156	6,146	6,412	5,413	5,466	5,998	5,895	6,145	6,458	4,555	4,766
Long	403	3,874	3,598	4,086	4,180													
Lowndes	506	49,270	35,211	31,860	29,994	26,521	24,436	20,036	15,102	11,049	8,321	5,249	7,714	5,574	2,453			
Lumpkin	291	7,241	6,574	6,223	4,927	5,240	5,444	7,433	6,867	6,526	5,161	4,626	8,955	5,671				
McDuffie	257	12,627	11,443	10,878	9,014	11,509	10,325	9,804	8,789	9,449	(22)							
McIntosh	431	6,364	6,008	5,292	5,763	5,119	6,442	6,537	6,470	6,241	4,491	5,546	6,027	5,360	4,998	5,129	3,739	2,660
Macon	399	13,170	14,213	15,947	16,643	17,667	15,016	14,093	13,183	11,675	11,458	8,449	7,052	5,045				
Madison	281	11,246	12,238	13,431	14,921	18,803	16,851	13,224	11,024	7,978	5,227	5,933	5,703	4,510	4,646	3,735		
Marion	365	5,477	6,521	6,954	6,968	7,604	9,147	10,080	7,728	8,598	8,000	7,390	10,280	4,812	1,436			
Meriwether	499	19,756	21,055	22,055	22,437	26,168	25,180	23,339	20,740	17,651	13,756	15,330	16,476	14,132	4,422			
Miller	287	6,908	9,023	9,998	9,076	9,565	7,986	6,319	4,275	3,720	3,091	1,791						
Milton						6,885	7,239	6,763	6,208	6,261	4,284	4,602						
Mitchell	511	19,652	22,528	23,261	23,620	25,588	22,114	14,767	10,906	9,392	6,633	4,308						
Monroe	399	10,495	10,523	10,749	11,606	20,138	20,450	20,682	19,137	18,808	17,213	15,953	16,985	16,275	16,202			
Montgomery	235	6,284	7,901	9,668	10,020	9,167	10,638	16,359	9,248	5,381	3,586	2,997	2,154	1,616	1,269	1,869	2,954	3,180
Morgan	357	10,280	11,899	12,713	12,488	20,143	19,717	15,813	16,041	14,032	10,696	9,997	10,744	9,121	12,046	13,520	8,369	
Murray	342	10,447	10,676	11,137	9,215	9,490	9,763	8,623	8,461	8,269	6,500	7,083	14,433	4,695				
Muscogee	220	158,623	118,028	75,494	57,558	44,195	36,227	29,836	27,761	19,322	16,663	16,584	18,578	11,699	3,508			
Newton	273	20,999	20,185	18,576	17,290	21,680	18,449	16,734	14,310	13,623	14,615	14,320	13,296	11,628	11,155			
Oconee	186	6,304	7,009	7,576	8,082	11,067	11,104	8,602	7,713	6,351	(23)							
Oglethorpe	432	7,926	9,958	12,430	12,927	20,287	18,680	17,881	16,951	15,400	11,782	11,549	12,259	10,868	13,618	14,046	12,297	9,780
Paulding	318	13,101	11,752	12,832	12,327	14,025	14,124	12,969	11,948	10,887	7,639	7,038	7,039	2,556				
Peach	151	13,846	11,705	10,378	10,268													
Pickens	225	8,903	8,855	9,136	9,687	8,222	9,041	8,641	8,182	6,790	5,317	4,951						
Pierce	342	9,678	11,112	11,800	12,522	11,934	10,749	8,100	6,379	4,538	2,778	1,973						
Pike	230	7,138	8,459	10,375	10,853	21,212	19,495	18,761	16,300	15,849	10,905	10,078	14,306	9,176	6,149			
Polk	312	28,015	30,976	28,467	25,141	20,357	20,203	17,856	14,945	11,952	7,822	6,295						
Pulaski	254	8,204	8,808	9,829	9,065	11,587	22,835	18,489	16,559	14,058	11,940	8,744	6,627	5,389	4,996	5,283	2,023	
Putnam	341	7,798	7,731	8,514	8,367	15,151	13,876	13,436	14,842	14,539	10,461	10,125	10,794	10,260	13,261	15,475	10,029	
Quitman	170	2,432	3,015	3,435	3,820	3,417	4,594	4,701	4,471	4,392	4,150	3,499						
Rabun	369	7,456	7,424	7,821	6,331	5,746	5,562	6,285	5,606	4,634	3,256	3,271	2,448	1,912	2,176	524		
Randolph	436	11,078	13,804	16,609	17,174	16,721	18,841	16,847	15,267	13,341	10,561	9,571	12,868	8,276	2,191			
Richmond	325	153,691	108,876	81,863	72,990	63,692	58,886	53,735	45,194	34,665	25,724	21,284	16,246	11,932	11,644	8,608	6,189	5,475
Rockdale	128	15,572	8,464	7,724	7,247	9,521	8,916	7,515	6,813	6,838	(24)							
Schley	162	3,256	4,036	5,033	5,347	5,243	5,213	5,499	5,443	5,302	5,129	4,633						
Screven	651	14,919	18,000	20,353	20,503	23,552	20,202	19,252	14,424	12,786	9,175	8,274	6,847	4,794	4,776	3,941	4,477	3,019
Seminole	254	6,802	7,904	8,492	7,389													
Spalding	201	35,404	31,045	28,427	23,495	21,908	19,741	17,619	13,117	12,585	10,205	8,699						
Stephens	180	18,391	16,647	12,972	11,740	11,215	9,728	(16)										
Stewart	463	7,371	9,194	10,693	11,114	12,089	13,437	15,856	15,682	13,998	14,204	13,422	16,027	12,933				
Sumter	485	24,652	24,208	24,502	26,800	29,640	29,092	26,212	22,107	18,239	16,559	9,428	10,322	5,759				
Talbot	390	7,127	7,687	8,141	8,458	11,158	11,696	12,197	13,258	14,115	11,913	13,616	16,534	15,627	5,940			
Taliaferro	195	3,370	4,515	6,278	6,172	8,841	8,766	7,912	7,291	7,034	4,796	4,583	5,146	5,190	4,934			
Tattnall	493	15,837	15,939	16,243	15,411	14,502	18,569	20,419	10,253	6,988	4,860	4,352	3,227	2,724	2,040	2,644	2,206	
Taylor	400	8,311	9,113	10,768	10,617	11,473	10,839	9,846	8,666	8,597	7,143	5,998						
Telfair	440	11,715	13,221	15,145	14,997	15,291	13,288	10,083	5,477	4,828	3,245	2,713	3,026	2,763	2,136	2,104	744	
Terrell	329	12,742	14,314	16,675	18,290	19,601	22,003	19,023	14,503	10,451	9,053	6,232						
Thomas	540	34,319	33,932	31,289	32,612	33,044	29,071	31,076	26,154	20,597	14,523	10,766	10,103	6,766	3,299			
Tift	266	23,487	22,645	18,599	16,068	14,493	11,487	(17)										
Toombs	369	16,837	17,382	16,952	17,165	13,897	11,206	(18)										
Towns	166	4,538	4,803	4,925	4,346	3,937	3,932	4,748	4,064	3,261	2,780	2,459						
Treutlen	194	5,874	6,522	7,632	7,488	7,664	(9)											
Troup	447	47,189	49,841	43,879	36,752	36,097	26,228	24,002	20,723	20,565	17,632	16,262	16,879	15,733	5,799			
Turner	293	8,439	10,479	10,846	11,196	12,466	10,075	(19)										
Twiggs	365	7,935	8,308	9,117	8,372	10,407	10,736	8,716	8,195	8,918	8,545	8,320	8,179	8,422	8,031	10,640	3,405	
Union	319	6,510	7,318	7,680	6,340	6,455	6,918	8,481	7,749	6,431	5,267	4,413	7,234	3,152				
Upson	333	23,800	25,078	25,064	19,509	14,786	12,757	13,670	12,188	12,400	9,430	9,910	9,424	9,408	7,013			
Walker	445	45,264	38,198	31,024	26,206	23,370	18,692	15,661	13,282	11,056	9,925	10,082	13,109	6,572				
Walton	330	20,481	20,230	20,777	21,118	24,216	25,393	20,942	17,467	15,622	11,038	11,074	10,821	10,209	10,929	4,192	1,026	
Ware	912	34,219	30,289	27,929	26,558	28,361	22,957	13,761	8,811	4,159	2,286	2,200	3,888	2,323	1,205			
Warren	284	7,360	8,779	10,236	11,181	11,828	11,860	11,463	10,957	10,885	10,545	9,820	12,425	9,789	10,946	10,630	8,725	8,329
Washington	674	18,903	21,012	24,230	25,030	28,147	28,174	28,227	25,237	21,964	15,842	12,698	11,766	10,565	9,820	10,627	9,940	10,300
Wayne	646	17,921	14,248	13,122	12,647	14,381	13,069	9,449	7,485	5,980	2,177	2,268	1,499	1,258	963	1,010	676	
Webster	195	3,247	4,081	4,726	5,032	5,342	6,151	6,618	5,695	5,237	4,67	5,030						
Wheeler	306	5,342	6,712	8,535	9,149	9,817	(10)											
White	243	6,935	5,951	6,417	6,056	6,105	5,110	5,912	6,151	5,341	4,606	3,315						
Whitfield	281	42,109	34,432	26,105	20,808	16,897	15,934	14,509	12,916	11,900	10,117	10,047						
Wilcox	383	7,905	10,167	12,755	13,439	15,511	13,486	11,097	7,980	3,109	2,439	2,115						
Wilkes	470	10,961	12,388	15,084	15,944	24,210	23,441	20,866	18,081	15,985	11,796	11,420	12,107	10,148	14,237	17,606	14,887	13,103
Wilkinson	458	9,250	9,781	11,025	10,844	11,376	10,078	11,440	10,781	12,061	9,383	9,376	8,296	6,842	6,513	6,992	2,154	
Worth	580	16,682	19,357	21,374	21,094	23,863	19,147	18,664	10,048	5,892	3,778	2,763						

See footnotes at end of table.

154
67
92

GEORGIA
POPULATION OF COUNTIES FROM EARLIEST CENSUS TO 1960

County	Land area in sq. miles	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810	1800
The State	58,274	3,943,116	3,444,578	3,123,723	[1]2,908,506	2,895,832	2,609,121	2,216,331	1,837,353	1,542,180	1,184,109	1,057,286	906,185	691,392	516,823	340,985	252,433	162,686
Appling	514	13,246	14,003	14,497	13,314	10,594	12,318	12,336	8,676	5,276	5,086	4,190	2,949	2,052	1,468	1,264		
Atkinson	318	6,188	7,362	7,093	6,894	7,656	(2)											
Bacon	293	8,359	8,940	8,096	7,055	6,460	(3)											
Baker	355	4,543	5,952	7,344	7,818	8,298	7,973	6,704	6,144	7,307	6,843	4,985	8,120	4,226	1,253			
Baldwin	257	34,064	29,706	24,190	22,878	19,791	18,354	17,768	14,608	13,806	10,618	9,078	8,148	7,250	7,295	7,734	6,356	
Banks	231	6,497	6,935	8,733	9,703	11,814	11,244	10,545	8,562	7,337	4,973	4,707						
Barrow	171	14,485	13,115	13,064	12,401	13,188	(4)											
Bartow	463	28,267	27,370	25,283	25,364	24,527	25,388	20,823	20,616	18,690	16,566	15,724	13,300	9,390				
Ben Hill	255	13,633	14,879	14,523	13,047	14,599	11,863	(11)										
Berrien	466	12,038	13,966	15,370	14,646	15,573	22,772	19,440	10,694	6,619	4,518	3,475						
Bibb	251	141,249	114,079	83,783	77,042	71,304	56,646	50,473	42,370	27,147	21,255	16,291	12,699	9,802	7,154			
Bleckley	219	9,642	9,218	9,655	9,133	10,532	(5)											
Brantley	447	5,891	6,387	6,871	6,895													
Brooks	492	15,292	18,169	20,497	21,330	24,538	23,832	18,606	13,979	11,727	8,342	6,356						
Bryan	439	6,226	5,965	6,288	5,952	6,343	6,702	6,122	5,520	4,929	5,252	4,015	3,424	3,182	3,139	3,021	2,827	2,836
Bulloch	684	24,263	24,740	26,010	26,509	26,133	26,464	21,377	13,712	8,053	5,610	5,668	4,300	3,102	2,587	2,578	2,305	1,913
Burke	832	20,596	23,458	26,520	29,224	30,836	27,268	30,165	28,501	27,128	17,679	17,165	16,100	13,176	11,833	11,577	10,858	9,504
Butts	185	8,976	9,079	9,182	9,345	12,327	13,624	12,805	10,565	8,311	6,941	6,455	6,488	5,308	4,944			
Calhoun	289	7,341	8,578	10,438	10,756	10,225	11,334	9,274	8,438	7,024	5,503	4,913						
Camden	656	9,975	7,322	5,910	6,338	6,969	7,690	7,669	6,178	6,183	4,615	5,420	6,319	6,075	4,578	4,341	3,941	1,681
Campbell						11,709	10,874	9,518	9,115	9,970	9,176	8,301	7,232	5,370	3,323			
Candler	251	6,672	8,063	9,103	8,991	9,228	(6)											
Carroll	495	36,451	34,112	34,156	34,272	34,752	30,855	26,576	22,301	16,901	11,782	11,991	9,357	5,252	3,419			
Catoosa	167	21,101	15,146	12,199	9,421	6,677	7,184	5,823	5,431	4,739	4,409	5,082						
Charlton	799	5,313	4,821	5,256	4,381	4,536	4,722	3,592	3,335	2,154	1,897	1,780						
Chatham	441	188,299	151,481	117,970	105,431	100,032	79,690	71,239	57,740	45,023	41,279	31,043	23,901	18,801	14,127	14,737	13,540	12,948
Chattahoochee	253	13,011	12,149	15,138	8,894	5,266	5,586	5,790	4,902	5,670	6,059	5,797						
Chattooga	317	19,954	21,197	18,532	15,407	14,312	13,608	12,952	11,202	10,021	6,902	7,165	6,815	3,438				
Cherokee	414	23,001	20,750	20,126	20,003	18,569	16,661	15,243	15,412	14,325	10,399	11,291	12,800	5,895				
Clarke	125	45,363	36,550	28,398	25,613	26,111	23,273	17,708	15,186	11,702	12,941	11,218	11,119	10,522	10,176	8,767	7,628	
Clay	224	4,551	5,844	7,064	6,943	7,557	8,960	8,568	7,817	6,650	5,493	4,893						
Clayton	149	46,365	22,872	11,635	10,260	11,159	10,453	9,598	8,295	8,027	5,477	4,466						
Clinch	796	6,545	6,007	6,437	7,015	7,984	8,424	8,732	6,652	4,138	3,945	3,063	637					
Cobb	346	114,174	61,830	38,272	35,405	30,437	28,397	24,664	22,286	20,748	13,814	14,242	13,843	7,539				
Coffee	613	21,953	23,961	21,541	19,739	18,653	21,953	16,169	10,483	5,070	3,192	2,879						
Colquitt	563	34,048	33,999	33,012	30,622	29,332	19,789	13,636	4,794	2,527	1,654	1,316						
Columbia	290	13,423	9,525	9,433	8,79[illegible]	11,718	12,328	10,653	11,281	10,465	13,526	[illegible]	11,961	11,356	12,606	12,6[illegible]	11,242	[illegible]
Cook	226	11,822	12,201	11,919	11,31[illegible]	11,180	(7)											
Coweta	443	28,893	27,786	26,972	25,127	29,047	28,830	24,980	22,354	21,109	15,875	14,703	13,635	10,364	[illegible]			
Crawford	313	5,816	6,080	7,128	7,020	8,893	8,310	10,368	9,315	8,656	7,557	7,693	8,984	7,981	5,313			
Crisp	296	17,768	17,663	17,540	17,343	18,914	16,423	(12)										
Dade	168	8,666	7,364	5,894	4,146	3,918	4,139	4,578	5,707	4,702	3,033	3,069	2,680	1,364				
Dawson	209	3,590	3,712	4,479	3,502	4,204	4,686	5,442	5,612	5,837	4,369	3,856						
Decatur	586	25,203	23,620	22,234	23,622	31,785	29,045	29,454	19,949	19,072	15,183	11,922	8,262	5,872	3,854			
DeKalb	269	256,782	136,395	86,942	70,278	44,051	27,881	21,112	17,189	14,497	10,014	7,806	14,328	10,467	10,042			
Dodge	499	16,483	17,865	21,022	21,599	22,540	20,127	13,975	11,452	5,358	(20)							
Dooly	394	11,474	14,159	16,886	18,025	20,522	20,554	26,567	18,146	12,420	9,790	8,917	8,361	4,427	2,135			
Dougherty	326	75,680	43,617	28,565	22,306	20,063	16,035	13,679	12,206	12,622	11,517	8,295						
Douglas	201	16,741	12,173	10,053	9,461	10,477	8,953	8,745	7,794	6,934	(21)							
Early	526	13,151	17,413	18,679	18,273	18,983	18,122	14,828	9,792	7,611	6,998	6,149	7,246	5,444	2,051	768		
Echols	425	1,876	2,494	2,964	2,744	3,313	3,309	3,209	3,079	2,553	1,978	1,491						
Effingham	480	10,144	9,133	9,646	10,164	9,985	9,971	8,334	5,599	5,979	4,214	4,755	3,864	3,075	2,924	3,018	2,586	2,072
Elbert	359	17,835	18,585	19,618	18,485	23,905	24,125	19,729	15,376	12,957	9,249	10,433	12,959	11,125	12,354	11,788	12,156	10,094
Emanuel	686	17,813	19,789	23,517	24,101	25,862	25,140	21,279	14,703	9,759	6,134	5,081	4,577	3,129	2,673	2,928		
Evans	186	5,952	6,653	7,401	7,102	6,594	(8)											
Fannin	396	13,620	15,192	14,752	12,969	12,103	12,574	11,214	8,724	7,245	5,429	5,139						
Fayette	199	8,199	7,978	8,170	8,665	11,396	10,966	10,114	8,728	8,635	8,221	7,047	8,709	6,191	5,504			
Floyd	514	69,130	62,899	56,141	48,667	39,841	36,736	33,113	28,391	24,418	17,230	15,195	8,205	4,441				
Forsyth	223	12,170	11,005	11,322	10,624	11,755	11,940	11,550	11,155	10,559	7,983	7,749	8,850	5,619				
Franklin	269	13,274	14,446	15,612	15,902	19,957	17,894	17,700	14,670	11,453	7,893	7,393	11,513	9,886	10,107	9,040	10,815	6,859
Fulton	523	556,326	473,572	392,886	318,587	232,606	177,733	117,363	84,655	49,137	33,446	14,427						
Gilmer	439	8,922	9,963	9,001	7,344	8,406	9,237	10,198	9,074	8,386	6,644	6,724	8,440	2,536				
Glascock	142	2,672	3,579	4,547	4,388	4,192	4,669	4,516	3,720	3,577	2,736	2,437						
Glynn	423	41,954	29,046	21,920	19,400	19,370	15,720	14,317	13,420	6,497	5,376	3,889	4,933	5,302	4,567	3,418	3,417	1,874
Gordon	358	19,228	18,922	18,445	16,846	17,736	15,861	14,119	12,758	11,171	9,268	10,146	5,984					
Grady	467	18,015	18,928	19,654	19,200	20,306	18,457	(13)										
Greene	403	11,193	12,843	13,709	12,616	18,972	18,512	16,542	17,051	17,547	12,454	12,652	13,068	11,690	12,549	13,589	11,679	10,761
Gwinnett	436	43,541	32,320	29,087	27,853	30,327	28,824	25,585	19,899	19,531	12,431	12,940	11,257	10,804	13,289	4,589		
Habersham	283	18,116	16,553	14,771	12,748	10,730	10,134	13,604	11,573	8,718	6,322	5,966	8,895	7,961	10,671	3,145		
Hall	392	49,739	40,113	34,822	30,313	26,822	25,730	20,752	18,047	15,298	9,607	9,366	8,713	7,875	11,748	5,086		
Hancock	478	9,979	11,052	12,764	13,070	18,357	19,189	18,277	17,149	16,989	11,317	12,044	11,578	9,659	11,820	12,734	13,330	14,456
Haralson	285	14,543	14,663	14,377	13,263	14,440	13,514	11,922	11,316	5,974	4,004	3,039						
Harris	465	11,167	11,265	11,428	11,140	15,775	17,886	18,009	16,797	15,758	13,284	13,736	14,721	13,933	5,105			
Hart	257	15,229	14,495	15,512	15,174	17,944	16,216	14,492	10,887	9,094	6,783	6,137						
Heard	301	5,333	6,975	8,610	9,102	11,126	11,189	11,177	9,557	8,769	7,866	7,805	6,923	5,329				
Henry	331	17,619	15,857	15,119	15,924	20,420	19,927	18,602	16,220	14,193	10,102	10,702	14,726	11,756	10,566			
Houston	379	39,154	20,964	11,303	11,280	21,964	23,609	22,641	21,613	22,414	20,406	15,611	16,450	9,711	7,369			
Irwin	372	9,211	11,973	12,936	12,199	12,670	10,461	13,645	6,316	2,696	1,837	1,699	3,334	2,038	1,180	411		
Jackson	337	18,499	18,997	20,089	21,609	24,654	30,169	24,039	19,176	16,297	11,181	10,605	9,768	8,522	9,004	8,355	10,569	7,736
Jasper	373	6,135	7,473	8,772	8,594	16,362	16,552	15,033	13,879	11,851	10,439	10,743	11,486	11,111	13,131	14,614	7,573	
Jeff Davis	331	8,914	9,299	8,841	8,118	7,322	6,050	(14)										

See footnotes at end of table.

GEORGIA

POPULATION OF COUNTIES FROM EARLIEST CENSUS TO 1960—Continued

County	Land area in sq. miles	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810	1800
Jefferson	532	17,468	18,855	20,040	20,727	22,602	21,379	18,212	17,213	15,671	12,190	10,219	9,131	7,254	7,309	7,054	[illegible]	5,684
Jenkins	351	9,148	10,264	11,843	12,908	14,328	11,520	(15)										
Johnson	313	8,048	9,893	12,953	12,681	13,546	12,897	11,409	6,129	4,800	2,964	2,919						
Jones	402	8,468	7,538	8,331	8,992	13,269	13,103	13,358	12,709	11,613	9,436	9,107	10,224	10,065	13,345	16,570	8,597	
Lamar	181	10,240	10,242	10,091	9,745													
Lanier	167	5,097	5,151	5,632	5,190													
Laurens	811	32,313	33,123	33,606	32,693	39,605	35,501	25,908	13,747	10,053	7,834	6,998	6,442	5,585	5,589	5,436	2,210	
Lee	355	6,204	6,674	7,837	8,328	10,904	11,679	10,344	9,074	10,577	9,567	7,196	6,660	4,520	1,680			
Liberty	510	14,487	8,444	8,595	8,153	12,707	12,924	13,093	12,887	10,649	7,688	8,367	7,926	7,241	7,233	6,695	6,228	5,313
Lincoln	207	5,906	6,462	7,042	7,847	9,739	8,714	7,156	6,146	6,412	5,413	5,466	5,998	5,895	6,145	6,458	4,555	4,766
Long	403	3,874	3,598	4,086	4,180													
Lowndes	506	49,270	35,211	31,860	29,994	26,521	24,436	20,036	15,102	11,049	8,321	5,249	7,714	5,574	2,453			
Lumpkin	291	7,241	6,574	6,223	4,927	5,240	5,444	7,433	6,867	6,526	5,161	4,626	8,955	5,671				
McDuffie	257	12,627	11,443	10,878	9,014	11,509	10,325	9,804	8,789	9,449	(22)							
McIntosh	431	6,364	6,008	5,292	5,763	5,119	6,442	6,537	6,470	6,241	4,491	5,546	6,027	5,360	4,998	5,129	3,739	2,660
Macon	399	13,170	14,213	15,947	16,643	17,667	15,016	14,093	13,183	11,675	11,458	8,449	7,052	5,045				
Madison	281	11,246	12,238	13,431	14,921	18,803	16,851	13,224	11,024	7,978	5,227	5,933	5,703	4,510	4,646	3,735		
Marion	365	5,477	6,521	6,954	6,968	7,604	9,147	10,080	7,728	8,598	8,000	7,390	10,280	4,812	1,436			
Meriwether	499	19,756	21,055	22,055	22,437	26,168	25,180	23,339	20,740	17,651	13,756	15,330	16,476	14,132	4,422			
Miller	287	6,908	9,023	9,998	9,076	9,565	7,986	6,319	4,275	3,720	3,091	1,791						
Milton						6,885	7,239	6,763	6,208	6,261	4,284	4,602						
Mitchell	511	19,652	22,528	23,261	23,620	25,588	22,114	14,767	10,906	9,392	6,633	4,308						
Monroe	399	10,495	10,523	10,749	11,606	20,138	20,450	20,682	19,137	18,808	17,213	15,953	16,985	16,275	16,202			
Montgomery	235	6,284	7,901	9,668	10,020	9,167	10,638	16,359	9,248	5,381	3,586	2,997	2,154	1,616	1,269	1,869	2,954	3,180
Morgan	357	10,280	11,899	12,713	12,488	20,143	19,717	15,813	16,041	14,032	10,696	9,997	10,744	9,121	12,046	13,520	8,369	
Murray	342	10,447	10,676	11,137	9,215	9,490	9,763	8,623	8,461	8,269	6,500	7,083	14,433	4,695				
Muscogee	220	158,623	118,028	75,494	57,558	44,195	36,227	29,836	27,761	19,322	16,663	16,584	18,578	11,699	3,508			
Newton	273	20,999	20,185	18,576	17,290	21,680	18,449	16,734	14,310	13,623	14,615	14,320	13,296	11,628	11,155			
Oconee	186	6,304	7,009	7,576	8,082	11,067	11,104	8,602	7,713	6,351	(23)							
Oglethorpe	432	7,926	9,958	12,430	12,927	20,287	18,680	17,881	16,951	15,400	11,782	11,549	12,259	10,868	13,618	14,046	12,297	9,780
Paulding	318	13,101	11,752	12,832	12,327	14,025	14,124	12,969	11,948	10,887	7,639	7,038	7,039	2,556				
Peach	151	13,846	11,705	10,378	10,268													
Pickens	225	8,903	8,855	9,136	9,687	8,222	9,041	8,641	8,182	6,790	5,317	4,951						
Pierce	342	9,678	11,112	11,800	12,522	11,934	10,749	8,100	6,379	4,538	2,778	1,973						
Pike	230	7,138	8,459	10,375	10,853	21,212	19,495	18,761	16,300	15,849	10,905	10,078	14,306	9,176	6,149			
Polk	312	28,015	30,976	28,467	25,141	20,357	20,203	17,856	14,945	11,952	7,822	6,295						
Pulaski	254	8,204	8,808	9,829	9,065	11,587	22,8[illegible]5	18,489	16,559	14,058	11,940	8,744	6,627	5,389	4,906	5,288	2,063	
Putnam	341	7,798	7,731	8,514	8,337	15,151	13,876	13,436	14,842	14,539	10,461	10,125	10,794	10,260	13,261	15,475	10,029	
Quitman	170	2,432	3,015	3,435	3,820	3,417	4,594	4,701	4,471	4,392	4,150	3,499						
Rabun	369	7,456	7,424	7,821	6,331	5,746	5,562	6,285	5,606	4,634	3,256	3,271	2,448	1,912	2,176	524		
Randolph	436	11,078	13,804	16,609	17,174	16,721	18,841	16,847	15,267	13,341	10,561	9,571	12,868	8,276	2,191			
Richmond	325	135,601	108,876	81,863	72,990	63,692	58,886	53,735	45,194	34,665	25,724	21,284	16,246	11,932	11,644	8,608	6,189	5,475
Rockdale	128	10,572	8,464	7,724	7,247	9,521	8,916	7,515	6,813	6,838	(24)							
Schley	162	3,256	4,036	5,033	5,347	5,243	5,213	5,499	5,443	5,302	5,129	4,633						
Screven	651	14,919	18,000	20,353	20,503	23,552	20,202	19,252	14,424	12,786	9,175	8,274	6,847	4,794	4,776	3,941	4,477	3,019
Seminole	254	6,802	7,904	8,492	7,389													
Spalding	201	35,404	31,045	28,427	23,495	21,908	19,741	17,619	13,117	12,585	10,205	8,699						
Stephens	180	18,391	16,647	12,972	11,740	11,215	9,728	(16)										
Stewart	463	7,371	9,194	10,603	11,114	12,089	13,437	15,856	15,682	13,998	14,204	13,422	16,027	12,933				
Sumter	485	24,652	24,208	24,502	26,800	29,640	29,092	26,212	22,107	18,239	16,559	9,428	10,322	5,759				
Talbot	390	7,127	7,687	8,141	8,458	11,158	11,696	12,197	13,258	14,115	11,913	13,616	16,534	15,627	5,940			
Taliaferro	195	3,370	4,515	6,278	6,172	8,841	8,766	7,912	7,291	7,034	4,796	4,583	5,146	5,190	4,934			
Tattnall	493	15,837	15,939	16,243	15,411	14,502	18,569	20,419	10,253	6,988	4,860	4,352	3,227	2,724	2,040	2,644	2,206	
Taylor	400	8,311	9,113	10,768	10,617	11,473	10,839	9,846	8,666	8,597	7,143	5,998						
Telfair	440	11,715	13,221	15,145	14,997	15,291	13,288	10,083	5,477	4,828	3,245	2,713	3,026	2,763	2,136	2,104	744	
Terrell	329	12,742	14,314	16,675	18,290	19,601	22,003	19,023	14,503	10,451	9,053	6,232						
Thomas	540	34,319	33,932	31,289	32,612	33,044	29,071	31,076	26,154	20,597	14,523	10,766	10,103	6,766	3,299			
Tift	266	23,487	22,645	18,599	16,068	14,493	11,487	(17)										
Toombs	369	16,837	17,382	16,952	17,165	13,897	11,206	(18)										
Towns	166	4,538	4,803	4,925	4,346	3,937	3,932	4,748	4,064	3,261	2,780	2,459						
Treutlen	194	5,874	6,522	7,632	7,488	7,664	(9)											
Troup	447	47,189	49,841	43,879	36,752	36,097	26,228	24,002	20,723	20,565	17,632	16,262	16,879	15,733	5,799			
Turner	293	8,439	10,479	10,846	11,196	12,466	10,075	(19)										
Twiggs	365	7,935	8,308	9,117	8,372	10,407	10,736	8,716	8,195	8,918	8,545	8,320	8,179	8,422	8,031	10,640	3,405	
Union	319	6,510	7,318	7,680	6,340	6,455	6,918	8,481	7,749	6,431	5,267	4,413	7,234	3,152				
Upson	333	23,800	25,078	25,064	19,509	14,786	12,757	13,670	12,188	12,400	9,430	9,910	9,424	9,408	7,013			
Walker	445	45,264	38,198	31,024	26,206	23,370	18,692	15,661	13,282	11,056	9,925	10,082	13,109	6,572				
Walton	330	20,481	20,230	20,777	21,118	24,216	25,393	20,942	17,467	15,622	11,038	11,074	10,821	10,209	10,929	4,192	1,026	
Ware	912	34,219	30,289	27,929	26,558	28,361	22,957	13,761	8,811	4,159	2,286	2,200	3,888	2,323	1,205			
Warren	284	7,360	8,779	10,236	11,181	11,828	11,860	11,463	10,957	10,885	10,545	9,820	12,425	9,789	10,946	10,630	8,725	8,329
Washington	674	18,903	21,012	24,230	25,030	28,147	28,174	28,227	25,237	21,964	15,842	12,698	11,766	10,565	9,820	10,627	9,940	10,300
Wayne	646	17,921	14,248	13,122	12,647	14,381	13,069	9,449	7,485	5,980	2,177	2,268	1,499	1,258	963	1,010	676	
Webster	195	3,247	4,081	4,726	5,032	5,342	6,151	6,618	5,695	5,237	4,67	5,030						
Wheeler	306	5,342	6,712	8,535	9,149	9,817	(10)											
White	243	6,935	5,951	6,417	6,056	6,105	5,110	5,912	6,151	5,341	4,606	3,315						
Whitfield	281	42,109	34,432	26,105	20,808	16,897	15,934	14,509	12,916	11,900	10,117	10,047						
Wilcox	383	7,905	10,167	12,755	13,439	15,511	13,486	11,097	7,980	3,109	2,439	2,115						
Wilkes	470	10,961	12,388	15,084	15,944	24,210	23,441	20,866	18,081	15,985	11,796	11,420	12,107	10,148	14,237	17,606	14,887	12,103
Wilkinson	458	9,250	9,781	11,025	10,844	11,376	10,078	11,440	10,781	12,061	9,383	9,376	8,296	6,842	6,513	6,992	2,154	
Worth	580	16,682	19,357	21,374	21,094	23,863	19,147	18,664	10,048	5,892	3,778	2,763						

See footnotes at end of table.

COUNTIES AND JUDICIAL CIRCUITS
STATE OF GEORGIA

GEORGIA
POPULATION OF COUNTIES FROM EARLIEST CENSUS TO 1960

County	Land area in sq. miles	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810	1800
The State	58,274	3,943,116	3,444,578	3,123,723	[1]2,908,506	2,895,832	2,609,121	2,216,331	1,837,353	1,542,180	1,184,109	1,057,286	906,185	691,392	516,823	340,985	252,433	162,686
Appling	514	13,246	14,003	14,497	13,314	10,504	12,318	12,336	8,676	5,276	5,086	4,190	2,949	2,052	1,468	1,264		
Atkinson	318	6,188	7,362	7,093	6,894	7,656	[2]											
Bacon	293	8,359	8,940	8,096	7,055	6,460	[3]											
Baker	355	4,543	5,952	7,344	7,818	8,298	7,973	6,704	6,144	7,307	6,843	4,985	8,120	4,226	1,253			
Baldwin	257	34,064	29,706	24,190	22,878	19,791	18,354	17,768	14,608	13,806	10,618	9,078	8,148	7,250	7,295	7,734	6,356	
Banks	231	6,497	6,935	8,733	9,703	11,814	11,244	10,545	8,562	7,337	4,973	4,707						
Barrow	171	14,485	13,115	13,064	12,401	13,188	[4]											
Bartow	463	28,267	27,370	25,283	25,364	24,527	25,388	20,823	20,616	18,690	16,566	15,724	13,300	9,390				
Ben Hill	255	13,633	14,879	14,523	13,047	14,599	11,863	[11]										
Berrien	466	12,038	13,966	15,370	14,646	15,573	22,772	19,440	10,694	6,619	4,518	3,475						
Bibb	251	141,249	114,079	83,783	77,042	71,304	56,646	50,473	42,370	27,147	21,255	16,291	12,699	9,802	7,154			
Bleckley	219	9,642	9,218	9,655	9,133	10,532	[5]											
Brantley	447	5,891	6,387	6,871	6,895													
Brooks	492	15,292	18,169	20,497	21,330	24,538	23,832	18,606	13,979	11,727	8,342	6,356						
Bryan	439	6,226	5,965	6,288	5,952	6,343	6,702	6,122	5,520	4,929	5,252	4,015	3,424	3,182	3,139	3,021	2,82[illegible]	2,936
Bulloch	684	24,263	24,740	26,010	26,509	26,133	26,464	21,377	13,712	8,053	5,610	5,668	4,300	3,102	2,587	2,578	2,305	[illegible]
Burke	832	20,596	23,458	26,520	29,224	30,836	27,268	30,165	28,501	27,128	17,679	17,165	16,100	13,176	11,833	11,577	10,858	9,504
Butts	185	8,976	9,079	9,182	9,345	12,327	13,624	12,805	10,565	8,311	6,941	6,455	6,488	5,308	4,944			
Calhoun	289	7,341	8,578	10,438	10,756	10,225	11,334	9,274	8,438	7,024	5,503	4,913						
Camden	656	9,975	7,322	5,910	6,338	6,969	7,690	7,669	6,178	6,183	4,615	5,420	6,319	6,075	4,578	4,341	3,941	1,681
Campbell						11,709	10,874	9,518	9,115	9,970	9,176	8,301	7,232	5,370	3,323			
Candler	251	6,672	8,063	9,103	8,991	9,228	[6]											
Carroll	495	36,451	34,112	34,156	34,272	34,752	30,855	26,576	22,301	16,901	11,782	11,991	9,357	5,252	3,419			
Catoosa	167	21,101	15,146	12,199	9,421	6,677	7,184	5,823	5,431	4,739	4,409	5,082						
Charlton	799	5,313	4,821	5,256	4,381	4,536	4,722	3,592	3,335	2,154	1,897	1,780						
Chatham	441	[illegible]	151,481	117,970	105,431	100,032	79,690	71,239	57,740	45,023	41,279	31,043	23,901	18,801	14,127	14,737	13,540	12,946
Chattahoochee	253	[illegible]	12,149	15,138	8,894	5,266	5,586	5,790	4,902	5,670	6,059	5,797						
Chattooga	317	9,654	21,197	18,532	15,407	14,312	13,608	12,952	11,202	10,021	6,902	7,165	6,815	3,438				
Cherokee	414	[illegible]	20,750	20,126	20,003	18,569	16,661	15,243	15,412	14,325	10,399	11,291	12,800	5,895				
Clarke	125	[illegible]	36,550	28,398	25,613	26,111	23,273	17,708	15,186	11,702	12,941	11,218	11,119	10,522	10,176	8,767	7,628	
Clay	224	[illegible]	5,844	7,064	6,943	7,557	8,960	8,568	7,817	6,650	5,493	4,893						
Clayton	149	[illegible]	22,872	11,655	10,260	11,159	10,453	9,598	8,295	8,027	5,477	4,466						
Clinch	796	[illegible]	6,007	6,437	7,015	7,984	8,424	8,732	6,652	4,138	3,945	3,063	637					
Cobb	346	[illegible]	61,830	38,272	35,405	30,437	28,397	24,664	22,286	20,748	13,814	14,242	13,843	7,539				
Coffee	613	[illegible]	23,961	21,541	19,739	18,653	21,953	16,169	10,483	5,070	3,192	2,879						
Colquitt	563	34,046	33,999	33,012	30,622	29,332	19,789	13,636	4,794	2,527	1,654	1,316						
Columbia	290	[illegible]	9,525	9,433	8,793	11,718	12,328	10,653	11,281	10,465	13,529	11,860	11,901	11,356	12,606	12,695	11,242	[illegible]
Cook	226	[illegible]	12,201	11,919	11,311	11,180	[7]											
Coweta	443	[illegible]	27,786	26,972	25,127	29,047	28,800	24,980	22,354	21,109	15,875	14,703	13,635	10,364	5,003			
Crawford	313	[illegible]	6,080	7,128	7,020	8,893	8,310	10,368	9,315	8,656	7,557	7,693	8,984	7,981	5,313			
Crisp	296	[illegible]	17,663	17,540	17,343	18,914	16,423	[12]										
Dade	168	[illegible]	7,364	5,894	4,146	3,918	4,139	4,578	5,707	4,702	3,033	3,069	2,680	1,364				
Dawson	209	[illegible]	3,712	4,479	3,502	4,204	4,686	5,442	5,612	5,837	4,369	3,856						
Decatur	586	[illegible]	23,620	22,234	23,622	31,785	29,945	29,454	19,949	19,072	15,183	11,922	8,262	5,872	3,854			
DeKalb	269	256,782	136,395	86,942	70,278	44,051	27,881	21,112	17,189	14,497	10,014	7,806	14,328	10,467	10,042			
[illegible]	499	[illegible]	17,865	21,022	21,599	22,540	20,127	13,975	11,452	5,358	[20]							
[illegible]	394	11,474	14,159	16,886	18,025	20,522	20,354	26,567	18,146	12,420	9,790	8,917	8,361	4,427	2,135			
[illegible]	326	75,680	43,617	28,565	22,306	20,063	16,035	13,679	12,206	12,622	11,517	8,295						
[illegible]	201	[illegible]	12,173	10,053	9,461	10,477	8,953	8,745	7,794	6,934	[21]							
[illegible]	526	[illegible]	17,413	18,879	18,273	18,983	18,122	14,828	9,792	7,611	6,998	6,149	7,246	5,444	2,051	768		
[illegible]	425	[illegible]	2,494	2,964	2,744	3,313	3,309	3,209	3,079	2,553	1,978	1,491						
[illegible]	480	[illegible]	9,133	9,646	10,164	9,985	9,971	8,334	5,599	5,979	4,214	4,755	3,864	3,075	2,924	3,018	2,586	2,072
[illegible]	359	17,835	18,585	19,618	18,485	23,905	24,125	19,729	15,376	12,957	9,249	10,433	12,959	11,125	12,354	11,788	12,155	10,094
[illegible]	686	17,815	19,789	23,517	24,101	25,862	25,140	21,279	14,703	9,759	6,134	5,081	4,577	3,129	2,673	2,928		
[illegible]	186	[illegible]	6,653	7,401	7,102	6,594	[8]											
[illegible]	396	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,752	12,969	12,103	12,574	11,214	8,724	7,245	5,429	5,139						
[illegible]	199	8,199	[illegible]	8,170	8,665	11,396	10,966	10,114	8,728	8,605	8,221	7,047	8,709	6,191	5,504			
[illegible]	514	[illegible]	62,899	56,141	48,667	39,841	36,736	33,113	28,391	24,418	17,230	15,195	8,205	4,441				
[illegible]	223	[illegible]	11,005	11,322	[illegible]	11,755	11,940	11,550	11,155	10,559	7,983	7,749	8,850	5,619				
[illegible]	269	13,274	14,446	15,612	15,902	19,957	17,894	17,700	14,670	11,453	7,893	7,393	11,513	9,886	10,107	9,040	10,815	6,859
[illegible]	523	556,326	473,572	392,886	318,587	232,606	177,733	117,363	84,655	49,137	33,446	14,427						
[illegible]	439	8,922	9,963	9,001	7,344	8,406	9,237	10,198	9,074	8,386	6,644	6,724	8,440	2,536				
[illegible]	142	2,672	3,579	4,547	4,388	4,192	4,669	4,516	3,720	3,577	2,736	2,437						
[illegible]	423	41,954	29,046	21,920	19,400	19,370	15,720	14,317	13,420	6,497	5,376	3,889	4,933	5,302	4,567	3,418	3,417	1,874
[illegible]	358	19,228	18,922	18,445	16,846	17,736	15,861	14,119	12,758	11,171	9,268	10,146	5,984					
[illegible]	467	18,015	18,928	19,654	19,200	20,306	18,457	[13]										
Greene	403	11,193	12,843	13,709	12,616	18,972	18,512	16,542	17,051	17,547	12,454	12,652	13,068	11,690	12,549	13,589	11,679	10,761
Gwinnett	436	[illegible]	32,320	29,087	27,853	30,327	28,824	25,585	19,899	19,531	12,431	12,940	11,257	10,804	13,289	4,589		
Habersham	283	[illegible]	16,553	14,771	12,748	10,730	10,134	13,604	11,573	8,718	6,322	5,966	8,895	7,961	10,671	3,145		
[illegible]	392	49,739	40,113	34,822	30,313	26,822	25,730	20,752	18,047	15,298	9,607	9,366	8,713	7,875	11,748	5,086		
Hancock	478	9,979	11,052	12,764	13,070	18,357	19,189	18,277	17,149	16,989	11,317	12,044	11,578	9,659	11,820	12,734	13,330	14,456
Haralson	285	14,543	14,663	14,377	13,263	14,440	13,514	11,922	11,316	5,974	4,004	3,039						
Harris	465	11,167	11,265	11,428	11,140	15,775	17,886	18,009	16,797	15,758	13,284	13,736	14,721	13,933	5,105			
Hart	257	15,229	14,495	15,512	15,174	17,944	16,216	14,492	10,887	9,094	6,783	6,137						
Heard	301	5,333	6,975	8,610	9,102	11,126	11,189	11,177	9,557	8,760	7,866	7,805	6,923	5,329				
Henry	331	17,619	15,857	15,119	15,924	20,420	19,927	18,602	16,220	14,193	10,102	10,702	14,726	11,756	10,566			
Houston	379	39,154	20,964	11,303	11,280	21,964	23,609	22,641	21,613	22,414	20,406	15,611	16,450	9,711	7,369			
Irwin	372	9,211	11,973	12,936	12,199	12,670	10,461	13,645	6,316	2,696	1,837	1,699	3,334	2,038	1,180	411		
Jackson	337	18,499	18,997	20,089	21,609	24,654	30,169	24,039	19,176	16,297	11,181	10,605	9,768	8,522	9,004	8,355	10,569	7,736
Jasper	373	6,135	7,473	8,772	8,594	16,362	16,552	15,033	13,879	11,851	10,439	10,743	11,486	11,111	13,131	14,614	7,573	
Jeff Davis	331	8,914	9,299	8,841	8,118	7,322	6,050	[14]										

See footnotes at end of table.

40

Various Resolutions

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Resolution by Representatives Mrs. John W. (Kathryn) Epton
and Keith H. Campbell

WHEREAS, At present there is a lack of adequate facilities for the housing of female felons in this state, the women's wing at the penitentiary being wholly inadequate to accommodate the number of such felons; and

WHEREAS, Discussions have been carried on by officials of the Department of Institutions of this state and like representatives of neighboring states, with a view to the joint acquisition of and joint use of such a facility for the housing of female felons by the contracting states; and

WHEREAS, Such joint acquisition and use by contracting states would result in a lack of duplication of moneys and facilities by the said states, and permit the construction of a facility for the housing of female felons which would be equal to the aggregate need;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, By the House of Representatives, that the Legislative Council be directed to study the feasibility of such a joint venture into penal housing, including the legal aspects thereof, and report its findings, together with any proposed legislation felt necessary to implement the program, to the next regularly convening Legislature, but not later than the third Monday in January, 1963;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives cause a copy of this Resolution to be transmitted to the Legislative Council.

I hereby certify this to be
a true and correct copy of
Resolution adopted by the
House of Representatives
March 19, 1961

/s/ S. R. Holcomb
S. R. HOLCOMB, Chief Clerk
House of Representatives

sfo-9s1/322.62

SOUTH CENTRAL INTERSTATE CORRECTIONS CONFERENCE

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
February 18-19, 1955

RESOLUTION 1

Referral and Recommendation of the South Central Interstate Corrections Compact

WHEREAS representatives of the South Central States have met to consider their common problems with respect to the incarceration of women prisoners and the provision of adequate care and rehabilitation programs for these prisoners; and

WHEREAS the conference has approved the text of an interstate compact to assist these states in providing suitable programs and facilities through interstate cooperation;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by this South Central Interstate Corrections Conference meeting in Oklahoma City, February 18-19, 1955, that this South Central Interstate Corrections Compact is referred to the South Central States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas with the recommendation that these states consider the ratification of this Compact as soon as possible.

BOW

SOUTH CENTRAL INTERSTATE CORRECTIONS CONFERENCE

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
February 18-19, 1955

RESOLUTION 2

Interim Continuing Committee for the South Central Interstate Corrections Compact

WHEREAS representatives of the South Central States have met in Oklahoma City on February 18-19, 1955, and have drafted the provisions of a South Central Interstate Corrections Compact and referred this Compact for consideration and action by their respective states; and

WHEREAS it is desirable for an interim group representative of these states to be designated for the purpose of expediting consideration and explaining the purposes of this Compact;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this conference establishes an Interim Continuing Committee for the South Central Interstate Corrections Compact to be composed of three representatives from each of the South Central States, and it is suggested that a legislator, a prison administrator, and one additional representative from each state be designated by each state at the earliest possible time -- such committee members to be appointed by the delegations at this conference in the interests of expedition where these appointments may appropriately be made.

BOX

SOUTH CENTRAL INTERSTATE CORRECTIONS CONFERENCE

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
February 18-19, 1955

RESOLUTION 3

Council of State Governments to Act as Secretariat

WHEREAS representatives of the South Central States have met in Oklahoma City, February 18-19, 1955, and have developed and approved the terms of a South Central Interstate Corrections Compact and referred this Compact to the several states for their ratification, and the conference has established an Interim Continuing Committee of state officials to further the interests of the Compact;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Council of State Governments is requested by this South Central Interstate Conference to serve as secretariat for the Interim Continuing Committee in obtaining appropriate state and Congressional consideration of the Compact, and the Council of State Governments is further requested to assist the individual states in readying enabling legislation which may be introduced in the several state legislatures.

BOY

SOUTH CENTRAL INTERSTATE CORRECTIONS CONFERENCE

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
February 18-19, 1955

RESOLUTION 4

Congressional Consideration

WHEREAS representatives of the South Central States have met in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on February 18-19, 1955, to consider their common problems with respect to the incarceration of women prisoners and for the improvement of prison programs for this group of prisoners; and

WHEREAS the conference has developed and approved the provisions of a South Central Interstate Corrections Compact and has referred this Compact for consideration and action by the South Central States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas and has established an Interim Continuing Committee to expedite the ratification of the Compact by the several proposed South Central States; and

WHEREAS the approval by the Congress of action by these states in entering into this Compact is desirable;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by this South Central Interstate Corrections Conference that the Congressional delegations from these proposed party states are respectfully requested to lend their assistance in obtaining early Congressional consideration of the South Central Interstate Corrections Compact.

BOZ

SOUTH CENTRAL INTERSTATE CORRECTIONS CONFERENCE

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
February 18-19, 1955

RESOLUTION 5

Appreciation

WHEREAS this South Central Interstate Corrections Conference has held a most fruitful conference in Oklahoma City on February 18-19, 1955, and has given approval to the terms of a proposed South Central Interstate Corrections Compact;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the members of this conference extend their grateful appreciation to Senator Kirksey M. Nix and the members of the drafting committee for their excellent advance preparations, to the management and staff of the Biltmore Hotel for their many courtesies and assistance in making our conference so successful, and the conference further extends its sincere appreciation to Senator Nix, Chairman of the Oklahoma Legislative Council as well as to the members and staff of the Council and to the other fine officials and people of Oklahoma for their gracious hospitality throughout our stay.

BPA

MULTIJURISDICTIONAL ASPECTS OF CORRECTIONS

Mitchell Wendell*

Each of the states and the federal government maintain separate correctional establishments. They do so for a variety of policy reasons, historic considerations, and legal necessities arising out of constitutional doctrine. As a practical matter, there are both advantages and disadvantages to this decentralized approach to corrections. To some extent it is appropriate to examine the merits of our present system, even in an article devoted to devices available for bridging jurisdictional lines in the correctional field. But since the basic character of the division of responsibilities for correctional administration and policy go far beyond the correctional field itself and would require much larger adjustments in our entire pattern of government than can be considered within the present compass, it becomes immeasurably more important to emphasize at the very outset that our choice is not between a multitude of state and federal correctional systems operating in virtually complete isolation from one another and a single system with all inclusive judicial and administrative jurisdiction.

Considerations of economy and efficiency may have some relevance to studies of optimum size and scope for individual penal systems. But the main reason for pursuing inquiries along these lines is that a large number of individuals who have been convicted of crime and who will sooner or later be returned to the street are constantly being punished, restrained, rehabilitated, and reformed, embittered, or worked on without visible effect by more than one of these systems. Sometimes it is the federal prison system and a state prison system that have a concurrent or consecutive effect on the individual; sometimes it is two or more states. In any case, there are social, clinical, administrative, and economic reasons for producing as close to a unified program of treatment for each inmate, and for each parolee or probationer, as possible. The history of interstate programs for this purpose is at least thirty years old. There are some concrete accomplishments on the record. There are also a number of possibilities for further action which are suggested by experience to date, and undoubtedly many more which could result from the application of creative analysis and imagination.

1. BASES OF THE PRESENT MULTIJURISDICTIONAL SYSTEM

The multiplicity of penal systems in the United States seems to

* Counsel, The Council of State Governments.

be a result of the construction of our federalism, rather than of a decision specifically taken on account of policies directly related to the administration of law enforcement or rehabilitative programs. The enumerated powers in the federal constitution nowhere refer to the establishment and maintenance of a federal penal system. Indeed, the closest approximation of any such reference is in the fifth, sixth and seventh amendments which by prescribing certain requirements for trials in criminal cases in the federal courts assume the existence of a federal criminal law enforcement program, at least up to and including the verdict and sentence. As is well known, the police power remained with the states.

It also seems to have been a basic assumption of the federal system that each independent jurisdiction within it was to have the power to prescribe penalties for violations of its own laws and to administer their imposition.[1] This inevitably means a penal system in each of the states and in the federal government.

While it does not follow as a matter of inexorable logic that separate state and local police systems and separate court systems to try and sentence persons for the commission of crimes necessitates separate programs and sets of facilities in each jurisdiction to handle the postconviction custody and treatment of offenders, such separatism does seem to have flowed naturally from the operation of independent law enforcement systems. It had the internal governmental logic of enabling each state and the federal government to legislate for and administer a complete system of criminal jurisprudence and correctional programs to implement its own penal statutes and social policies. It can be argued that this ability of each government having constitutional status within the federal system to work out its own means of dealing with offenders against its laws is an important element of the independence underlying the basic division of powers on which the American governmental framework rests. On a less philosophic plane, it can be observed that just as public school systems, mental health hospitals and programs, and most social welfare facilities and programs are inaugurated and operated on a decentralized basis (at the state and local levels of government), so it is with correctional activities, both of an institutional and community character. There are benefits from having these programs and services close to the people they serve or regulate, especially if it is presumed that the states are to continue to be effective and significant lawmaking and enforcing units of government.

All of this is not to gainsay the problems inherent in or created

[1] United States v. Constantine, 296 U.S. 287 (1935).

by a multiplicity of correctional systems. The optimum size for a penal program or for particular parts of it is not easy to determine. If an entity is too small it is likely to lack sufficient resources; if it is too large, it may become unwieldy and unresponsive to public and individual needs. If the objects upon which the correctional systems operate move about but each of the systems remains territorially or otherwise fixed in its jurisdiction, a desirable unity or coordination of program for the individual offender may never become a reality. Given the configuration of our federal system, the principal focus of our attention should be on what can be done to encourage improved, and wherever desirable, coordinated or unified treatment of individual offenders.

II. COOPERATIVE USE OF INSTITUTIONS

The states are territorial units of government. While there are some significant circumstances under which their jurisdiction may be made to extend beyond their borders, the normal rule is that jurisdiction ends at the state line. Only the authority of the federal government can be exercised directly from one end of the nation to the other, but its criminal jurisdiction too is limited. The nature of the restriction derives from the backhanded way in which most of the federal criminal law must be built to satisfy the constitutional division of powers between the national government and the states. Most federal crimes are not legally described as the commission of acts constituting murder, arson, rape, larceny, fraud, etc. Instead the prohibited conduct is using the channels of interstate commerce to flee from prosecution;[2] interfering with the civil rights of a person;[3] destroying federal property;[4] transporting a woman in the channels of interstate commerce for immoral purposes;[5] transporting a stolen motor vehicle in interstate commerce;[6] or using the mails to defraud.[7] For constitutional reasons (*i.e.*, because the congressional power to legislate must be pegged to a delegated power found in the Constitution), the legal fiction studiously preserved is that the evil is not the act which most people would recognize as antisocial, but some auxiliary feature of it such as the intrinsically harmless or largely irrelevant movement in interstate commerce. Consequently, the federal prison and conditional release authorities have responsibilities toward arsonists who have burn-

---

[2] 18 U.S.C. § 1073 (1964).
[3] 18 U.S.C. § 241 (1964).
[4] 18 U.S.C. § 1361 (1964).
[5] 18 U.S.C. § 2421 (1964).
[6] 18 U.S.C. § 2312 (1964).
[7] 18 U.S.C. § 1341 (1964).

ed down post offices, but not those who have set the torch to private homes or factories; sex offenders and procurers whose sin consists in their being mobile, but not those who are content to do their business in the neighborhood; "con men" who write letters to advance their swindles, but not those who restrict themselves to face-to-face conversation. Needless to say most of the offenders who perform these acts have no moral compunctions concerning whether the property they steal or destroy is federal or private, or whether they cross political boundaries in the conduct of their crimes. Nevertheless, these distinctions have a bearing on who turns up in the federal and state correctional systems. In the case of multiple or repeated offenders, it makes it virtually inevitable that many of them will be objects of the correctional efforts of both state and federal authorities at different times in their lives. In fact, in the vast majority of cases, the conduct which makes a defendant amenable to a federal charge also spells out a state crime, even if the offenses may be described somewhat differently in order to meet the specific language of the federal or state statute.[8] In a somewhat lesser but still very large number of instances, a defendant in a state prosecution could, on the same facts, be charged with the commission of a federal crime.[9] Whenever a conscious effort is made to have the prosecuting agency of one jurisdiction defer to that of another jurisdiction, it may be done in explicit recognition of considerations such as the length and type of sentence likely on the comparable federal and state offenses and so, at least in part, on the basis of the penal program likely to follow from conviction of one or the other crime.

III. COOPERATIVE INSTITUTIONS AND PROGRAMS

One way to reduce the disadvantages inherent in a multiplicity of correctional jurisdictions is to develop multijurisdictional institutions and programs. Even though the federal government and the states would still remain separate in their lawmaking and enforcement responsibilities, joint use of facilities, personnel and programs

---

[8] Even if the specific acts or course of conduct constituting the federal crime is identical with the facts or course of conduct constituting the state crime, separate prosecutions and convictions for each offense do not constitute double jeopardy. See Bartkus v. Illinois, 359 U.S. 121 (1959); Jerome v. United States, 318 U.S. 101 (1943); United States v. Lanza, 260 U.S. 377 (1922); Pettibone v. United States, 148 U.S. 197 (1893); United States v. Lackey, 99 Fed. 952 (2d Cir. 1900); People v. Sichofsky, 58 Cal. App. 257, 208 Pac. 340 (1922).

[9] This comes about because state crimes are more generic: *e.g.*, theft rather than theft of particular objects; homicide rather than homicide in particular locations.

would make it less likely that individual offenders would become involved with more than one set of prison officials, social workers, psychiatrists, and parole or probation agents taking their separate routes, albeit at different times, in trying to punish or treat him. To the extent that federal authorities have generally lodged limited numbers of prisoners in state and local detention or correctional facilities, if they had no institutions of their own in the area, such a reduction may be said to have long standing precedent. But as a major tool for consolidating significant segments of the correctional apparatus, there is no federal-state cooperative program. On the interstate level, there are a number of interesting beginnings of consolidation or of some other type of cooperation aimed in one way or another at coordinating the correctional program for individual prisoners or at improving some aspect of their treatment.

A natural concomitant of the present approach to the penal functions is that each state must build and operate prisons and varying numbers and kinds of auxiliary facilities for its inmate population. Perhaps the basic reason why these institutions and the programs they house are usually judged inadequate is that most people are not very enthusiastic about large expenditures of public money for correctional activities. They assign higher priorities to the more "deserving" elements of society, or to governmental activities which bring more tangible benefits to the economic, recreational, educational, or health needs of the community. But to whatever extent available resources can support correctional institutions and services, sharing of them by groups of states could either reduce the cost to each of them or improve the facilities and programs purchasable with any given amount of dollars. This statement is probably truest of states with small populations which cannot expect to have prison populations of optimum size for economic and clinical efficiency. Consequently, it is not surprising that the first moves toward multistate correctional facilities have been made either wholly or largely by these smaller states.

About fifteen years ago, a group of western states seemed to be on the verge of concluding arrangements for the establishment of a regional women's prison. The fact that female inmates are generally far less numerous than male prisoners meant that in virtually all of the sparsely populated western jurisdictions the difficulty of justifying adequate institutions and programs for very small numbers of women convicted in the courts of a single state was acute. Dovetailing with this need was the happy circumstance that the California Women's Prison at Tehachapi was about to become vacant through the moving of its inmates to a new facility. Consequently, the states surrounding California and having minimal

facilities of their own were interested in having their needs met on a pooled basis. On the other hand, California seemed amenable, if the states directly benefited were willing to pay equitable shares of the cost of a cooperative undertaking. With the stage so well set for a pioneering venture on a fairly large scale, an earthquake destroyed the Tehachapi prison. The disappearance of the facility brought the project to an abrupt halt, and nothing tangible was to eventuate until 1958.

In the meantime, the southern states began to have similar ideas. They had no ready made Tehachapi, but they did have small single-state women prisoner populations, and many of them had inadequate facilities. After a series of negotiations and drafting efforts, a "South Central Corrections Compact" was developed. While its language was fairly broad, the immediate point was to find some way of improving the resources of the region available for the institutional treatment of women prisoners. Tennessee and Arkansas enacted the compact in 1955, but interest in the idea waned before anything came of the project. The parallel with the western episode was observable. The southerners had been nourished in their hopes by what seemed to be an imminent prospect that one or more of their states were about to build new women's institutions which, with proper foresight and commitments, could be used for regional purposes, as well as for the needs of the single states contemplating the construction. When it became apparent that financial and other obstacles were delaying the building programs and that the facilities in question might not materialize, the urgency seemed to go out of further consideration of the compact.

In the West the idea of regional cooperation relating to use of correctional institutions was revived in the late 1950's. While speculation about the possibility of securing at least one facility already in existence that could be turned over for regional use was again in the picture, neither the scope of the Western Corrections Compact as it took shape nor its immediate legislative success depended on the occurrence of such an event. Within a short time the eleven states and the Territory of Guam now party to the compact had joined.[10] Once again, however, the potentialities of multistate use of correctional institutions seem so far to have been realized only in minimal degree. Contracts for the transfer of a few prisoners on an individual basis have been negotiated, but there seems to be nothing like the varied and significant reliance upon the compact to provide the facilities and services needed to meet a major part of

[10] The states party to this compact are Alaska, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming and the Territory of Guam.

any state's correctional obligations.

Only several years after the Western Interstate Corrections Compact became a legal reality, if not a continuously used instrument, the six New England states took up the idea. Their compact, now in force among all six of them,[11] is a virtual word for word copy of the Western agreement. But in this instance, actual use of the compact to incarcerate prisoners in party states other than the one in which conviction was had is noticeable and growing.[12] Also, the New Englanders appear to be more flexible and inventive in their conception of the types of cooperative use of institutions which may be beneficial.

Of course, the possibility of one or more institutions actually constructed and operated on a regional basis is in the New England thoughts too. In fact the sparsely populated Northern New England States are actively studying the matter. However, the concept of existing prisons in each of the party states as regional resources seems to be taking hold in a way not observable elsewhere. An article by a state official who had much to do with the negotiation and early administration of the New England Corrections Compact is very revealing in this respect.[13] Commissioner McGrath begins with an account of a Maine prisoner who was being kept in solitary confinement at his own request in order to protect him from possible reprisals. Among its unfortunate effects, this isolation made it impossible to make this prisoner part of any of the normal rehabilitative and other programs of the institution. Accordingly, he was transferred to a prison in another party state, where it was possible to treat him as an inmate in the regular program of the institution. Some other elements of the New England concept are most easily and succinctly conveyed in Commissioner McGrath's own words:

> Prison administrators also can use the compact when necessary to break up hostile groups of inmates or to provide for emergencies, such as sudden overcrowding, or the destruction of cell blocks by fire or other causes.[14]

Both the New England and Western Interstate Corrections Compacts are enabling devices. They authorize the cooperative construction and use of correctional institutions by the party states on a regional basis. The institutions concerned can be specially con-

[11] The text of the compact is embodied in the statutes of each of the party states.

[12] See McGrath, *The New England Interstate Corrections Compact*, 38 STATE GOV'T 16 (1965).

[13] *Ibid.*

[14] *Id.* at 18.

structed for operation under the compacts, or they can be facilities already in existence and used in greater or lesser part as single state institutions, with space made available to prisoners placed there pursuant to the interstate agreement. The compacts also set forth the procedures for safeguarding the civil rights of inmates, transferring them between or among the party states, and expressly describe the basic rights of party states in respect to facilities being used as compact institutions and prisoners lodged therein. However, neither compact makes actual provision for the cooperative incarceration of any prisoners. This must be done pursuant to contracts for the purpose. The compact provides authority for the making of these contracts by the appropriate officials of each party state.

There are three basic legal questions which must be answered satisfactorily if any program contemplating multistate use of penal institutions is to succeed: (1) Can the necessary administrative and judicial jurisdiction over prisoners be maintained when they are moved beyond the territorial limits of the state of conviction?; (2) Can procedures be developed to meet due process and equal protection requirements relating to the civil rights of prisoners?; and (3) Can legally and administratively feasible arrangements be made for the financing and operation of institutions on a shared basis?[15] While a thorough exploration of all significant facets of these questions would take more than a single article, it can be said that each of these matters was carefully considered in the development of the Western and New England Compacts. The principal elements of the solutions can be summarized in relatively brief compass.

When the correctional facility is in the same state where the court which convicted and sentenced the offender, there is no doubt that jurisdiction to incarcerate exists. Whether custody of the prisoner is technically retained by the court or whether it is turned over to an administrative agency (*e.g.*, the state department of corrections), depends on the statutory scheme established by the legislative enactments of the different states. In any case, however, state process may be presumed sufficient within its own borders. On the other hand, we are not accustomed to think of State *X* having any power to act within State *Y*, certainly not if an exercise of

[15] The first two of these questions are discussed in detail (with the inclusion of appropriate citations) in a legal brief prepared for The Out-of-State Incarceration Amendment to the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers, COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS, INTERSTATE CRIME CONTROL 84-89 (rev. ed. 1955). The text of the amendment and other materials related to it appear in Chapter V of the Handbook.

regulatory authority is involved.

Fortunately for the success of the type of interjurisdictional cooperation under discussion, it was long ago determined that states could achieve some extraterritorial effects by adopting interstate compacts.[16] Indeed some of these instruments have even conferred outright criminal jurisdiction on one party state in lands or waters of other party states.[17]

The much litigated Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers (discussed later in this article) has firmly established that jurisdiction sufficient to support the supervision of persons on conditional release from incarceration may be maintained on an interstate basis.[18] Since parole and probation rest on the same legal foundation as incarceration and are simply the result of judicial or administrative decisions to restrain persons outside prison walls rather than within them,[19] it follows that a state which may validly cause the supervision of a person convicted of crime to take place in another state may also cause his incarceration there. In each case the determinative question is whether the restraint is accomplished pursuant to sufficient authorizing law and under procedures which safeguard constitutional guarantees.

Since the compacts are statutes of the party states[20] and specifically authorize incarceration in any other party state, they meet the first of these requirements. The matter of prisoners' rights

---

16 ZIMMERMANN & WENDELL, THE LAW AND USE OF INTERSTATE COMPACTS 41-42, 77-78 (1961).

17 *Ibid.*

18 For a collection of the authorities see INTERSTATE CRIME CONTROL, *op. cit. supra* note 15, ch. IV.

19 Roberts v. United States, 320 U.S. 264 (1943); Jenkins v. Madigan, 211 F.2d 904 (7th Cir. 1954), *cert. denied*, 348 U.S. 842 (1954); Dillingham v. United States, 76 F.2d 35 (5th Cir. 1935); United States v. Gerson, 192 F. Supp. 864 (E.D. Tenn. 1961), *aff'd*, 302 F.2d 430 (6th Cir. 1962); United States v. Koppelman, 53 F. Supp. 499 (M.D. Pa. 1943); United States *ex rel.* Gutterson v. Thompson, 47 F. Supp. 150 (E.D. N.Y. 1942), *aff'd*, 135 F.2d 626 (2d Cir. 1943); *In re* Eddinger, 236 Mich. 668, 211 N.W. 54 (1926); Crooks v. Sanders, 123 S.C. 28, 115 S.E. 760 (1922).

20 Almost without exception interstate compacts are enacted by the legislatures of the states pursuant to the same procedures as the enactment of ordinary statutes. Once enacted they are statutory law and have a force even superior to that of ordinary statutes. See State *ex rel.* Dyer v. Sims, 341 U.S. 22 (1951); Green v. Biddle, 21 U.S. (8 Wheat.) 1 (1823); State v. Hoofman, 9 Md. 28 (1856); President, Managers & Co. v. Trenton City Bridge Co., 13 N.J. Eq. 46 (Ch. 1860); State v. Faudre, 54 W. Va. 122, 46 Atl. 269 (1903). *Cf.* Coffee v. Groover, 123 U.S. 1 (1887). See also Union Fisherman's Co-op. Packing Co. v. Shoemaker, 98 Ore. 659, 193 Pac. 476 (1920).

requires somewhat more explanation because it involves several related but separate problems. A clear understanding of the problem and its solution can be gained best by asking what a prisoner *must* receive and then by seeing whether there is any reason why it cannot be afforded in another state as well as in the state of conviction.

It seems quite clear that no prisoner is entitled to be incarcerated in any particular geographic location, and certainly not in a place close to the locale of the crime or of the convicting court. If any such proximity was a constitutional necessity, the federal prison system could not function on anything like its present basis. Since the relevant protections of the Bill of Rights are at least as demanding as anything required of the states by the fourteenth amendment,[21] it would seem that incarceration within the geographic confines of any given state is no more essential to the personal rights of an inmate in a state prison than in a federal prison.

Legal question

A prisoner is entitled to treatment which satisfies the standards of humanity imposed by due process and the avoidance of cruel and unusual punishment. In addition, the prisoner must have access to the courts to test the legality of his detention and must be afforded whatever statutory rights, such as hearings, as the laws of the state of conviction may confer upon prisoners in similar circumstances. The compacts provide for all of these matters. The several excerpts from the identical language of the Western and New England agreements illustrates the specifics of the approach.[22]

The problems of cost sharing must be looked at in two ways, depending on the method chosen for establishing and operating the institutions. If the facilities are either existing or projected correctional institutions, built, staffed and operated by a single state, either wholly or partly for prisoners under a compact, the question of financing necessary to the undertaking can be answered in exactly the same way as it would be if the state were building its own institution, with no thought of serving any but its own prisoners. The normal appropriative or borrowing processes of the state are the ones to be followed. The ownership of the facilities is not in question. The incarceration of prisoners for other party states is handled pursuant to contracts for services among the "sending" and

[21] The widely employed rule stemming from Palko v. Connecticut, 302 U.S. 319 (1937), is that many but not all of the protections of the first eight amendments to the United States Constitution are applicable to the states by reason of the due process and equal protection clauses of the fourteenth amendment.

[22] See Article IV of the Western Interstate Corrections Compact reproduced in the appendix.

"receiving" states. The payments made by the sending state can be arranged on any reasonable basis set forth in the contract and can cover benefits actually provided. As explained in the brief historical account of the development of the two compacts, all of the actual experience to date is with prisoners handled in this way by institutions primarily used for inmates of the state in which the facility is located.

On the other hand, it may be that some states will want to build new facilities entirely or largely for regional purposes. If two or more states are to contribute significantly to the capital construction costs of new institutions, questions of ownership rights and status could arise. Both compacts seek to avoid problems of this sort by treating such capital construction as purchases of contract rights. Since the compact language setting forth the envisaged method is not long, the easiest way to explain it is by quotation.[23]

It will be noted that both the use of existing single-state institutions for compact purposes and construction of new facilities with some degree of availability for compact use are so arranged as to result in an operational facility and program basically administered by a single entity. This was done for purposes of simplicity, which seemed especially compelling because of the pioneering nature of the concepts. At least in theory, there is no reason why such regional correctional facilities could not be truly joint—owned and administered by interstate agencies established by compact. The most desirable approach is dictated by policy considerations.[24]

IV. PAROLE AND PROBATION

The oldest and by far the largest interstate correctional pro-

---

[23] "Prior to the construction or completion of construction of any institution or addition thereto by a party state, any other party state or states may contract therewith for the enlargement of the planned capacity of the institution or addition thereto, or for the inclusion therein of particular equipment or structures, and for the reservation of a specific per centum of the capacity of the institution to be kept available for use by inmates of the sending state or states so contracting. Any sending state so contracting may, to the extent that monies are legally available therefor, pay to the receiving state, a reasonable sum as consideration for such enlargement of capacity, or provision of equipment or structures, and reservation of capacity. Such payment may be in a lump sum or in installments as provided in the contract." Western Interstate Corrections Compact, Article III(b).

[24] When legislation to enact the New England Interstate Corrections Compact was before the Massachusetts Legislature it was submitted to the Supreme Judicial Court for an advisory opinion. The opinion was favorable to the legislation and Massachusetts joinder. Opinion of the Justices, 344 Mass. 770, 184 N.E.2d 353 (1962).

gram is in parole and probation. Pursuant to the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers,[25] it is possible for persons convicted in one state to be supervised on parole or probation in another jurisdiction. All fifty states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are parties to the compact. Only the District of Columbia for which Congress acts as the legislature and which would have to function as the enacting authority, does not participate.

The compact received its first adoptions in 1936, immediately after having been drafted. By 1951 all of the states were parties to it. During recent years, between ten and fifteen thousand persons have regularly received correctional services pursuant to the compact.[26]

The compact itself is a relatively brief and simple document. Its essential provisions can be summarized as follows:

1. A parolee or probationer may be placed under supervision in a party jurisdiction other than the one where conviction occurred if he is a resident of the state where supervision is to be had (receiving state), if employment opportunities are suitable there, or if there is some other connection with the receiving state which makes it appear that rehabilitative opportunities will be improved by sending the parolee or probationer to the receiving state.

2. The authority for keeping the parolee or probationer on conditional release derives from the state of conviction (sending state), but the standards of supervision employed are those of the receiving state.

3. A supervisee under the compact may be retaken by the sending state at any time and only the courts of the sending state may adjudicate questions relating to the parole or probation or the retaking.

Partly because any law for the incarceration or partial restraint of individuals is likely to be contested by those who are restrained, and partly because the parole and probation compact was a pioneering effort to achieve an interjurisdictional correctional program of major proportions, there have been more court tests of this compact than of any other. It has survived them all, with not

---

[25] The text of the compact is contained in the statutes of each of the fifty states. It is also to be found in INTERSTATE CRIME CONTROL, *supra* note 15, together with considerable explanatory material.

[26] The Council of State Governments collects statistics on an annual basis showing the case load under the compact. This information is available in mimeograph form.

a single successful attack on its validity.[27] While the very idea that a person could be effectively restrained of his liberty on a continuing basis pursuant to the penal power of another jurisdiction was unfamiliar to traditional concepts of American criminal jurisprudence, constitutional questions were eased, if not entirely dissipated, by certain discretionary and consensual features of proceedings under the compact. In the first place, no person has a constitutional right to be placed on parole or probation. Such status is dependent on the existence of statutes creating the form and substance of conditional release, as well as the procedures for obtaining and keeping it. Moreover, every parole and probation system in the United States provides that conditional release is afforded at the discretion of the paroling authority or court when it finds that in its judgment the prisoner is likely to make a proper adjustment outside of prison walls.[28] Since parole or probation can continue only until the expiration of the maximum term of a validly imposed sentence, any challenge which a parolee or probationer may wish to make to his disposition must contend with the proposition that he could legally have been compelled to remain in the higher degree of restraint inherent in incarceration.

Of at least equal importance to the avoidance of constitutional issues under this particular compact has been the voluntary character of the interstate aspect. No candidate for parole or probation is forced to accept supervision in another state. If granted parole or probation, the necessary circumstance leading to supervision in another jurisdiction under the compact is his agreement to go there. In fact, as a practical matter, the process is initiated by the desire of an inmate applying for parole or a convicted defendant being considered for probation to go home or to go to a place where, for whatever reason, he believes that things will be better for him than if he remains in the sending state. The official forms promulgated by the Parole and Probation Compact Administrators Association

---

[27] *Supra* note 18.

[28] Parole and probation are matters of grace and not of right. See Richardson v. Rivers, 335 F.2d 996 (D.C. Cir. 1964); Smith v. United States, 324 F.2d 436 (D.C. Cir. 1963), *cert. denied*, 376 U.S. 957 (1964); Yates v. United States, 308 F.2d 737 (10th Cir. 1962); Bryson v. United States, 265 F.2d 9 (9th Cir. 1959), *cert. denied*, 360 U.S. 919 (1959); Lathem v. United States, 259 F.2d 393 (5th Cir. 1958); United States v. Steiner, 239 F.2d 660 (7th Cir. 1957); Hiatt v. Compagna, 178 F.2d 42 (5th Cir. 1949); Raynor v. American Broadcasting Co., 222 F. Supp. 795 (E.D. Pa. 1963); Woods v. Steiner, 207 F. Supp. 945 (D. Md. 1962); United States v. Gerson, 192 F. Supp. 864 (E.D. Tenn. 1961), *aff'd*, 302 F.2d 430 (6th Cir. 1962); United States v. Banks, 108 F. Supp. 14 (D. Minn. 1952); Alcorn v. Fellows, 102 Conn. 22, 127 Atl. 911 (1925); Pasco v. Trombly, 173 App. Div. 497, 160 N.Y. Supp. 67 (3d Dep't 1916).

reflect and reinforce this situation, from the evidenciary point of view. One of these forms recites that:

> I, ..., in consideration of being granted (parole) (probation) by the ..... and especially being granted the privilege to leave the state of ..... to go to ..... hereby agree: . . . . 2. That I will comply with the conditions of (parole) (probation) as fixed by both the states of ..... and
> (sending state)
> .....; 3. That I will, when duly instructed by
> (receiving state)
> the ..... return at any time to the state of .....;
> 4. That I hereby waive extradition to the state of .....
> (sending state)
> from any jurisdiction in or outside the United States where I may be found and also agree that I will not contest any effort by any jurisdiction to return me to the state of .....; 5.
> (sending state)
> Failure to comply with the above will be deemed to be a violation of the terms and conditions of (parole) (probation) for which I may be returned to the state of .....
> (sending state)

Until and unless an interstate correctional agency is created to administer one or more correctional programs which would then constitute the only means of dealing with convicts of a given class, the question always lurking in the background is equal protection. As the long line of cases dealing with segregated public education demonstrate, the only way of being absolutely certain that literal equality of opportunity, services or treatment exists is to give people identical programs in the very same facility, operated by the very same personnel. It is an obvious fact that supervision in State *X* rather than in State *Y* is bound to be supervision in a different place, by different parole or probation officers and, at least to this extent, under different conditions than would pertain in State *Y*. It is in this connection that the compact's provision to the effect that the standards of supervision shall be those of the receiving state merits special explanation.

The only thing that makes the Parole and Probation Compact feasible is that each party state maintains its own system for the supervision of persons on conditional release. Most of the subjects of these systems are intrastate parolees and probationers, and it is the need to deal with these convicts which provides the primary justification for the existence of the particular programs. Since they already exist, it is reasonable to extend their operations to cover parolees and probationers who come from other jurisdictions. But it would present an insurmountable administrative problem if personnel operating or employed by these programs were required to adapt their routines in individual cases to the idiosyncrasies of similar programs functioning in the jurisdictions and under the

statutes and regulations of each state from which a supervisee comes under the compact.

Fortunately, it has never been seriously suggested that everybody, even within a single state, has an immutable right to get his education in the same building, from the same teacher, at the same time of day; and even less that an object of a correctional program must be in the same prison or have the services of the same parole officer as each other subject of the system.

In equating the reasonable requirements of equal protection with the realities and legal necessities of interstate parole and probation, there are several essential tests which the compact and operations under it must meet. The substantive and procedural elements of the parole or probation program being used for interstate supervisees must afford the basic constitutional guarantees of which due process is the most pervasive. The working of the compact presents no special problem on this score. Of course, it is true that any conditional release program can be lacking in due process, but if so, it is also defective as applied to the intrastate parolee or probationer which it serves, and any remedy necessary will be the same for both intrastate and interstate supervisees. Then too, the authority by which the parolee or probationer is kept subject to the program must be one with legally supportable jurisdiction over him. This requirement is met under the compact because, no matter where the supervision takes place, the parole or probation is always from the incarcerating power of the sending state. The supervisee remains legally a parolee or probationer of the sending state and is retaken, discharged, or continued on a status of conditional release only by decisions ultimately made by the appropriate authorities of the sending state.

Because interstate parole and probation are administered by the same people, acting pursuant to essentially the same statutes as apply to intrastate parole and probation, it is inevitable that rehabilitation under the compact has the same merits and deficiencies attributable to this aspect of our correctional system generally. However, the compact can be credited with two very important accomplishments. First, it has introduced a highly desirable element of flexibility into state parole and probation programs by permitting them to escape the narrow territorial confines of single state boundaries. One of the great advantages enjoyed by the federal correctional system is that its authority extends throughout the entire country. This makes it possible to administer supervision wherever the needs of an individual convict can be served best. The compact makes it possible for the state systems to afford similar service. Secondly, the compact does have some intangible but

real effects on the general level of individual state parole and probation systems. While it was earlier explained that the standards of supervision employed under the compacts are those of the receiving state and that in all probability no other arrangement is feasible, the transfer of parolees and probationers from one state to another inevitably has increased contacts among the relevant officials of all the states. Such contacts have forced comparisons of the quality and extent of the programs available in the several jurisdictions. It is the repeatedly voiced opinion of knowledgeable persons in the states that such compelled comparisons have acted as a leaven in securing improvements in the poorer systems, so that the authorities responsible for them might no longer be embarrassed by continuing failure to match the programs of their associates.

V. DETAINERS

Detainers are used by a variety of law enforcement and corrections officials to promote the securing by them of persons already in custody. They are really notices, usually addressed to prison administrators, that a named prisoner is wanted and that warning of release should be given so that the sender may be present to pick the prisoner up. A detainer may be lodged by a police department, a prosecuting officer, a court, or a correctional official. Its basis can be anything from an allegation of intention to undertake preliminary steps toward arraignment of the subject to the contention that the prisoner is wanted for return to a penal institution from which he has escaped. Prison authorities generally honor detainers, because they consider themselves under a legal and moral obligation not to shelter persons from other law enforcement officials (either of their own or other jurisdictions) who assert interest in an inmate who may have committed offenses in addition to the one for which he is presently incarcerated.

Aside from the assistance which detainers afford in securing persons for trial and punishment on account of crime, their chief significance lies in their effect on the correctional program already in progress. To the extent that incarceration is intended to provide a setting and opportunity for rehabilitative services to make the inmate ready for return to normal society, both the rehabilitators and the object of their attention should have considerable certainty concerning the course of treatment, its duration, and the circumstances under which it will be brought to a successful end. So long as the sentence being served represents the only bar to outright release of the prisoner, the limits within which the correctional program is functioning and its terminal possibilities are known. But as soon as a detainer is lodged against an inmate, the future

becomes uncertain, and the resources for present treatment are diminished.

The first uncertainty arises from the fact that it cannot be known what will happen to the prisoner at the time of release. The source of the detainer may or may not be serious about claiming the prisoner; or having once been serious, the officials concerned may lose interest; or the passage of time may have dissipated the chances of making a case on the charge which originally formed the basis of the detainer. It has been the experience of many jurisdictions that over half of all detainers yield no pick up when the date of release actually arrives. If the prisoner is claimed, he may be released by the claiming authorities in fairly short order; he may be acquitted of the outstanding charge, or he may ultimately have a new sentence to serve. Consequently, neither the correctional authorities nor the inmate has any clear idea whether the present course of treatment has any realizable goal or when it can be achieved.

In addition, the curtailment of rehabilitative opportunities can be severe. The lodging of a detainer against an inmate means that the prison authorities must become especially solicitous of his security. Special pains frequently are taken to make sure that the prisoner will be available for delivery at the end of the present sentence. Parole may be denied, because the degree of freedom which it imports is inconsistent with security. Or many types of work rehabilitation and training, requiring lessened security or temporary presence outside the prison walls, may be foreclosed.

The restrictive effects of the detainer system within a single state flow from and can be approached by law and practice within that state. If statutory changes are deemed advisable, they can be made in the normal manner. If changes in administrative practice are called for, they lie within the power of single agencies. But when detainers come from another jurisdiction, cooperative action is necessary to find the best way of preserving or disposing of them in accordance with the equities.

The Agreement on Detainers is an interstate compact designed to eliminate or minimize these problems when they occur on an interjurisdictional basis. At the present writing, fifteen states have enacted it.[29] The Agreement covers only detainers lodged against a prisoner from another party jurisdiction on the basis of "untried indictments, informations or complaints." Consequently,

[29] California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and South Carolina.

it is aimed at producing a greater degree of certainty with respect to the possibility of new sentences which may have to be served by an inmate. By encouraging early trials—usually postponed until release from the present sentence makes the prisoner available for prosecution in the other jurisdiction—the Agreement also reduces the number of instances in which legitimate prosecutions must be dropped because the passage of time has dissipated necessary evidence.

The basic feature of the Agreement on Detainers is that it provides an expeditious means of making a prisoner already serving a sentence available for trial in another jurisdiction. The availability is only for the purpose of disposing of the untried indictment, information or complaint on the basis of which a detainer has been lodged. For every purpose other than that of the prosecution and attendant detention in the other jurisdiction, the state where the prisoner was incarcerated retains jurisdiction over him. Upon completion of the proceeding, the prisoner is returned. But at this stage it is known whether the inmate has been cleared of the charge on which the detainer was based or whether a new sentence awaits the prisoner upon his release from the present incarceration.

Either a prisoner against whom a detainer has been lodged or the prosecutor in the jurisdiction lodging it may precipitate the production of the prisoner for trial. If the former invokes the remedy afforded by the Agreement, the defendant must be brought to trial within 180 days; if the latter demands that the prisoner be made available, the defendant must be brought to trial within 120 days. The shorter time in the case of a proceeding precipitated by the prosecutor is appropriate because the prosecutor can time his demand in accordance with his own case load and the proximity of an appropriate session of court. It may be observed, however, that both of these time limits are such as to make the Agreement on Detainers of little significance for short term prisoners. Such a failure of effective coverage for this group of inmates would seem inevitable in any system simply because any remedy takes some time to apply. On the other hand, the short term prisoner presents a situation of lesser need, because uncertainties with respect to his future will be resolved relatively soon in any case. Finally, it should be noted that failure of a prosecutor to bring the prisoner to trial within the prescribed time limits results in the dismissal of the charge with prejudice, and consequently in the voiding of the detainer.

One should expect a considerable body of litigation to develop under the Agreement on Detainers. It involves in a very sensitive way the presence or absence of personal freedom for prisoners, and

the course which their treatment may take. However, to date there has been no litigation questioning the Agreement's validity, even though some states have been operating under the Agreement for almost ten years.

It was noted earlier in this article that the federal government has never been contemplated as a possible party to the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers. On the other hand, the Agreement on Detainers expressly makes the federal government an eligible party. While the nationwide jurisdiction of the United States makes it possible for its own parole and probation agents to supervise persons anywhere in this country, the mere fact of geographic inclusiveness does not solve the detainer problem for the federal government. Federal and state jurisdiction are separate, both legally and administratively, even when the correctional institutions and courts of each may be in the same state. Consequently, a federal prisoner with a state detainer or a state prisoner with a federal detainer against him labors under the same disabilities as a state prisoner with a detainer against him from another state. However, Congress has not yet taken any action to make the federal government a party to the Agreement.[30]

VI. CONCLUSION

This article has discussed only the major interstate correctional programs now in operation. Each of them could have been examined in greater detail, but only by exceeding the reasonable bounds of periodical literature. In addition, there are a number of other correctional problems of an interjurisdictional nature that may become the subjects of interstate cooperation. For example, the Midwestern Governors' Conference has recently developed the draft of a Mentally Disordered Offenders Compact which, among other things, would make possible the cooperative use by two or more states of institutions for this group of persons. The problem of the habitual offender also has its interjurisdictional aspects, because the records of many such individuals show convictions from two or more states, or from states and the United States. Moreover, if one turns from the prisoner himself to the personnel needed to treat him, it is almost universally observed that resources are far from

---

[30] The reports of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation for the several years when the Agreement on Detainers was being developed and placed in initial operation provide much background information. In particular see the report for 1956, pp. 106-07; report for 1957, pp. 151-57; report for 1958, pp. 144-45; report for 1959, pp. 183-84; report for 1960, pp. 145-46; report for 1961, pp. 137-39.

adequate, either in quality or quantity. Perhaps much more will be done in the future to educate and train such personnel on a cooperative basis. Thoughtful people with knowledge of corrections undoubtedly could extend this list of possible multijurisdictional undertakings at great length.

There is no single mould for interjurisdictional cooperation in the corrections field. Even informal contacts among judges, prison administrators, parole and probation officials, and many others can do much—witness the activities of the many regional and national organizations of professional persons concerned with the several aspects of penology. But it also should be remarked that the examples of interstate correctional programs reviewed in this article have been concerned exclusively with programs undertaken via interstate compact. One may properly conclude from this fact that the compact is especially well suited to undertakings of this type. In this connection, two attributes of the compact as a legal form stand out. It is the only reliable means the states have of extending and fusing their individual jurisdictions so as to conduct regulatory programs across state lines. Secondly, the compact is both statutory and contractual in nature. Accordingly, the parties to it and the beneficiaries of its programs can count on certainty and stability in the definition of their rights and obligations.

Handbook on Interstate Crime Control, (1966) Council of State Gov'ts

LEGAL BRIEF ON THE OUT-OF-STATE INCARCERATION AMENDMENT

Over a period of years, administrators of the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers have been considering the possibility of incarcerating parole and probation violators in receiving states. It has been noted that the basic compact works well in those instances where the parolee or probationer lives up to the terms of his parole or probation. However, in cases of violation, sending and receiving states have only limited resources for dealing with the situation. This is particularly true where confinement in a correctional institution is the appropriate method of dealing with the parole or probation violator. Under the basic compact, incarceration or reincarceration is possible only if the offender is first returned to the sending state. In many instances, such a procedure is unfortunate because of the administrative and financial burdens involved and because rehabilitation of the offender might better be served by keeping him in the receiving state.

The Out-of-State Incarceration Amendment to the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers was drafted in order to permit incarceration of violators in receiving states whenever that seemed to be the most effective method of procedure. It is effective only among states which have taken specific legislative action to ratify it.*

This memorandum is intended to answer administrative and legal questions posed by the amendment. It is to be read in conjunction with the amendment itself and with the accompanying rules, regulations, and forms.

1. Administrative Matters

The Out-of-State Incarceration Amendment supplies an additional tool for more effective interstate cooperation in the field of parole and probation supervision. States ratifying it continue to operate under the basic compact as in the past. Only when the conduct of a parolee or probationer being supervised under the compact indicates that incarceration or reincarceration is desirable, does the amendment become applicable. The appropriate authorities of the sending state may decide to cause the return of the violator (the remedy available under the basic compact), or they may decide to secure the violator's confinement in a correctional institution within the receiving state (the additional alternative provided by the amendment). In effect, the correctional facilities available to any state which has ratified the amendment are increased because violators being supervised under the compact may be incarcerated in either sending or receiving state.

Expanded Definition of "Receiving State." It should be noted that Section (b) of the amendment defines "receiving state" as "any state, other than the

* As of December 31, 1965 the following states had ratified the amendment: Alaska, Ch. 104, S.L.A. 1960; Colorado, Ch. 68, Sess. Laws of Colo., 1957; Connecticut, P.A. 367, 1951 (Sec. 2516c-2522c, 1953 Sup. to General Stats.); Idaho, Ch. 101, 1951; New Jersey, Ch. 83, Laws of 1953; New York, Ch. 183, Laws of 1957; Utah Code Annotated 1953, Sec. 77-62-40 (Approved 1951); Wyoming, Ch. 115, Session Laws of 1959.

sending state, in which a parolee or probationer may be found, provided that said state is a party to this amendment." This is a broader definition than pertains under the original compact and should be particularly useful in dealing with violators who have left the jurisdiction where they have been under supervision.

Designation of Compact Institutions. Section (c) of the amendment requires each state to designate at least one of its correctional institutions as a "Compact Institution." In order to comply with the terms of the amendment, the appropriate authority in each state should formally make the required designation at the earliest possible time after ratification. States ratifying the amendment may find it convenient to designate all of their correctional institutions as "Compact Institutions," or they may find it convenient to select certain of their institutions for this purpose. The legal reasons for this provision of the amendment will be discussed later.

Appropriations. It will naturally be necessary to secure a budget item for operations under the amendment. If the model contract under the Rules and Regulations is used, a sending state must have funds available in order to pay for those of its prisoners incarcerated in receiving states. In some states, this should require nothing more than the securing of a separate appropriations item. However, in other states, there may be statutory or other restrictions on the payment of sums to out-of-state agencies. Since this situation will inevitably vary from state to state, administrators in each state ratifying the amendment should recommend whatever statutory authorizations are necessary, if any.

2. Legal Questions

The legal questions presented by the Out-of-State Incarceration Amendment are of two kinds: (1) Relating to the jurisdiction of sending and receiving states over persons, and (2) Relating to the civil rights of affected persons. It is submitted that the amendment is constitutionally sound both from the point of view of jurisdiction and civil rights.

Jurisdictional Questions. It is obvious that a state has the power to punish offenders against its own laws. But it is also true that states do not enforce the penal laws of other states. [*Huntington* v. *Atrill,* 146 U.S. 657 (1892); 3 Beale, "Conflicts" 1639, 1647 (1935).] Whether this is due to lack of power or merely to well settled public policy is not altogether clear.[1] But the Out-of-State Incarceration Amendment avoids this controversy. It was drafted so as to make a receiving state the agent of the sending state. Therefore, it is the sending state which is enforcing its own law at all times.

The language of the amendment makes the agency relationship clear. Section (c) provides for the designation of "Compact Institutions" in which the duly constituted authorities of the sending state have special rights. For pur-

[1]The reason why this question has never been satisfactorily settled is that the conflict of laws reason has usually been deemed sufficient. In *Testa* v. *Katt,* 330 U.S. 386 (1947), the court held that state courts must enforce the penal laws of the United States when required to do so by federal statute. But this is due to the special position of the United States within the federal system (330 U.S. 386, 389).

poses of the amendment and of persons incarcerated pursuant thereto, these institutions are institutions of the sending state.[2]

Section (f) provides that unless two states make special agreements to the contrary, the sending state shall bear the costs of incarceration of its prisoners. It is well settled that circumstances such as the source of payment are factors in determining the identity of the principal in an agency relationship (Mechem, "Agency" Sec. 261). The model contract under the Rules and Regulations is in part designed to supply additional evidence of the agency relationship. It also provides for payment by the sending state and makes it clear that in all other essential matters, the practices of the sending state shall govern.

In providing for hearings, Section (e) of the amendment specifically describes the relationship between sending and receiving states as one of agency. The proposed rule governing these hearings is in part designed to implement this provision of the amendment by making it clear that the hearings shall be of the same character and shall be conducted in the same manner as though had in the sending state.

From the jurisdictional side then, the only question is whether a state may employ agents outside of its physical territory in order to assist in the enforcement of its laws. This is not a new question. It has been answered in the affirmative on many occasions.

The Virginia-Maryland Compact of 1785,[3] New York-New Jersey Boundary Compact of 1834,[4] and the Pymatuning Lake Compact of 1937[5] actually give states criminal jurisdiction over portions of neighboring states. Although these compacts have been in operation for a long time, their jurisdictional provisions have seldom been challenged and whenever such challenges have been made, the power of a state to exert the extra-territorial jurisdiction conferred by the compact has been upheld [*State* v. *Hoofman*, 9 Md. 28 (1856)].

From the jurisdictional point of view, the Out-of-State Incarceration Amendment is more modest. It presents the same problem as the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers. Persons supervised under the compact are subject to the jurisdiction of the sending state even though they are beyond its territorial borders. In every instance, the validity of the parole and probation compact has been upheld.

Parole and probation are aspects of the state's penal power no less than incarceration. [*In re Eddinger*, 236 Mich. 668, 211 N.W. 54 (1926); *Crooks* v. *Sanders*, 123 S.C. 28 (1922), 115 S.E. 760 and cases cited in 28 A.L.R. 940.] Therefore, it follows that if the jurisdictional power of the state is suffi-

[2]It might be argued that incarceration in a prison of another state is impossible because such a prison would not be subject to the jurisdiction of the sending state. An analogous argument was made in the *Gaines* case [305 U.S. 337 (1938)] where it was held that provision of education opportunities by Missouri for Negroes at institutions in other states was not equal protection of the laws in view of the fact that white Missouri students received similar education at Missouri's state university. The Out-of-State Incarceration Amendment overcomes this difficulty by specifically making the correctional institutions in other states institutions of the sending state for compact purposes.

[3]For text see National Resources Planning Board, Technical Paper No. 5, Interstate Water Compacts (1785–1941) (1942). This compact was superseded by the Potomac River Compact of 1958.

[4]For text see Port of N.Y. Authority Treaties & Statutes (1948), Vol. I, pp. 1–6.

[5]For text see 50 Stat. 865 (1937), amended 59 Stat. 502 (1945).

cient to accomplish the administration of probation or parole in a receiving state, it is also sufficient to accomplish incarceration there.

Another problem which has its jurisdictional aspects relates to the change of sentence for persons to be incarcerated or reincarcerated under the amendment. It should be remembered that where the original sentence involves incarceration, the trial court commits the convict to a named institution within the jurisdiction. The designation of this specific institution thereby becomes a part of the sentence. Only the court in which the original sentence was pronounced has jurisdiction to change it. Accordingly, it follows that whenever a sending state wishes to use the amendment, the appropriate official in that state will have to apply to the court for an order changing the place of incarceration. Unless this is done, the only reincarceration that would not run counter to the terms of the violator's sentence will be confinement in the correctional institution from which parole has been granted.

Many state court acts specify that judges may commit prisoners to enumerated institutions or to "institutions *of this state*." Such language makes it appear that the judicial powers vested in the judge by the state court act do not include the power to sentence to institutions other than those described by the act. This is not true with regard to commitments coming under the Out-of-State Incarceration Amendment. By adopting the amendment the states have supplemented the powers granted by the state court act and expressly provided that judicial officials may direct the incarceration of parole and probation compact violators in institutions of other states. Nevertheless, in order to avoid unfavorable decisions on this point by judges who are unfamiliar with the effect of the amendment, states may wish to amend their state court acts by adding the following language to the enumeration of institutions to which judges of the state may commit prisoners, "and to institutions designated as 'compact institutions' by states which have ratified the Out-of-State Incarceration Amendment to the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers."

Civil Rights. The second set of questions which have a bearing on the legal soundness of the Out-of-State Incarceration Amendment is in the realm of civil rights. In relevant part, the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides that no state shall "deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law." Obviously, this provision does not prevent incarceration within the state where conviction for crime has been duly secured. Consequently, the determinative inquiry must be whether incarceration in a receiving state deprives the prisoner of any rights which he would have if confined in the sending state.

An understanding of the circumstances wherein the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers becomes operative may help to place these problems of civil rights in their proper setting. At the outset, it should be noted that out-of-state supervision cannot be had at all unless the parolee or probationer expressly accepts the conditions contained in the compact and in the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto. This situ-

ation is not altered if sending and receiving states are also parties to the amendment and require acceptance of its terms as a condition precedent to out-of-state supervision. Out-of-state supervision is a matter of grace and not a right. The parole and probation authorities have the right to determine whether the privilege shall be offered and the person under sentence has the option of accepting or refusing the offer together with the conditions attached thereto.

Whether incarceration in a receiving state would be advantageous to the prisoner from the practical point of view is difficult to determine in the abstract. However, in the great majority of cases it would make no difference or would materially improve the prisoner's situation. It should be remembered that two of the criteria for determining when supervision under the compact may be had are: (1) That the parolee or probationer has family in the receiving state, and (2) That employment opportunities are available there. Experience shows that virtually all of the persons supervised under the compact have closer ties with the receiving state than with the sending state. Since the Out-of-State Incarceration Amendment is applicable only to persons being supervised under the compact, it would follow that they would also be closer to home and family if incarcerated in a receiving state. From the humanitarian point of view, this may be a positive advantage.

But the heart of the Out-of-State Incarceration Amendment is to be found in Section (e) thereof. It obligates party states to treat persons confined pursuant to the amendment in a humane and reasonable manner and further provides that "The fact of incarceration or reincarceration in a receiving state shall not deprive any person so incarcerated or reincarcerated of any rights which said person would have had if incarcerated or reincarcerated in an appropriate institution of the sending state; nor shall any agreement to submit to incarceration or reincarceration pursuant to the terms of this amendment be construed as a waiver of any rights which the prisoner would have had if he had been incarcerated or reincarcerated in any appropriate institution of the sending state." The waiver form proposed for use under the amendment incorporates this language. It is clear that whatever protections of civil rights are to be found in the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution apply to persons incarcerated in the state of conviction. The specific terms of the Out-of-State Incarceration Amendment and of the waiver form recognize and safeguard these very same protections when incarceration is in a receiving state. A person incarcerated in a state of conviction may secure the protection of his rights by application to either federal or state courts (whichever is appropriate in the circumstances). These very same avenues of relief are necessarily open to persons incarcerated in receiving states.

It is true, of course, that penal practices vary somewhat from state to state. Most of these variations are undoubtedly in administrative detail only and so will raise no legal problems. But if any of these variations affect the civil rights of persons incarcerated pursuant to the Out-of-State Incarceration Amendment, they must be considered. It is possible that *de facto* segregation practices, to whatever extent they may continue in some states, may raise such

questions. However, it is submitted that even segregation need raise no problem under the amendment. In facing a similar problem which arose under the Southern Regional Education Compact (see Ivey, "Regional Education: It Is Working in the South," 22 State Gov't, 278), the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education (the administrative agency established by the compact) successfully took the position that the compact could not be used to circumvent the civil rights protected by the United States Constitution and that the education compact functioned within whatever constitutional framework might exist. [*McCready* v. *Byrd* 73 A. 2d 8 (1950).] It is submitted that this would also be true of the Out-of-State Incarceration Amendment.

It should be emphasized that the use of the amendment is optional in the sense that sending states may choose to incarcerate parole or probation violators in the receiving state or to pursue courses of action now available to them under the basic compact. Administrators will make this decision on an individual basis with all of the relevant facts of the case before them.

RULES, REGULATIONS AND FORMS UNDER THE OUT-OF-STATE INCARCERATION AMENDMENT

PREAMBLE. The purpose of these rules, regulations and forms is to implement the Out-of-State Incarceration Amendment to the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers to the end that uniformity in procedures may be established by the states party to this compact amendment.

SECTION 1. *Status of Rules.* It is hereby recognized that the Out-of-State Incarceration Amendment is additional and supplementary to the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers and all rules, regulations and forms adopted thereunder.

SEC. 2. *Forms.* Forms attached hereto are hereby made a part of these rules and regulations and are to be used by the states party to this compact amendment for the purpose indicated.

SEC. 3. *Contracts.* (a) The states party to this compact amendment shall make and keep in force contracts among and between themselves. Said contracts shall detail and govern the relationships existing between and among them pursuant to the amendment and shall be consistent therewith. The Form (Form I) attached hereto shall be the standard contract for this purpose and shall be entered into and kept in force between and among the party states unless they shall specifically determine upon a different contract.

(b) Nothing contained in these rules and regulations shall constitute the entry into any contract by and among the party states, but the contracts provided for herein shall be entered into by specific actions of the appropriate officials in each state.

SEC. 4. *Waivers.* The waiver forms attached hereto (Form II, parole; Form III, probation) shall be in addition to and separate from the waiver forms adopted under the rules and regulations of the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers.

SOURCES: 1941, 123: 1. RL 463: 36. RSA 622: 35. 1955, 38: 3, eff. March 12, 1955.

Effect of 1955 amendment:

Extends operation of section to sentences served in county prisons.

622: 36 Return or Transfer of Convicts. Upon the termination of any contract entered into in accordance with the provisions hereof, or when the terms of any such contract shall so provide, convicts confined in such county prison facilities or out-of-state institutions shall be returned by the warden or his assistant to the state prison or shall be delivered to such other county prison facility or out-of-state penal institution as the trustees shall have contracted with under the provisions of this subdivision. The trustees shall provide for the return to this state of all such convicts as shall desire to return upon the expiration of their sentences or other discharge by [illegible]

SOURCES: 1941, 123: 1. RL 463: 37. RSA 622: 36. 1955, 38: 3, eff. March 12, 1955.

Effect of 1955 amendment:

Adds provision for return to state of those desiring to return after period of confinement in out-of-state institution; and conforms the section to the changes made in section 33.

CHAPTER 622-A [New]

NEW ENGLAND INTERSTATE CORRECTIONS COMPACT

622-A: 1 Name
622-A: 2 Compact
622-A: 3 Authority of Warden

622-A: 1 Name. This chapter may be cited as the New England interstate corrections compact.

SOURCE: 1961, 10[illegible]: 1, eff. May 4, 1961.

622-A: 2 Compact. The New England interstate corrections compact is hereby enacted into law and entered into by this state with any other of the hereinafter mentioned states legally joining therein in the form substantially as follows:

New England Interstate Corrections Compact

Article I

Purpose and Policy

The party states, desiring by common action to fully utilize and improve their institutional facilities and provide adequate programs for the confinement, treatment and rehabilitation of various types of offenders, declare that it is the policy of each of the party states to provide such facilities and programs on a basis of cooperation with one another, thereby serving the best interests of such offenders and of society and effecting economies in capital expenditures and operational costs. The purpose of this compact is to provide for the mutual development and execution

of such programs of cooperation for the confinement, treatment and rehabilitation of offenders with the most economical use of human and material resources.

N. H.

Article II
Definitions

As used in this compact, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(a) "State" means a state of the United States, located in New England, to wit, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island.

(b) "Sending state" means a state party to this compact in which conviction or court commitment was had.

(c) "Receiving state" means a state party to this compact to which an inmate is sent for confinement other than a state in which conviction or court commitment was had.

(d) "Inmate" means a male or female offender who is committed, under sentence to or confined in a penal or correctional institution.

(e) "Institution" means any penal or correctional facility (including but not limited to a facility for the mentally ill or mentally defective) in which inmates as defined in (d) above may lawfully be confined.

Article III
Contracts

(a) Each party state may make one or more contracts with any one or more of the other party states for the confinement of inmates on behalf of a sending state in institutions situated within receiving states. Any such contract shall provide for:

1. Its duration.

2. Payments to be made to the receiving state by the sending state for inmate maintenance, extraordinary medical and dental expenses, and any participation in or receipt by inmates of rehabilitative or correctional services, facilities, programs or treatment not reasonably included as part of normal maintenance.

3. Participation in programs of inmate employment, if any; the disposition or crediting of any payments received by inmates on account thereof; and the crediting of proceeds from or disposal of any products resulting therefrom.

4. Delivery and retaking of inmates.

5. Such other matters as may be necessary and appropriate to fix the obligations, responsibilities and rights of the sending and receiving states.

(b) Subject to legislative approval by the states concerned and prior to the construction or completion of construction of any institution or addition thereto by a party state, any other party state or states may contract therewith for the enlargement of the planned capacity of the institution or addition thereto, or for the inclusion therein of particular equipment or structures, and for the reservation of a specific percentum of

the capacity of the institution to be kept available for use by inmates of the sending state or states so contracting. Any sending state so contracting may, to the extent that monies are legally available therefor, pay to the receiving state, a reasonable sum as consideration for such enlargement of capacity, or provision of equipment or structures, and reservation of capacity.

(c) The terms and provisions of this compact shall be a part of any contract entered into by the authority of or pursuant thereto, and nothing in any such contract shall be inconsistent therewith.

Article IV

Procedures and Rights

(a) Whenever the duly constituted authorities in a state party to this compact, and which has entered into a contract pursuant to Article III, shall decide that confinement in, or transfer of an inmate to, an institution within the territory of another party state is necessary or desirable in order to provide adequate quarters and care or an appropriate program of rehabilitation or treatment, said officials may direct that the confinement be within an institution within the territory of said other party state, the receiving state to act in that regard solely as agent for the sending state.

(b) The appropriate officials of any state party to this compact shall have access, at all reasonable times, to any institution in which it has a contractual right to confine inmates for the purpose of inspecting the facilities thereof and visiting such of its inmates as may be confined in the institution.

(c) Inmates confined in an institution pursuant to the terms of this compact shall at all times be subject to the jurisdiction of the sending state and may at any time be removed therefrom for transfer to a prison or other institution within the sending state, for transfer to another institution in which the sending state may have a contractual or other right to confine inmates, for release on probation or parole, for discharge, or for any other purpose permitted by the laws of the sending state; provided that the sending state shall continue to be obligated to such payments as may be required pursuant to the terms of any contract entered into under the terms of Article III.

(d) Each receiving state shall provide regular reports to each sending state on the inmates of that sending state in institutions pursuant to this compact including a conduct record of each inmate and certify said record to the official designated by the sending state, in order that each inmate may have official review of his or her record in determining and altering the disposition of said inmate in accordance with the law which may obtain in the sending state and in order that the same may be a source of information for the sending state.

(e) All inmates who may be confined in an institution pursuant to

the provisions of this compact shall be treated in a reasonable and humane manner and shall be treated equally with such similar inmates of the receiving state as may be confined in the same institution. The fact of confinement in a receiving state shall not deprive any inmate so confined of any legal rights which said inmate would have had if confined in an appropriate institution of the sending state.

(f) Any hearing or hearings to which an inmate confined pursuant to this compact may be entitled by the laws of the sending state may be had before the appropriate authorities of the sending state, or of the receiving state if authorized by the sending state. The receiving state shall provide adequate facilities for such hearings as may be conducted by the appropriate officials of a sending state. In the event such hearing or hearings are had before officials of the receiving state, the governing law shall be that of the sending state and a record of the hearing or hearings as prescribed by the sending state shall be made. Said record together with any recommendations of the hearing officials shall be transmitted forthwith to the official or officials before whom the hearing would have been had if it had taken place in the sending state. In any and all proceedings had pursuant to the provisions of this subdivision, the officials of the receiving state shall act solely as agents of the sending state and no final determination shall be made in any matter except by the appropriate officials of the sending state.

(g) Any inmate confined pursuant to this compact shall be released within the territory of the sending state unless the inmate, and the sending and receiving states, shall agree upon release in some other place. The sending state shall bear the cost of such return to its territory.

(h) Any inmate confined pursuant to the terms of this compact shall have any and all rights to participate in and derive any benfits or incur or be relieved of any obligations or have such obligations modified or his status changed on account of any action or proceeding in which he could have participated if confined in any appropriate institution of the sending state located within such state.

(i) The parent, guardian, trustee, or other person or persons entitled under the laws of the sending state to act for, advise, or otherwise function with respect to any inmate shall not be deprived of or restricted in his exercise of any power in respect of any inmate confined pursuant to the terms of this compact.

Article V

Acts Not Reviewable in Receiving State: Extradition

(a) Any decision of the sending state in respect of any matter over which it retains jurisdiction pursuant to this compact shall be conclusive upon and not reviewable within the receiving state, but if at the time the sending state seeks to remove an inmate from an institution in the receiving state there is pending against the inmate within such state any criminal charge or if the inmate is formally accused of having committed

within such state a criminal offense, the inmate shall not be returned without the consent of the receiving state until discharged from prosecution or other form of proceeding, imprisonment or detention for such offense. The duly accredited officers of the sending state shall be permitted to transport inmates pursuant to this compact through any and all states party to this compact without interference.

(b) An inmate who escapes from an institution in which he is confined pursuant to this compact shall be deemed a fugitive from the sending state and from the state in which the institution is situated. In the case of an escape to a jurisdiction other than the sending or receiving state, the responsibility for institution of extradition or rendition proceedings shall be that of the sending state, but nothing contained herein shall be construed to prevent or affect the activities of officers and agencies of any jurisdiction directed toward the apprehension and return of an escapee.

Article VI

Federal Aid

Any state party to this compact may accept federal aid for use in connection with any institution or program, the use of which is or may be affected by this compact or any contract pursuant hereto and any inmate in the receiving state pursuant to this compact may participate in any such federally aided program or activity for which the sending and receiving states have made contractual provision provided that if such program or activity is not part of the customary correctional regimen the express consent of the appropriate official of the sending state shall be required therefor.

Article VII

Entry into Force

This compact shall enter into force and become effective and binding upon the states so acting when it has been enacted into law by any two states from among the states in New England. Thereafter, this compact shall enter into force and become effective and binding as to any other of said states upon similar action by such state.

Article VIII

Withdrawal and Termination

This compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon a party state until it shall have enacted a statute repealing the same and providing for the sending of formal written notice of withdrawal from the compact to the appropriate officials of all other party states. An actual withdrawal shall not take effect until one year after the notices provided in said statute have been sent. Such withdrawal shall not relieve the with-

drawing state from its obligations assumed hereunder prior to the effective date of withdrawal. Before the effective date of withdrawal, a withdrawing state shall remove to its territory, at its own expense, such inmates as it may have confined pursuant to the provisions of this compact.

Article IX

Other Arrangements Unaffected

Nothing contained in this compact shall be construed to abrogate or impair any agreement or other arrangement which a party state may have with a non-party state for the confinement, rehabilitation or treatment of inmates nor to repeal any other laws of a party state authorizing the making of cooperative institutional arrangements.

Article X

Construction and Severability

The provisions of this compact shall be liberally construed and shall be severable. If any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of this compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any particular state or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the compact and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of any state participating therein, the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining states and in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters.

SOURCE: 1961, 101: 1, eff. May 4, 1961.

622-A: 3 Authority of Warden. The warden of the state prison is hereby authorized and directed to do all things necessary or incidental to the carrying out of the compact in every particular.

SOURCE: 1961, 101: 1, eff. May 4, 1961.

CHAPTER 624

REPEALS AND REVISIONS

ANNOTATION

Anno: *Effect of simultaneous repeal and re-enactment of all, or part, of statute.* 77 ALR2d 336.

624: 17 Amendment, Incorporation.

ANNOTATION

Cited in State v Staples (1956) 100 NH 283, 124 A2d 187.

CHAPTER 10—TENNESSEE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL FOR COLORED GIRLS

SECTION.
41-1001. [Transferred.]
41-1002—41-1015. [Repealed.]

41-1001. [Transferred.]

Compiler's Note. The text of this section has been transferred to § 41-826.

41-1002—41-1015. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Note. These sections (Acts 1921, ch. 127, §§ 2, 3, 6-10; Shan. Supp., §§ 4433a38b2, 4433a38b3, 4433a38b6-4433a38b15, Code 1932, §§ 4697-4708; Acts 1947, ch. 189, § 1; C. Supp. 1950, § 4707) were repealed by Acts 1955, ch. 127, § 14. For present law, see §§ 41-827—41-839.

CHAPTER 11—JAILS AND JAILERS

41-1138. Compliance as prerequisite to payment.

Compiler's Note. Duties of the director of accounts, referred to in this section, were transferred to the commissioner of finance and administration by Acts 1959, ch. 9, § 3 and Acts 1961, ch. 97, § 3, see § 4-323.

CHAPTER 12—COUNTY WORKHOUSES

SECTION.
41-1223. Allowance on fines for work.

41-1202. Jail as workhouse.

Section to Section Reference. This section is referred to in §§ 8-2403, 8-2404.

41-1219. Sentence to hard labor.

Cited: State ex rel. Dillehay v. White (1966), — Tenn. —, 398 S. W. (2d) 737.

41-1223. Allowance on fines for work.—Each prisoner confined in the workhouse for a failure to pay or secure his fine and costs, or costs only, as the case may be, shall be credited at the rate of two dollars ($2.00) for each day of actual work of ten (10) hours; and no prisoner shall be discharged upon the act of insolvency, nor before said fine and costs, or costs only (except litigation tax), have been worked out, fully paid, or secured, unless by order of the board of commissioners, as specified in § 41-1234. [Acts 1891, ch. 123, § 16; Shan., § 7421; Acts 1927, ch. 4, § 1; Code 1932, § 12030; Acts 1955, ch. 284, § 1.]

41-1233. Contracts with highway department for road work.

Compiler's Note. Name of the department of highways and public works, referred to in this section, was changed to the department of highways by Acts 1959, ch. 9, § 3, see § 4-301.

41-1234. Contract to bail out prisoner.

Cited: State ex rel. Dillehay v. White (1966), — Tenn. —, 398 S. W. (2d) 737.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

5. Rearrest Upon Default.

Where defendant and his sureties defaulted on workhouse bond executed under this section, defendant could be rearrested and confined for purposes of satisfying remainder of fine and costs and state's remedy was not limited to civil suit on bond. State ex rel. Siebers v. Cummings (1961), 208 Tenn. 612, 348 S. W. (2d) 292.

SECTION.
41-1601. Compact enacted—Text.
41-1602. Commitment or transfer of woman to compact institution.
41-1603. Enforcement of compact.
41-1604. Designation of compact institutions.
41-1605. Hearings by division of pardons and paroles.
41-1606. Board members—Appointment—Compensation.
41-1607. Contracts for services.

1 of 3

Tenn,

41-1601. Compact enacted—Text.—The "South Central Interstate Corrections Compact" as contained herein is hereby enacted into law and entered into on behalf of this state with any and all other states legally joining therein in a form substantially as follows:

SOUTH CENTRAL INTERSTATE CORRECTIONS COMPACT

Article I. The party states find that special problems involved in the incarceration of women prisoners make it impracticable for each state to provide facilities and programs of sufficiently high quality for the confinement, treatment, and rehabilitation of women prisoners in accordance with recognized penological standards. Accordingly, it is the policy of each of the party states to provide such programs and facilities on a basis of cooperation with one another thereby making possible the operation and maintenance of correctional institutions for women on an efficient basis, that will promote the best interests of women prisoners and of society as a whole. To these ends, the purpose of this compact is to provide adequate care and rehabilitation of women prisoners in the south central states through effective interstate cooperation.

Art. II. A. As used in this compact, the term "sending state" shall mean a state party to this compact in which conviction was had.

B. As used in this compact, the term "receiving state" shall mean a state party to this compact to which a prisoner is sent for incarceration other than the state in which conviction was had.

C. A "woman prisoner" as used herein is any female prisoner who has been convicted of a criminal offense and is subject to commitment under the laws of a sending state.

Art. III. There is hereby created the south central interstate corrections board, an agency of the states party to this compact, with the powers and duties conferred upon it by this compact. The board shall be composed of two (2) members from each party state to be designated and to serve as provided by the law of such state. At least one (1) member from each party state shall be an officer of an administrative agency of such state dealing with penal or correctional institutions.

Art. IV. The board shall have power to:

(1). Study interstate problems in the corrections field and recommend such measures as it may deem necessary for administrative or legislative action by the party states.

(2). Study and recommend groupings of the party states with respect to the use of each compact institution as defined herein so as to

facilitate the most efficient service of the area, use of the institution, and care and rehabilitation of the prisoners.

(3). Receive from time to time and review reports from each receiving state concerning costs, methods, practices, rehabilitation programs and returns from programs of prisoner employment, if any, in the compact institutions and make general recommendations as to the administration of the interstate program in such institutions.

(4). Receive copies of all contracts between or among party states entered into pursuant to this compact and make general recommendations as to procedures, practices and contract provisions.

(5). Receive and expend for the purposes of this compact any funds that a party state may from time to time appropriate and make such accounting therefor as the party state may require.

Art. V. The board shall meet at least once each year and shall elect annually from among its members a chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary. The board shall adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of its business. The expenses of each board member and of such other persons who may attend meetings of the board or its panels or committees on behalf of a state shall be met by that state in accordance with its law.

Art. VI. A. The appropriate administrative agencies of the party states may enter into contracts consistent with and embodying the standards contained in this compact covering in specific terms the charge or charges of the receiving state for prisoner care and the obligations of the sending and receiving states for delivery and retaking of prisoners and for services which shall be rendered, for duration of contract, and for all other necessary matters.

B. The representatives on the board of any group of states which have entered into arrangements with respect to a compact institution may constitute a panel of the board which shall have the power to make recommendations regarding that institution.

C. An appropriate administrative officer in each state within which a compact institution is located shall make annual reports to the board as to the loads, costs, methods, practices, rehabilitation programs and returns from programs of prisoner employment, if any, in such compact institution including such recommendations as to these matters and as to the interstate program as such administrator may deem advisable.

D. Copies of all contracts entered into under this article shall be filed with the board in such manner as it may prescribe.

Art. VII. The board shall report annually to the governors and legislatures of the party states concerning all activities under this compact and such recommendations for action by the party states as the board shall deem necessary.

Art. VIII. A. Whenever the duly constituted judicial or administrative authorities in a state party to this compact and which has entered a contract under article VI, shall decide that incarceration of a woman prisoner within the territory of another party state is necessary

in order to provide adequate quarters and care or desirable in order to provide the best available program of rehabilitation said officials may direct that the incarceration be within a prison or other correctional institution within the territory of said other party state, such receiving state to act in that regard solely as agent for the sending state.

B. Upon the request of the south central interstate corrections board established by article III of this compact, any state which adopts this compact may designate a correctional institution for women within said state as a "compact institution" wherein other party states may incarcerate women prisoners whenever contracts therefor shall be made pursuant to article VI of this compact. The appropriate administrative and legislative officials of any state party to this compact shall have access to any compact institution at all reasonable times for the purpose of inspecting the facilities thereof and visiting such of its prisoners as may be confined in the institution.

C. Persons confined in a compact institution pursuant to the terms of this compact shall at all times be subject to the jurisdiction of the sending state and may at any time be removed from said compact institution for transfer to a prison or other correctional institution within the sending state, for transfer to another compact institution, for release on probation or parole, for discharge, or for any other purpose permitted by the laws of the sending state, provided that the sending state shall continue to be obligated to such payments as may be provided pursuant to the terms of any contracts entered into under the provisions of article VI.

D. Each receiving state shall provide regular reports to each sending state on the inmates of that sending state in the compact institution including a conduct record of each inmate and certify said record to official designated by the sending state, in order that each inmate may have the benefit of her record in determining and altering the disposition of said inmate in accordance with the law which may obtain in the sending state and in order that the same may be a source of information for the sending state.

E. All persons who may be confined in a compact institution pursuant to the provisions of this compact shall be treated in a reasonable and humane manner. The fact of incarceration in a receiving state shall not deprive any person so incarcerated of any legal rights which said person would have had if incarcerated in an appropriate institution of the sending state.

F. Any hearing or hearings to which a prisoner incarcerated pursuant to this compact may be entitled by the laws of the sending state may be had before the appropriate authorities of the sending state or of the receiving state if authorized by the sending state. The receiving state shall provide adequate facilities for such hearings as may be conducted by the appropriate officials of a sending state. In the event that such hearing or hearings are had before officials of the receiving state, the governing law shall be that of the sending state and a record of the hearing or hearings as prescribed by the sending state shall be

2 of 3
Tenn

made. Said record together with any recommendations of the hearing officials shall be transmitted forthwith to the official or officials before whom the hearing would have been had if it had taken place in the sending state. In any and all proceedings had pursuant to the provisions of this subdivision, the officials of the receiving state shall act solely as agents of the sending state and no final determination shall be made in any matter except by the appropriate officials of the sending state. Costs of records made pursuant to this subdivision shall be borne by the sending state.

G. Any person incarcerated under the terms of this compact shall be released within the territory of the sending state unless the prisoner and the sending and receiving states shall agree upon release in some other place. The sending state shall bear the cost of such return to its territory.

Art. IX. This compact shall enter into force and become effective and binding upon the states so acting when it has been enacted by any two (2) of the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas and thereafter, shall enter into force and become effective and binding as to any other of said states upon similar action by such other state.

Art. X. This compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon a party state until the legislature or governor of such state, as its laws shall provide, takes action to withdraw therefrom. Such action shall not be effective until two (2) years after notice thereof has been sent by the governor of the state desiring to withdraw to the governors of all the other states then party to the compact. Such withdrawal shall not relieve the withdrawing state from its obligations assumed hereunder prior to the effective date of withdrawal. Before the effective date of withdrawal a withdrawing state shall remove to its territory at its own expense such prisoners as it may have incarcerated pursuant to the provisions of this compact.

Art. XI. The provisions of this compact shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision of this compact is declared to be unconstitutional or the applicability thereof to any state, agency, person, or circumstance is held invalid, the constitutionality of this compact and the applicability thereof to any other state, agency, person, or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. It is intended that the provisions of this compact be reasonably and liberally construed. [Acts 1955, ch. 165, § 1.]

41-1602. Commitment or transfer of woman to compact institution.—Any court or other agency of this state having the power to commit or transfer a woman prisoner to any institution for confinement may commit or transfer such prisoner to any institution within or without this state if such institution is a "compact institution" duly established or designated as such pursuant to the provisions of the south central interstate corrections compact and this state has entered into the neces-

sary contract or contracts under said compact. [Acts 1955, ch. 165, § 2.]

41-1603. Enforcement of compact.—The courts, departments, agencies and officers of this state and its subdivisions shall enforce this compact and shall do all things appropriate to the effectuation of its purposes and intent which may be within their respective jurisdictions including but not limited to the making and submission of such reports as are required by the compact or requested by the south central interstate corrections board pursuant to authority conferred upon it by this compact. [Acts 1955, ch. 165, § 3.]

41-1604. Designation of compact institutions.—Upon the request of the south central interstate corrections board the governor may, when he finds that it will further interstate cooperation in providing adequate care and rehabilitation of women prisoners, designate one (1) or more suitable institutions as "compact institutions" as contemplated by the compact. [Acts 1955, ch. 165, § 4.]

41-1605. Hearings by division of pardons and paroles.—The division of pardons and paroles is hereby authorized and directed to hold such hearings as may be requested by any other party state pursuant to article VIII F of the south central interstate corrections compact. Such hearings may be held either within or without this state and in all respects as contemplated by article VIII of the compact. [Acts 1955, ch. 165, § 5.]

41-1606. Board members—Appointment—Compensation.—The board members from this state as contemplated by article III of the compact shall be appointed by the governor and shall serve at his pleasure, and shall be entitled to reimbursement for all expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as such, such expenses to include, but not to be limited to, travel to and from board meetings. [Acts 1955, ch. 165, § 6.]

41-1607. Contracts for services.—The commissioner of institutions is hereby empowered to enter into such contracts on behalf of this state as may be appropriate to provide for the performance of any services or functions which this state may undertake in accordance with this compact or to provide for the receipt of and payment for any service that may be rendered to this state by any other party or parties to the compact. No such contract shall be of any force or effect until approved by the comptroller. [Acts 1955, ch. 165, § 7.]

CHAPTER 17—WOMEN'S PENITENTIARY

SECTION.
41-1701. Separate institution—Laws governing.
41-1702. Warden—Qualifications.
41-1703. Authority and powers of warden.

3 of 3
Tenn

TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
HOUSTON, TEXAS

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

April 4, 1967

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Corrections

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

I am enclosing herewith the revised copy of the study on sentences for rape which you saw some time ago. I hope it will receive the publication and wide distribution you indicate it deserves.

In your letter of January 3, 1967 you indicated an interest in further study along these lines. I am at present working on a study of capital punishment in Texas for the years that we have had the electric chair 1924 to date. I hope to have this study ready by September of this year. The trouble is the data have been computerized and I have some 2,000 tables to choose from and interpret.

You might be interested in a companion to the enclosed study- one on murder and quite similar to the rape study in format, with emphasis on the patterns of differences for the three ethnic groups.

Very truly yours,

Rupert C. Koeninger

Rupert C. Koeninger, Ph. D.
Professor of Sociology

April 14, 1967

Dr. Rupert C. Koeninger
Professor of Sociology
Texas Southern University
Houston, Texas

Dear Dr. Koeninger:

After more careful scrutiny of your letter of April 4th, I became aware of the fact that you probably already have available the companion to study on rape; a study on murder. In our opinion, this would be a very interesting companion for publication and we would like to read it.

If such a study is available, we would certainly be interested in giving it the same kind of distribution that your study on rape will receive.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/vmb

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT
AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1967

Enclosed is a copy of the Juvenile Delinquency Task Force Report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.

The Report consists of a detailed discussion of the juvenile justice system, an annotated version of the juvenile delinquency chapter of the Commission's general report and studies done by consultants. As noted in the forward, the reports of the consultants reflect their own views and not necessarily those of the Commission.

I hope you will give the Report your closest attention.

Sincerely yours,

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach
Chairman

Enclosure

Sheriff T. Ralph Grimes
President
Atlanta, Georgia

Ferris E. Lucas
Executive Director
Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION

SUITE 209 • 1250 CONNECTICUT AVENUE • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036
TELEPHONE: CODE 202: 223-4177

March 22, 1967

Sheriff Charles A. Carver
First Vice President
Faribault, Minnesota

Sheriff William Hemphill
Second Vice President
Cassville, Missouri

Sheriff William Spurrier
Third Vice President
Marengo, Iowa

Sheriff Ross Boyer
Fourth Vice President
Sarasota, Florida

Sheriff Michael N. Canlis
Fifth Vice President
Stockton, California

Sheriff Gerard L. Gormley
Sixth Vice President
Mays Landing, New Jersey

Sheriff James H. Young
Seventh Vice President
Richmond, Virginia

Sheriff Kenneth Hammon
Sergeant-at-Arms
Farmington, Utah

Sheriff Robert S. Moore
Secretary
Arkansas City, Arkansas

Sheriff Malcolm G. McLeod
Treasurer
Lumberton, North Carolina

Delmer L. Cleland
General Counsel
Port Huron, Michigan

Mrs. Mary Ross
Corporate Representative
Columbus, Ohio

Mr. William J. Farmar
Assistant Director
Project on Crime & Corrections
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Farmar:

Your recent letter was received. I refer to the one in which you mention the possibility of your conducting a study of the sheriffs of several southern states.

Such a study is now is process in eleven southern states. It is being conducted by the University of Mississippi with the full cooperation of the National Sheriffs' Association. This comprehensive survey includes some eighty-five questions and will combine both written and oral questions with numerous control or checking questions to assure both accuracy and adequacy.

Should you desire a copy of this study after it has been completed, we'll be happy to try to make one available to you.

Cordially,

Ferris E. Lucas
Executive Director

FEL:th

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Sheriff Glenn Best, Rapid City, South Dakota
Sheriff Waldon Burr Tucson, Arizona
Sheriff (Mrs.) E. R. Dogan Charleston, Mississippi
Sheriff Joe Eaton Louisville, Kentucky
Sheriff L. B. Eddins Kermit, Texas
Chief Deputy R. A. Gallagher Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Sheriff Martin Haugen Valley City, North Dakota
Sheriff Harry Higgins Kansas City, Kansas
Sheriff Patrick Hogan Hartford, Connecticut
Sheriff Merle Karnopp Lincoln, Nebraska
Sheriff Bernard L. Keiter Dayton, Ohio
Sheriff Ralph Lamb Las Vegas, Nevada
Sheriff B. Frank Mackey Little Rock, Arkansas
Sheriff Kirby A. Mason Kalamazoo, Michigan
Sheriff I. Byrd Parnell Sumter, South Carolina
Sheriff E. W. Pellicer Palatka, Florida
Sheriff Ernie Shore Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Sheriff Donald Tulloch Barnstable, Massachusetts
Sheriff Gerard Wattigny New Iberia, Louisiana
Sheriff Taylor Wilkins Bay Minette, Alabama
Sheriff Paul Zilligitt Red Wing, Minnesota

Ex-Officio Members All Past Presidents

PAROLE PROTESTED

A parole which District Attorney W. J. Baxley says is pending for Ronald E. Smith, Marietta, Ga., above, is being protested by the attorney. Smith is serving a five-year sentence for burglary, and according to Baxley is being considered for a parole after serving only three months of the term. Smith is shown at the time of his arrest in June, 1964. (Eagle Photo)

I Know This Man

Convict's 'Fast' Parole Attempt Stirs Strong Protest By D. A.

8/2/67

District Attorney William J. Baxley of the 20th Judicial Circuit yesterday protested what he said was the impending parole of Ronald Edward Smith, who pleaded guilty in Houston County Circuit Court to a charge of burglary and so far has served three months of a five-year sentence.

Smith, who originally was placed on seven years probation, was at liberty from then June 29, 1965) until his probation was revoked last March. District Attorney Baxley described him as "one of the most accomplished and successful professional safe burglars in the entire country" and, additionally, as a "wheeler dealer."

The Pardon and Parole Board is composed of W. H. Swearingen, of Montgomery, chairman; Norman F. Ussery of Dothan, and Ealon M. Lambert of Opelika.

Baxley said that "one short month" after Smith was ordered to Kilby Prison to begin serving his sentence he learned that the Pardon and Parole Board "had begun preparations to grant an immediate parole to this individual."

"At that time," he went on, "we received information from a reliable source that two members of the three-man board had already signed or agreed to a parole for this professional criminal.

"Alabama law requires that a prisoner cannot even be considered for patrol until he has completed one-third of his sentence or 10 years, less time for good behavior, whichever is less, unless all three members of the board agree to the parole.

Shortly afterwards, Houston County officials voiced objections to any such contemplated

(Turn To Page 8, Col. 1)

7/2/67

'Fast' Parole Attempt Stirs Strong Protest

(Continued From Page 1)

action by the board, and the third member of the board made a trip to Dothan to confer with us concerning our objections. We expressed our strong objection to this board member and the other employes of the Pardon and Parole Board who accompanied him and went over, with them, Smith's record and propensities.

"At that time, I was assured by this member that he would not agree to even consider this man for parole until he had completed at least one-third of his sentence, as the law prescribes. Less than two weeks after this conversation, however, I received written notification that Smith would be considered for parole anyway and I learned, again, from reliable sources that his parole had been assured."

ARRESTED IN STORE

Smith, a resident of Marietta, Ga., was arrested June 14, 1964 along with two others while in the process of breaking into a Blumberg department store safe and they had burglary tools and a bottle of nitroglycerin in their possession.

In a prepared review of the Smith case, District Attorney Baxley said:

"When the defendant Smith entered his plea of guilty in the Circuit Court and received a sentence of 5 years in the penitentiary, certain law enforcement officers from a small county in Georgia interceded on his behalf and stated to the Court that he, Smith, was an informer for Georgia authorities and as such was very valuable to the law enforcement officers of that state. On this basis, the Circuit Court of Houston County placed Smith on probation for a period of 7 years and allowed him to go free. Subsequent to this action, however, we learned that rather than being an aid to law enforcement, Smith was in fact one of the most accomplished and successful professional safe burglars in the entire country. In addition to being one of the top men in his field, it appeared that Mr. Smith was also quite a "wheeler dealer," and that the Georgia officers who requested that Smith be granted probation were not representative of law enforcement officers in the State of Georgia in general but instead, were closely connected with Mr. Smith.

INVESTIGATED PAST

"At this time, we began a complete investigation of Mr. Smith's activities and ascertained the following facts:

"Smith, (a hair stylist by profession), together with his younger brother allegedly owns and operates the Wig Wholesale Center, 252 East Paces Ferry Road, Atlanta, Georgia; however, a stakeout of this establishment for a period of several days failed to disclose any noticeable business activity whatever. Law Enforcement officers throughout the metropolitan Atlanta area were very familiar with Smith and his accomplices, stating that all were known safe offenders and were as intelligent and professional as any in the country. A check from 1957 through 1967, with the Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed that Smith was arrested 21 times on charges of safe burglary in an area extending from Pennsylvania to Texas. In addition to these arrests, Smith was suspected of numerous other safe burglaries and at least one armed robbery. The amount taken in these burglaries ranged from $11,000.00 to $200,000.00. Smith is considered by police "to be a dangerous character on the job because of his use of narcotics and his companions. He owns an expensive house, 3 automobiles, is a big party giver and big spender. He usually travels in the best motels and is outgoing and pleasant to talk to. . . (Smith) has in the past sold and installed burglar alarm systems. He is capable of entering a building via any method and has contacts in various parts of the country".

$1,000,000 BUSINESS

"Smith has bragged that his group burglarized cash and other merchandise worth over $1,000,000 in 1965 alone. He is widely traveled and has arrangements with a bonding company to instantly make bonds up to $100,000 at any time. Certain members of his group are armed at all times and at least one has a "psychopathic hatred of police" and has stated that he would "kill the police when he could".

"In March of this year, we finally succeeded in returning Smith to Alabama to face a probation revocation hearing. His return was made possible by the excellent cooperation and work of the City of Montgomery, Dothan and Georgia authorities. The Judge, after hearing our evidence, revoked Smith's probation and ordered him committed to Kilby Prison to begin serving a 5 year sentence.

"I have made two trips to Montgomery to protest in person, this man being considered for a parole. On each trip I was accompanied by Detectives who had knowledge of his activities. To say the least, our reception by officials of the board was less than satisfactory. Although all the facts were presented to the board, we were told, in effect, that they (the board) would parole whomever they pleased regardless of the facts of the case and regardless of what local court officials thought or did. For the record, even though I have disagreed with the board's action before, this is the first instance in which I have made a formal protest.

BREACH OF TRUST

"My action in protesting is taken only after much thoughtful consideration. I realize that such action will probably be futile and can serve only to infuriate the Pardon and Parole Board and their connections. However, I have decided that if I failed to do everything possible to prevent the parole of this man when he has barely completed 3 months of a 5-year sentence, I would be breaching the trust and the faith of the competent and courageous law enforcement officers with whom it is my privilege to work, not to mention the obligation to the people of my Circuit whose lives and property will be endangered when this man is released. It has come to a point where the Federal Courts have tied the hands of our law enforcement officers in the way of decisions handed down by the United States Supreme Court, to such an extent it is practically impossible to perform their duties. When your law enforcement officers are successful in overcoming these imposed hardships and in apprehending and punishing a professional criminal, this is what all too often results and this slap in the face rendered to our law enforcement officers by high handed individuals in our own State of Alabama is even more of a bitter pill to swallow than the dic-

5B

LIGHTNING FOUNDATION CLUB
308 Haynes Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314
525-4109

September 15, 1967

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Sirs:

The Lightning Foundation Club was formed over a year ago by residents of this community. Their intentions were to mainly help children and teenagers of the community by getting for them some recreational facilities; and also to help other persons in the community who had problems. Now, about six weeks ago, Foundation Club members succeeded in establishing a community center in an old five room house at 308 Haynes Street, N. W.

The center has already been put to a number of uses, and many more are planned. So far, the emphasis has been on programs for teenagers and older children: daily recreation hours, teenage dances on weekends (which have been quite popular), weekend movies aimed toward children and teenagers (with a projector borrowed from EOA and films on loan from SCLC and the public library) have been a great success: fifty-six people squeezed into our meeting room last weekend. We also have initiated a study hall from 6-8 p.m. week nights for the same age group with Volunteer Task Force Volunteers to help with homework, and checking out books from our library of about 500 donated books.

Everything we have done so far has been by means of voluntary donations of time, money and equipment. The City agreed to pay our first two months' rent, but beginning October 1st we are on our own. We also have utility bills, a phone bill, rent for a Coca-Cola vending machine to pay for. In addition, as we intend to increase our activities, including a clothing thrift shop, we hope in the future to be able to pay one or two persons from the community a small salary to enable them to work at the Center and staff the programs.

By phone and in-person visits, a number of club members have gotten us a surprising number of donations -- two checks, enough used furniture to get along with, and an old small pool table, card tables and games on loan from the city, a stove, refrigerator and a clothing rack, the books,

and some food for various fund-raising parties and activities which we have had. The center has been organized and is run by volunteers from the community who donate their time -- the center is presently open about 48 hours each week.

However surprised we have been at our initial success in getting donations, we find we seem to be fast running out of resources, and are now faced with bills and expenses for which we must find a reliable source of income. Our basic expenses per month are

Rent	$65.00
Phone	7.00
Gas, Lights, Water	20.00
Coke Machine rental	8.90
Total	$100.90

We are appealing to you for any kind of help that you may be able to give us in order that we can continue our present efforts toward improving our community and the chance young people in it have to succeed. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Alonzo Caldwell

Alonzo Caldwell, President

Gary Chuse

Gary Chuse, VISTA Volunteer

April 5, 1967

Mr. Jerry Luxemburger
Attorney at Law
National Bank of Georgia Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Jerry:

I hope the attached draft proposal will be helpful to you when you write Merle Patterson about the VISTA Volunteer for the Brotherhood of New Hope.

Please don't hesitate to add or take out or rewrite in anyway that seems appropriate to you.

If I can be of any further help on this, let me know.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

cc: Dr. Grady Lake
Robert Mizell, Jr.

December 27, 1967

Dr. John Letson
Superintendent
Atlanta Public Schools
224 Central Avenue, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Dr. Letson:

You will remember our conversation leading up to your decision to talk with the group of citizens in your offices during the recent controversy about Atlanta's Schools. And, I was priviledged to observe the very long discussion--almost four hours, I believe--which served very well in my opinion to illuminate the problems that confront us. I was particularly interested in the problem concerning text books and curriculum, because these are the important vehicles that are so important in shaping the minds of our youth. This interest prompts me to write this letter and enclose a complimentary copy from The Southern Regional Council of "Climbing Jacob's Ladder" by Reese Cleghorn and Pat Watters. In my opinion this book would be a valuable addition to your social science material. It is a rare documentary on the recent past that has so greatly affected our way of life, especially in the Southern region. I believe you and your staff will concur after you read this volume.

Incidentally, the study of Negro youth in Atlanta, which you so graciously facilitated, is in the hands of the printers. Among the many significant findings, one section deals with the youth's knowledge of movements and personalities that have been significant in the lives of Negroes. Unfortunately, the data revealed considerable ignorance in this area, and, I am certain that the lack of this kind of knowledge among white youth is even greater.

I hope you will agree that Pat Watters and Reese Cleghorn, both products of the southern school system, have provided a valuable document.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and Correction

JOB:rh

cc: Pat Watters
Reese Cleghorn

April 4, 1968

Dr. Martin Levin
Department of Sociology
Emory University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Levin:

Enclosed are 20 copies of Black Youth and a draft copy of our Mexican-American Youth Survey.

Sincerely yours,

William Farmar

WF/vmb

Enclosure:

J.M. Lynn
1555½ Cast le Court
Houston,
Texas 77006

Greetings,

It se ems like the only time I need to write I am seeking advise or he lp - here I go again.

I am applying for a position as a Vocational Instructor at the University - A& M Prarie View Branch and am using you as a reference. The form indicated that the only references I could use would have to be able to accertain my teaching qualifications.

I once had a State of Georgia teachers certificate but do not know how to obtain a copy from my file. Can you check this for me??

I also used Westbrook & McMullan for references so I know that I have three goods shots at this job. Incidently the job I am applying for is Culinary Ins tructor - How about that?

I left Georg ia about 6 montha ago to get away from all the yak yak etc. Have a new wife and expect a new Lynn in July - how's that 1

If you st ill save clippings I will send those from he re when you send a list of subject matter. Sometimes our papers go to greater length on the subject matter you need.

Gotta g o t o work now and make my dollar or so for the day - please write so I know if you are still with the So. Regional Council.

Regards,

Lynn

EX
70545

7a 18

LIGHTNING RECREATION CENTER

A Project of the Foundation Club

Lightning, on the edge of downtown Atlanta, is a small community -- poor, neglected, depressed. Even the little assistance that comes to more well-known areas such as Vine City and Summerhill fails to trickle down to Lightning. It is isolated, physically and socially.

Until recently, apathy was the most common state of mind in Lightning. And then, the Foundation Club was organized. This locally formed and locally run group is determined to bring change to Lightning. They have already imbued the community with a sense of identity and brought a ray of hope into the lives of its people.

The Foundation Club has now organized a Recreation Center. The City of Atlanta has paid two months' rent and provided other support. But the City is unable to be the permanent sponsor. In like manner, Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc. has shown little interest in this community.

The owner of the building in which the center is located was forced to make repairs by the city, partly at public expense. Now that the house is in habitable condition, he is not at all anxious to allow its futher use by the Foundation Club. However, he has agreed to permit the RECREATION CENTER to continue in existence, provided he is given a year's lease with a number of punitive clauses. He will not accept a lease signed by the Foundation Club or any other grass-roots organization.

The rent for the house is $65 per month ($780 for the year). The Foundation Club has already raised the first three months' rent (in addition to the two months provided by the city) and has no doubt about its ability to pay the rent for the whole year. What is needed is a group (or individual of substantial reputation) that is willing to sign the one-year lease as guarantor. Naturally, other forms of support would also be helpful and appreciated.

The value of the work this Center will do cannot be overestimated. There will be organized social and recreational activities. Cooking, sewing and literacy classes will be provided. There will be courses in Citizenship Education and Leadership Training. Non-partisan voter registration drives and community organization programs will be conducted and other activities will be organized as the wishes of the community dictate.

Beyond formal programming, the Center and its sponsoring club have a broader significance. They provide the community with motivation and opportunity for self-help in an era when all too often improvement is <u>imposed on</u> people rather than <u>worked for by</u> people

If you feel that you would like to assist in this endeavor, please contact:

Mrs. Rosie Marshall, 392 Rock Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30314

or call:

Mr. & Mrs. Gary (Eleanor) Chuse -- Tel. 523-8790.

Misdemeanors

26-1102	Abortion
26-1106	Concealment of death of bastard child
26-1201	Mahem if
	putting out one eye -26-1204
	cutting, slitting or biting of nose, ear, lip, etc.
	26-1206; 1207 - 26-1210
* 26-1402	Assult - Simple
26-1407	Assault to injure clothes
* 26-1408	Battery
26-1410	Whipping Wife
26-1502	False imprisonment
26-1703	Shooting at occupied home
26-1801	Blackmail
26-2001	Peeping Tom or Eavesdropper
26-2101	Libel
26-2214	Kindling fire on land of another
26-2612	Larceny of animals other than poultry
	horses, hogs, cows, dogs
26-2618	Theft of Fixtures
* 26-2600 and etc.	Larceny of less than $50
* 26-2631-2633	Breaking and entering
26-2639	Use of car without permission
26-3001	Trespass
26-3101	Forcible Entry
26-3401	Using horse or mule without consent
* 26-5101	Carrying Concealed Weapons
26-5102	Carrying Deadly Weapons
26-5103	Carrying Pistol without license
26-5107	Pointing weapon at another
26-5108	Selling weapons to minors
26-5301	Unlawful assembly
26-5302	Riot
26-5801	Adultery

Misdemeanors cont'd,

26-5905	Attempt to commit sodomy or bestality
26-6101	Lewdness or public indecensy
26-6102	Maintaining lewd house
26-6103	Maintaining disorderly house
26-6105	Keeping tippling house open on sabbath
26-6201 and etc.	Soliciting or procuring - prostitution offenses
26-6301	Sale of obscene books and pictures
26-6303	Abusive and obscene language
26-6401	Maintaining Gaming House
26-6404	Gambling
26-6501 and etc.	Sale of lottery tickets
26-6601	Cockfighting
26-7001	Vagrancy
26-6900 and etc.	Sunday laws
26-8001	Cruelty to children
26-8100 and etc.	Malicious mischief
26-2642	Shoplifting of less than $50
26-3005	Refusal to leave premises
26-6802	Contributing to delinquency

Community
Council
of the
Atlanta Area inc.

ONE THOUSAND GLENN BUILDING, 120 MARIETTA ST., N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303 TELEPHONE 577-2250

April 12, 1967

Mr. Peter Barton Hutt
Covington and Burling
Union Trust Building
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Mr. Hutt:

We appreciate your offer to footnote the talk you gave in Atlanta for the benefit of those interested in the technical legal aspects of the problem and are happy to take you up on it.

I am enclosing a copy of it for your convenience. Will you please return it to Mr. John Boone
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

who is arranging for its publication.

As you probably know, we now have a court case that is being heard April 13. What will happen is anyone's guess.

Thank you for all your help and cooperation.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Marian Glustrom
Planning Associate

MG:re
Enclosure

cc: John Boone
Paul Cadenhead

April 13, 1967

Manhattan Bail Project
The Vera Foundation
30 E. 39th Street
New York, New York 10016

Gentlemen:

The Southern Regional Council is presently doing research on Bail Bond Projects in the United States. We hope eventually to publish a handbook on the subject, covering historical background, theoretical considerations, current practice and trends. The document would also outline practical approaches to the establishment of Bail Bond Projects in the South, detailing the obstacles that would have to be overcome.

We would very much appreciate your sending us any material you may have which you feel would be useful in effectuating the project outlined above. Advice concerning other sources of information would also be helpful.

Naturally, we would be happy to bear any cost involved.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

William J. Farman
Assistant Director, Project
on Crime and Corrections

WJF/vmb

AFSC 50
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE INC.
160 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102 Phone 215-563-9372

DR

GILBERT F. WHITE
Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY
Honorary Chairman
COLIN W. BELL
Executive Secretary

May 2, 1967

Mr. William Boone
Director
Crime & Corrections Program
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear William Boone:

The Tucker State Prison Farm Report by the Arkansas State Police, dated about the summer of 1966, has just come to my desk. We are appalled at its content and wonder if you can tell us what is happening there now--or in the rest of the Arkansas Prison System, for that matter. Are any real steps being taken toward reform?

It seems truly dreadful that such a brutal and brutalizing system could be possible in the 20th century, even in this violent land. Just what an organization like ours could do about it, I'm not sure; but we certainly want to be informed--and we have some contacts in Arkansas from the days when we had staff present during the crisis in Little Rock.

All of our staff appreciated the opportunity to meet with you and Mr. Farmer. It was a great privilege. I'm enclosing a folder from our Elizabeth Fry Center for Women in Los Angeles. Any chance you'll be coming out to the National Institute on Crime and Delinquency Conference in June? If so, we hope you can visit our Pasadena Office and let us return your courtesy.

With sincere regards,

Charlotte Meacham

Charlotte C. Meacham
National Representative
Police ✧ Community ✧ Corrections Program

CCM:ml
Enclosure

File

Beverly arranged employment interview with Bill Penkalon, Superintendent of Grady Hospital. We have to secure housing near Grady - since Joe would be on 24 hour call as an Emergency Room Technician. I talked to Jett & he will look into the possibility of furlough. Bill

May 3, 1967

Mr. Joe Madden
Register No. 90163-A
Box PMB
Atlanta, Georgia 30315

Dear Joe:

We have received your letter of April 23rd, and would be happy to provide you with any appropriate assistance in developing a suitable parole plan.

Mr. Boone went out of town on business the day your letter arrived and asked me to do the preliminary groundwork. I have contacted Dr. Beverly and offered to provide him with advice and assistance. I suggested that he contact Grady Hospital and attempt to arrange a personnel interview for you at a time to be determined, if and when you are granted a furlough. (I assume this is what you had in mind).

By the time you receive this, I will have been in touch with Mr. Jett, on Mr. Boone's behalf to discuss your parole plans.

You will hear from us again in the near future.

I wish you every success at your appearance before the Parole Board.

Sincerely,

William J. Farmer, Assistant
Director, Project on Crime and
Corrections

WJF/vmb

cc: Dr. Harry Beverly
Mr. L. B. Jett

P. S. I was happy to advise Mr. Boone that, in my opinion, any effort made on your behalf would not be wasted.

From Joe Madden 90163 — 4-23-67 (Date)
Box RMB, Atlanta
To John O Boone (Name) Friend — 54 Forsythe St NW Atlanta Ga (Address)

Dear Mr Boone:

My letter will probably come as a surprise to you, but nevertheless I am in need of a small favor.

To refresh your memory while you were Chief Classification & Parole Officer at Terre Haute, you were most instrumental in persuading Mr Carlo, the Chief Probation Officer, to permit me to re-locate in Atlanta, further, I was president of Toastmasters when you addressed our group.

After you left I was approved for transfer to Eglin Air Force Honor Camp but ended up in Atlanta. I have been here about four months now and have adjusted real well.

I am scheduled to appear before the parole board in June. I am presently formulating my release program and this is when I need your assistance.

My parole advisor is Dr. Harry Beverly, pastor at Trinity Presbyterian church.

I have asked him to contact you for advice and assistance concerning my program - As you may recall I am an Operating Room Technician and I plan to seek employment at Grady memorial.

I am attempting to arrange a personal interview with the Personnell administrator. I have been offered full cooperation from the Chief of Surgery and the Chief Medical Officer here at the institution

I trust I am not placing you on the spot but I feel that your advice and assistance would be invaluable

I will be most grateful to you for any assistance you may render in my behalf

Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Respectfully
Joe Madden 9/6/63

JOINT COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING, INC.

1522 K Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20005 202/223-2450

Garrett Heyns, Executive Director
William T. Adams, Associate Director

OFFICERS

James V. Bennett
President

E. B. Whitten
Vice-President

E. Preston Sharp
Secretary-Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Milton G. Rector
Chairman

Peter P. Lejins
Vice-Chairman

James V. Bennett
Daniel Blain
Roger J. Cumming
Raymond Feldman
Dale Harris
Elmer H. Johnson
Richard A. McGee
Russell G. Oswald
Arnulf M. Pins
Walter C. Reckless
Howard P. Rome
Mrs. Thomas Scales
Clyde E. Sullivan
Luther Youngdahl

OFFICERS OF THE MEMBERSHIP

Ellis C. MacDougall
Chairman

Earl H. Hanson
Vice-Chairman

A. Polk Jarrell
Secretary

May 9, 1967

Mr. John Boone
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Boone:

One of the concerns of the Joint Commission's study on Correctional Manpower and Training is that of educational programs preparatory for entering the field of corrections and/or the helping services. I understand that you have recently completed a survey of undergraduate offerings in these areas for the Southern Region.

I am most interested in obtaining a copy of this survey to aid us in our study. I will be looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Alice Maxwell

(Miss) Alice Maxwell
Assistant Director
Task Force IX

AM:dw

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

(6)

May 13, 1966

AIR MAIL-SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. Paul Anthony
1728 Moores Mill Road, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30318

Dear Paul:

As I indicated to you on the telephone today, the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance has invited cooperation of the Community Relations Service in enlarging the horizons of their infant program in which assistance funds are granted to encourage useful projects and new thinking in the field of police-community relations--in addition to concerns in the broader field of law enforcement.

In suggesting to them a number of new approaches, we cited as an example a project that conceivably could interest the Southern Regional Council. This would involve a grant to you for the development of demonstration programs and research studies of the following nature (but not necessarily limited):

(1) The development and funding of pilot programs by bi-racial committees or other voluntary groups in conjunction with the police departments of smaller Southern cities (population 15,000 to 200,000) to improve police community relations by developing better understanding on the part of the police and on the part of the minority group of the problems and of the perceptions which one group has of the other.

(2) Grants for studies in one or two Southern states, by law schools or other appropriate institutions within the state, of the administration of criminal laws, particularly as it pertains to racial discrimination in small towns and rural areas.

I have also sounded out an educational institution with respect to sub-paragraph (2) above, but that need not impede your thinking on this subject at this time.

If SRC would be interested in pursuing this matter further, I suggest the following procedure, acceptable to OLEA: An informal discussion with me, and possibly including an OLEA representative--by telephone or face to face--to explore any adaptations of the above thoughts which you might find of interest. Thereafter, a two-page letter to OLEA describing the kind of project for which you might care to submit a proposal. OLEA would give you a reaction in fairly short order, at which time it would be appropriate for you to develop a full proposal for submission to them no later than June 20.

I enclose a copy of the guidelines for tentative grant proposals developed by OLEA.

If it would prove infeasible for SRC to carry this matter further, I would appreciate your suggestions as to an appropriate agency in the South that might care to take on this role. Any other thoughts you may have that flow from your examination of the guidelines and the legislation would also be welcome.

The interest of OLEA and CRS in this regard will, I am sure, continue in the next fiscal year beginning July 1, 1966. However, my personal judgment is that OLEA's desire to develop as rounded a program as possible in its first year has created a tide of opportunity for this sort of venture which might not be quite as auspicious in the year ahead.

I will be away from the office all of next week but can be reached at: Albert Pick Motor Hotel, East Lansing, Michigan, Tel. No. ED7-1741. However, I will try to telephone you at your office this coming Monday to learn your reactions.

Sincerely,

Bert

Bertram Levine
Acting Assistant Director
for Community Action

Enc.

PS - During the day, I can be reached at the Kellogg Center, Michigan State University.

May 15, 1967

Miss Alice Maxwell
Assistant Director
Task Force IX
1522 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Miss Maxwell:

We have an incomplete, state by state, survey of corrections covering the Southern Region compiled by Dr. Vernon Fox, Florida State University.

Within a few days they will be returned to us from a reader who is reviewing it for publication purposes. As soon as it is returned, we will send you a list of the facilities offering educational programs in the field of corrections that was identified by Dr. Fox.

We will also send you a copy of the survey when it is published.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ASCW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/b

May 16, 1967

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, President
Morehouse College
Chestnut Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Dear Dr. Mays:

Permit me to thank you for paving the way to self-confidence and success for so many, many more than those who were privileged to matriculate at Morehouse.

For countless dark years you and only a few others, provided a ray of hope for the depressed, a myriad of dynamic images that support the characterological base of men who have been enabled to use themselves appropriately in practically every section of the world.

I am personally grateful to you and Mrs. Mays, as ever . . .

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, '50
ASCW - Director Project on
Crime and Corrections

JOB/b

875 9211

June 1, 1967

Dr. Harold L. McPheeters
Associate Director for Mental
Health Training and Research
130 6th Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. McPheeters:

Attached are copies of the proposal for the joint training project that we may present to OLEA. Hope that this is appropriate for your Board's consideration and that they will enable us to work together with the school of Continuing Education, University of Georgia, in sponsorship of this project.

As soon as possible, after you get some indication concerning your Board's attitude, please send comments which will help us prepare a request to OLEA for funds that will supplement what we have available.

You will be able to help us especially in determining cost of such a training seminar. If you are able to give us the cost, pro-rated by participant of your recent manpower seminar. Obviously, this is merely the framework of the training proposal. All of us might begin to think about what the final program should be.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JB/vmb

June 7, 1967

Mr. J. Pat Moyer
2419 Williams Lane, #2
Decatur, Georgia

Dear Mr. Moyer:

We are pleased that you will be working with us this summer.

We will see you on June 14th, at 9:00 a.m.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
& Corrections

JOB/vmb

2419 Williams Lane
Apt 2
Decatur, Georgia

May 20, 1967

Mr. John Boone
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Boone,

I enjoyed meeting and talking with you last week. I believe that I will be able to work compatibly with you and the other employees of S.R.C.

From what I have learned of my job this summer, I am very interested in it and I am sure it will be most profitable for me. I believe that I can perform satisfactorily in this job or any other task that you might have for me this summer.

If it meets with your approval, I would like to begin work on Wednesday, June 14, 1967. This will give me a few days to decompress from finals. I will get in touch with you prior to June 14 to find out what time you want me to come in on the 14th

Looking forward to working with you, I am,

Sincerely,

J. Pat Mayer, Jr.

The Atlanta Journal
Covers Dixie Like the Dew

AREA 404 · JA 2-5050 · BOX 4689 · ATLANTA, GA. 30302

File

June 14, 1967

Dear Mr. Boone:

Sorry I had to back out of our interview the other day. I caught some sort of disagreeable bug, and I didn't want to pass it around.

I do, however, still want to talk with you about Georgia prison problems, and I wonder if Tuesday, June 20, at 3:30 p.m., would suit you?

Sincerely,

Eugene Moore

Eugene Moore
Editorial Associate.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION BOARD

130 SIXTH STREET, N. W. · ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30313 · 875-9211

June 15, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone
Director
Project on Crime and Corrections
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

I deeply regret that we will not be able to co-sponsor the training project for law enforcement and corrections officers which you propose. This decision results from the fact that we have made no permanent commitment to corrections as a field and to the fact that we seldom enter into co-sponsorship of projects. (As an example, co-sponsorship of a project with the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools was declined because the focus was on all of education--not primarily on higher education.)

I can help you with the cost estimates of such a seminar, however, and I shall be pleased to personally assist you in any other way I can.

We do not calculate our cost on a prorated overall cost per participant. However, in making up budget requests we generally calculate travel costs (air fare, taxis, limosines, parking, mileage, etc.) at $120 per participant from the Southern region. This is a fair average cost (considering that some persons have almost no travel costs--others may run $200). Obviously, it makes a difference where the meeting is held; Atlanta is most central and most economical. Extreme points such as Miami, San Antonio, or Baltimore are more expensive.

A point that relates to both travel cost and convenience is the specific location of the seminar. Some places such as Jekyll Island (or even Athens) have only first-class air travel rates and very limited service--one or two planes a day. This means the cost is higher because nearly all participants pay the higher first-class fare for that leg of the trip, but more important, it discourages many busy people from coming at all because of the travel time required and the inconvenience in getting back home should it become suddenly necessary (a special cabinet meeting, or a crisis in the prison or jail--see this morning's Atlanta Constitution). Athens is fine for a meeting of Georgians who drive to the meeting.

The living costs may be calculated in several ways. The Feds usually prefer a $16 flat per diem, but this is calculated for the full time of travel from departure from home to arrival back home in quarter days. At SREB we have customarily reimbursed participants' actual expenses. I generally calculate these at $20 per day per participant for the actual days of the meeting. For a two or three-day meeting these estimates will be roughly the same. Some allowance must be made for the basic room cost wherever the meeting is to be held. For example, the Biltmore may charge $8 or $9 a room where the Marriott may charge $15. These differences should be anticipated.

Other costs are those of planning committee meetings, rental of meeting rooms (many hotels do not charge if the participants are registered guests at the hotel), rental of projectors, etc. (calculate at $15 per day), expenses and honoraria for speakers. (If they come from other regions of the United States, allow more travel expense.) I usually pay a $75 per day honorarium (including travel time). In addition, there are the costs of badges, programs, packets of materials, mailing costs, telephone costs, etc. These vary with the amount of pre-conference mailings you plan and the amount of materials you plan to distribute to the participants at the seminar. (Plan $300-$700.)

Reception costs must generally be borne by the sponsoring organization or by participants on a dutch-treat basis or by some "angel." (Actually, I don't recommend this latter--especially for an area such as law enforcement and corrections where there are already too many claims of "influence.")

You may want some group luncheons or dinners. I do not recommend them unless 1) you have an important speaker who is available only then, or 2) you want to speed up the luncheon process and hold the group together. In either case, if you are operating on a grant from the federal government, you almost have to charge each participant for his meal or pick up the tab out of your own organization's budget (which is usually what we do). The same is true for coffee breaks. (Don't try to provide rolls or doughnuts, but do have some tea or coke as well as coffee--especially for afternoon breaks.)

If you plan a published report of the proceedings, this must be calculated. Your best bet here is to get an estimate from the printer when you can anticipate the size of the publication. Our costs seem to run $.75-$1.00 per copy for a publication of 45-100 pages.

If you expect to need extra clerical help or editorial help, include these figures in your budget (part-time, full-time, or flat fee). The same is true of any special consultants you may anticipate.

These would be my main pointers for preparing the budget request. My other main recommendation would be to structure at least half of the total seminar time in small discussion groups. Too often such sessions end up being too heavy with lectures, panels, etc. These should be there, but the small groups are where the people really think, plan, question, and change their minds.

I hope these ideas will be helpful. Again, if there is any way I can personally help, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Harold McPheeters

Harold L. McPheeters, M.D.
Associate Director for Mental
Health Training and Research

HLMcP/mes

File

learning has no ~~age~~ limit

GEORGIA CENTER For CONTINUING EDUCATION

university of georgia/athens

June 16, 1967

John O. Boone
Project Director
Crime and Corrections Study
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Boone,

In reference to our recent telephone conversation this is to confirm your participation in our Police Community Relations Workshop to be held July 9-14, 1967, at the Georgia Center.

We would like for you to present the topic "Minority Group Behavior and Resultant Attitudes Toward Law Enforcement" scheduled for Monday, July 10, 1967, from 4:00 to 5:30 p.m.. A rough draft of the program is enclosed for your information.

We cordially invite you to be our guest at the opening Banquet Sunday, July 9, 1967, at 6:00 p.m. at the Center and also for any meals during the Conference that you can be with us.

We look forward to seeing you in July.

Sincerely yours,

George M. Murphy

George M. Murphy
Law Enforcement Specialist

GMM:cf

Enclosure

File

June 22, 1967

Mrs. Gail Marsden
Law Enforcement Conferences
Georgia Center for Continuing Education
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Marsden:

My personal resume is circled on the attached. Since this was prepared, I have changed positions. I am Director of a Project on Crime and Corrections with the Southern Regional Council, Incorporated, Atlanta, Georgia. In a nutshell, I am a member of the Academy of Certified Social Workers, with a B.A. Degree from Morehouse College and M.A. Degree from Atlanta University. Prior to assuming this position, I was employed with the Federal Bureau of Prisons for 15 years.

I did not return your visual-aides because I cannot think of any special arrangements that will be required for my participation in the Police-Community Relations Workshop.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosure:

learning has no ~~age~~ limit

GEORGIA CENTER For CONTINUING EDUCATION

university of georgia/athens

June 20, 1967

John O. Boone
Project Director
Crime and Corrections Study
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Boone,

Enclosed is a brochure on our forthcoming Police-Community Relations Conference and a self-explanatory visual-aids form.

We would appreciate receiving a personal resume for our files if you have one available.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Gail Marsden

Gail Marsden
Law Enforcement Conferences

GM:cf

Enclosure

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
SINCE 1937

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND
112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK 3, N. Y. • GRamercy 3-0284

Reply to
REGIONAL OFFICE
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Tel. 404 522-3697

national board
FRANK P. GRAHAM *chairman*
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH *vice-chairman*
ELIOT D. PRATT *secretary-treasurer*
ANGELA BAMBACE
BETH BIDERMAN
ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE
MAX DELSON
EVELYN DUBROW
MANET FOWLER
MARTIN GERBER
I. CYRUS GORDON
SHIRLEY E. GREENE
ANNA ARNOLD HEDGEMAN
VIVIAN W. HENDERSON
SIDNEY HERTZBERG
ROBERT W. HUDGENS
ROBERT B. JOHNSON
LEWIS W. JONES
JAMES LIPSIG
FRANK McCALLISTER
EMANUEL MURAVCHIK
PAULI MURRAY
ARTHUR RAPER
IRA DeA. REID
VERA RONY
LEON SCHACHTER
CLARENCE SENIOR
PATRICIA CAYO SEXTON
NORMAN THOMAS
ROWLAND WATTS
CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN
FAY BENNETT *executive secretary*
LOUIS ARONICA *program secretary*
JAC WASSERMAN *field director*
HUBERT THOMAS *Georgia representative*
OCIE LEE SMITH *Louisiana-Arkansas representative*
JAMES N. MAYS *Mississippi representative*
EUGENE W. HAGANS *South Carolina representative*
ART EMERY *Tennessee representative*
JEANETTE ALLEN
GAIL HERSHBERGER *administrative assistants*

Southern Rural Project
Room 210
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
June 30, 1967

The Editor
The Atlanta Journal
10 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

To the Editor:

I am replying to your editorial of June 28th, "Prisons and You", in which you call for some constructive plan to deal with the penal system in Georgia.

May I suggest that now may be the appropriate time to take advantage of the many anti-poverty programs which could be applied to the present situation. If there ever was a "poor community" it exists in prisons and work camps. Until such time as we have a major overhaul of the existing institutions; indeed, as a first step we can offer the prison population those literary, educational, legal, job training, counseling, and other services available under existing government anti-poverty programs to poor communities.

I would hope that the Governor and some of his staff would look favorably on such a program were he to be approached by a concerned and qualified group of citzens.

I have indicated this approach to Mr. John Boone of the Southern Regional Council and together we hope you might now join in our initial efforts.

Sincerely,

Warren H. McKenna

Warren H. McKenna, Director
Southern Rural Porject, O.E.O.
National Sharecroppers Fund

WHM/ct

HOUSTON COUNCIL
ON
HUMAN RELATIONS

If Not You . . . Who

5403 AUSTIN STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JA 6-1829

OFFICERS

STEWART A. WILBER, M.D.
PRESIDENT

R. W. ASKANASE
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT

WILLIAM J. SALMAN
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT

LOUIS KENNETH RACHAL
SECRETARY

GEORGE B. GIBBS
TREASURER

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

JOHN P. MURRAY

July 5, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone, A.C.S.W.
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Boone:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 17, concerning some reflections about the police and community relations. In Houston, as elsewhere, the matter of police-community relationships is of primary concern to many citizens. Our Houston Council on Human Relations is but one of the groups in our community that has a committee on police-community relationships. None of us, however, seem to be able to get off the ground and in action. I am meeting this afternoon with the Rev. Hunter Morris, chairman of our police-community relations committee, and Mr. Bob Greenwald of the Justice Department and Mr. Weston, chairman of the Harris County Grand Jury Association to discuss this matter. I am going to present your letter to them at this time. Rest assured we will not only be too willing to co-operate in such a venture, but will take whatever initiative necessary in order to get the ball rolling.

Please excuse the long delay in answering your letter. The pressing situation and the demanding duties here in Houston have caused such a delay.

Sincerely yours,

Jack

John P. Murray, Executive Director
Houston Council on Human Relations

JPM:ig

July 13, 1967

Dr. Harold L. McPheeters
Associate Director for Mental
Health Training and Research
Southern Regional Education Board
130 Sixth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30313

Dear Dr. McPheeters:

I certainly appreciate your diligent endeavors in connection with the proposed project that we were trying to do jointly. I can understand the problems that you encountered, and the policy which prevents us from working together at this time. Your other information was quite helpful.

If we have this conference in the Fall, most probably I will be calling on you for your personal participation.

Thank you very kindly for your willingness to cooperate.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/vmb

August 8, 1967

Mrs. Alice Maxwell
Assistant Director
Joint Commission on Correctional
Manpower and Training, Inc.
1522 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Mrs. Maxwell:

We have not published the paper that was prepared by Dr. Vernon Fox, because we have been unable to adapt it to the style that the Southern Regional Council has found useful as an instrument for education and information in the southern region. However, in the study, he did mention each southern state that offers educational programs in the field of corrections.

This probably will not help you very much, but perhaps you can get something out of it.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosures:

JOINT COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING, INC.
1522 K Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20005 202/223-2450

Garrett Heyns, Executive Director
William T. Adams, Associate Director

OFFICERS
James V. Bennett
President
E. B. Whitten
Vice-President
E. Preston Sharp
Secretary-Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Milton G. Rector
Chairman
Peter P. Lejins
Vice-Chairman
James V. Bennett
Daniel Blain
Raymond Feldman
Dale Harris
Elmer H. Johnson
Richard A. McGee
Russell G. Oswald
Arnulf M. Pins
Walter C. Reckless
Howard P. Rome
Mrs. Thomas Scales
Clyde E. Sullivan
Luther Youngdahl
Randolph E. Wise

OFFICERS
OF THE
MEMBERSHIP
Ellis C. MacDougall
Chairman
Earl H. Hanson
Vice-Chairman
A. Polk Jarrell
Secretary

August 4, 1967

Dr. John Boone
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Boone:

In your letter of May 15, 1967 you made reference to a report by Dr. Vernon Fox concerning facilities offering educational programs in the field of corrections. If this is completed, I would appreciate receiving a copy of it.

Sincerely,

Alice Maxwell

ALICE MAXWELL
Assistant Director
Task Force IX

AM:dw

August 17, 1967

The Honorable John McKeithen
Governor of Louisiana
State Capitol
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Governor McKeithen:

The attached resolution and background paper propose the enactment of an Interstate Corrections Compact in the Southern Region. It is our hope that the resolution will be passed by the Chief Executives assembled at the forthcoming Southern Governor's Conference. The resolution will be introduced by the Governor of a Southeastern state and we earnestly solicit your support.

The background paper spells out in considerable detail some of the advantages of such a compact. In sum, it might be said that enactment of a suitable corrections compact by the several states would provide the most effective short-term solution to some of the most pressing problems of correctional systems and could well lead to the development of a whole new and relatively inexpensive approach to the rehabilitation of the criminal offender.

We have discussed this proposal with a number of correctional managers in the South and with several national authorities in the field. They have all been enthusiastic in their support of the idea of an Interstate Corrections Compact. The Council of State Governments has cooperated in the preparation of this proposal and endorses the idea wholeheartedly.

Your support for this resolution and, if it is adopted, for its implementation in your state, would be and invaluable contribution to the further development of corrections in the South.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/csb

Enclosures

November 8, 1967

Mr. Gus Moeller
Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Prisons
101 Indiana Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Gus:

Thank you for coming to my Advisory Committee meeting. Your participation was deeply appreciated. Certainly, without you, it would have not been as interesting. I was in Washington yesterday, and wanted to personally let you know how I felt, but you were out of the city.

We observed the hearings at the Supreme Court in the case of Washington vs. Frank Lee of Alabama. The presentation was stimulating and all of the judges had interesting questions on both sides.

You will remember that I mentioned Henry Laury, (I don't remember his Atlanta Number), who was transferred to Atlanta years ago after the Chillicothe riots, and made an exemplary adjustment at Atlanta which resulted in our decision to transfer him to Alabama for the concurrent service of his federal and state sentences. He had 25 years each for the state and the federal government. In contrast, his co-defendent, Oscar Robinson, had a hectic federal prison career; although, fortunately, for him, he was somehow able to avoid serving the consecutive Alabama sentence after he was released from federal prison. I believe he was released from Leavenworth. He served considerable time at Alcatraz.

I am not sure about Laury's status at Atmore, but the Alabama Parole Board, apparently, seriously considered a parole. I am attaching a copy of a letter that I received from Laury in October.

I think he deserves to be returned to the community at this time, considering all the circumstances. Trust that you might find some point of intervention.

Thank you for every consideration.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone

JOB/vmb

Enclosure: 1

Atlanta Public Schools

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

224 CENTRAL AVENUE, S.W.

ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

November 9, 1967

Mr. William Farmar, Assistant Director
Project on Crime and Correction
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Farmar:

Our records indicate that your request to conduct a research study entitled NEGRO YOUTH SURVEY

was approved on April 19, 1967 . One of the provisions included in the approval of your project was that a copy of the finished study be filed with this office. Our records, to date, do not show that there is one on file. If the failure to file a copy is because the project has not been completed, please notify this office, in writing, of the expected date of completion.

Sincerely yours,

James E. DeVaughn

Jarvis Barnes
Assistant Superintendent
for Research and Development

Dr.

JB:rr

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF PRISONS
WASHINGTON 20537

November 21, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

I was not able to respond promptly to your letter of November 8 because I continue to be away from Washington more than I am here. In any event, I did want to comment that I thought our meeting was both stimulating and productive, and I appreciate having had the opportunity to participate.

Since my return I have looked into the situation of Henry Edward Laury. I find that the U.S. Board of Parole issued mandatory release certificates on Laury effective October 30, 1965. If he were paroled by Alabama, he would still be subject to supervision by the U.S. Probation Officer until November 1, 1974, but there is no Federal impediment to his release at any time. So far as I can see, the next move is with the Alabama parole authorities and it may well be that the state prosecutor, about whom Mr. Laury has written you, is the most difficult obstacle.

At the moment I do not have any ideas about circumvention of such an obstacle, but let me continue to think about it and I'll let you know if I come up with any bright ideas concerning possible interventions.

With warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

Gus

H. G. MOELLER
Assistant Director

February 21, 1968

Mr. William H. Miles
Associate Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
5225 Ponce DeLeon Boulevard
Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Dear Bill:

Under separate cover, I am sending the booklets that I mentioned when you were in the office. I do not know how you can best use them at this time. One thought would be to encourage local church and civic groups to use the booklet as a vehicle for discussions.

Let us know how it was received. I will telephone you about the Adam C. Powell visit later; however, call me if developments are faster than you suspected.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/vmb

BUREAU OF PRISONS
Washington, D. C.

August 14, 1963

Memo to all Wardens and Superintendents:

RE: Record Form No. 68 and Continuation Sheet
Commitment and Diagnostic Summary

You will shortly receive a supply of the above listed new forms. They will consist of dye and press "ditto" masters. In the past we have run "dittoed" material on pre-printed forms with the result that typed entries did not always line up well with the spaces provided. Under the new procedure the printed material will be impressed on masters and our typed entries will be added. Duplication will be on blank paper. Proper alignment of typed entries thus will be assured.

A sample showing the data to appear on the form and how the material is organized is enclosed for your reference while studying this memo.

The introduction of this form, which is experimental at this stage, ties in with a complex of new procedures recommended to the Bureau by General Services Administration after an exhaustive analysis of our classification, prisoner record, and statistical forms and procedures. We plan to adopt the new program a stage at a time. Ultimately we anticipate substantial economies through elimination of several existing forms which presently require repeated typing of identical data and substantial amounts of hand posting. Initially, the new system will result in some increase in workload for some personnel. Several months of experience will probably be necessary before we can adopt all the changes that will be required in order for us to "cash in" on the benefits.

Form 68 was designed to take care of purposes presently served by Record Form 1 (Sentence Data Record), Classification Form 1a (Classification Face

Sheet), and Record Form 60 (Admission Statistical Record). The upper half of the master can also be used to duplicate 5 x 8 cards. GSA has recommended that we plan to replace all or most of our various file cards (including Record Form 3--Kardex Card) with such 5 x 8 cards, thus eliminating further typing and hand posting tasks. They have also "recommended" that we eliminate Record Form 11-A once the new procedures are going along well.

To design a form for all these purposes proved most difficult. We are not satisfied that the present version of Form 68 will serve. It should do rather well for the Classification Study Face Sheet and Admission Statistical Form. The upper half can readily be used to produce 5 x 8 cards. The continuation sheet (no sample presently available) to be reproduced on the reverse side, will take care of lists of relatives, jobs, residences, etc.

The new form would serve in lieu of Record Form 1 in the many uncomplicated cases where an individual is under the original commitment of a single sentence for a single offense. Its use for this purpose, however, would require another form for such items as Parole Board actions. Problems will be encountered, also, where multiple commitments are involved. Space is provided (items 25 through 34) for separate computation and explanatory data for up to six sentences. The form does not provide adequately, however, for multiple entries of such data as Judicial District, Sentencing Judge, and perhaps other related items.

Keeping in mind ultimate possibilities and the fact that the form will be modified after some practical experience with it, we will embark on the use of Form 68 on a limited basis at a date to be announced as soon as the supplies are available. These initial uses of the form will be referred to as Stage 1.

Stage 1 procedures:

A. In General.

1. Form 68 and its continuation sheet will replace Classification Form 1a, including its reverse side. It will also replace Record Form 60. In addition, institutions may use the upper half of the form to reproduce 5 x 8 cards for local purposes on an optional basis. Instructions for production of such cards will be issued shortly.

2. Forms 11-A and 11-B will continue to be submitted weekly. Record Forms 1 and 3 will be prepared as usual. An extra copy of Record Form 1 will continue to be submitted to the Data Processing Branch of the Research, Statistics, and Development Division. This includes a copy of this form on all sentenced prisoners (and observation cases) in Federal institutions, including short term cases. (Observation cases would include YEs, Bs, JOs, 4244, 4246.)

B. Court commitments scheduled for classification after supplies are on hand.

1. Form 68 will be completed in time for the classification meeting. This will require the Parole Officer to supple the typist with certain data to be obtained from the classification study materials prepared by the hospital and education department. (See items 35, 36, 37, 38, 46, 47, and 48.) Entries for items 39 through 45 will also have to be determined by a staff member with access to the criminal record. The form will serve as the first page of the classification study. The continuation sheet data (Relatives, jobs, residences, etc.) will be run on the reverse side.

2. Legal and offense data related to commitment should be entered in the appropriate spaces in accordance with instructions contained in the attachment to this memo.

3. As soon as the Parole Officer has approved the master and copies of the form have been duplicated (both sides) one copy will be mailed to the Data Processing Branch. This will take the place of the Admission Statis-

tical Form. The other copies of the form will serve as the first sheets of the copies of the classification study.

C. Other admissions scheduled for classification after supplies are on hand.

Our eventual goal is to have complete Form 68 data on all sentenced (and observation) prisoners in Federal institutions. We recognize that in very short term cases and some others that some information will not be available (such as certain test data) but most of the information is a matter of record at the institution in all cases.

We are starting off with a backlog of some 24,000 cases in which only very limited data have been reported for statistical purposes (chiefly through the year-end population report, June 30, 1963). We do not propose to get the additional information on prisoners released over the next several months. We want to pick it up over the next year or two on longer term inmates.

To accomplish this purpose without a major "crash program" we will seize on opportunities to get Form 68s prepared at times when it will be of some value to the institution. The following procedures are in line with this purpose.

1. Violators returned. Use Form 68 (front side, reverse side optional) as the first page of the progress report prepared for classification purposes. Send a copy of the form to Data Processing Branch as soon as it is approved by the Classification & Parole Officer and duplicated.

2. Transfers from non-Federal institutions. These should be handled the same as court commitments so far as record and classification forms and procedures are concerned.

3. Transfers from other Federal institutions.

a. Where Form 68 has not previously been prepared. Follow same procedure as is outlined for violators.

b. Where Form 68 was prepared previously, simply bring the master up to date and run off a supply. Replace the original form on all copies of the Classification Study with the up-to-date one. Send one copy immediately to the Data Processing Branch and one to Bureau Prisoners' Files.

4. Returned escapees.

a. If escapee is returned to a different institution from which he left, please follow the procedures outlined above for transfers--see 3 above.

b. If he has been at large since before June 30, 1963, even if returned to same institution, handle him, with respect to Form 68, as provided in 1 above for violators.

(c. If he received a new sentence while out on escape which runs concurrently or is aggregated with previous sentence, handle this as now with a revised Record Form 1, sending a copy to the Data Processing Branch.)

5. Returnees from writs. Where prisoner is returned to a different institution he is also a transfer and should be processed as shown in 3 above. (Procedures in 4c should be observed also if he received a sentence which has started to run.) Moreover, if he was out on the writ since before June 30, 1963, the same procedures apply as with the escapee referred to in 4b.

(It is understood that included in "writ" cases would be such cases as people released on appeal bonds or other court-initiated instructions and subsequently returned to the institution.)

D. Court Commitments since July 1, 1963, who have already been classified at the time supply of Form 68s is received. Complete Form 68. All available data should be filled in on all cases, including observation cases. (Continuation sheets need not be completed.) A copy of the form should be sent immediately to the Data Processing Branch in lieu of Admission Form 60. The master should be retained with extra copies of classification reports.

Phase 2--Instructions for the second phase will not be issued until we

have had an opportunity to gain experience with the new form, perhaps several months hence. It is presently anticipated that the key features of Phase 2 will be elimination of Record Form 1 and probably Record Form 3. Record Forms 11-A and 11-B may also be replaced. To make these further steps possible, we believe that Form 68 will need substantial revision. After some experience with this new form you will no doubt have suggestions as to the direction of these revisions.

As you are perhaps already aware, in addition to the elimination and consolidation of forms discussed in this memo, we have already declared Record Form 26 obsolete, and it will not be necessary in the future for institutions to furnish listings of inmates confined June 30, 1963.

Please review these instructions carefully together with the sample of the new form 68 and the additional detailed instructions attached to this memo. We will be interested in any comments or questions that occur to you.

JOHN J. GALVIN
Assistant Director

H.G. MOELLER
Assistant Director

PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTIONS

1. Inmate's Name (Committed). The last name of the inmate should be typed first, in caps, followed by a comma and the first and middle names in initial caps, e.g., DOE, John William.

2. Registration Number. In the ordinary case only one number will appear in this space, the registration number at the institution of current confinement. The number should be located toward the upper right-hand corner of the designated section. At least a quarter inch of blank space should be available to the left of the number for entries occasionally added by coders in the Data Processing Branch. Space should be left below the original number for addition of a second number in case of a transfer.

When Form 68 is prepared for the first time on a man received in transfer from another Federal institution, insert his number at the first Federal institution in which he was confined in the upper part of the space. Insert his present number under it.

On transfers where Form 68 was previously prepared, amend item 2 so as to show in the upper part of the space the prisoner's registration number at the last transferring institution and below it his number at the current institution.

3. Institution. The name of the Institution should be typed in initial caps in the box designated "1st. Institution". When inmate transfers to a second, third or fourth institution the appropriate institution symbol should be placed in the corresponding box.

Where Form 68 is being prepared for the first time on a prisoner received at the current institution by tranfer from another Federal institution, show in space #3 the name of the first Federal institution

in which he was confined on the present commitment. Enter the proper symbol in the appropriate space adjacent to Item 3 for each successive institution in which he has been confined on this commitment. Thus if he was committed originally to Chillicothe, then transferred to Terre Haute, then to Leavenworth, and has now been received at Springfield, sections 2 and 3 of Form 68 would read as follows:

2. Registration No.	3. 1st. Institution	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	--etc.
00000-C 00000-H	Chillicothe	TH	L	H		

4. True Name. If same as committed name, enter "Same". If different from #1, follow same format as #1.

5. F.B.I. Number. Enter F.B.I. No. exactly as it appears in F.B.I. documents, that is, in groupings of digits with spaces between them, e.g., 0 000 000, 000 000 E.

6. Social Security Number. When known it will be entered in appropriate box. If number is not available when Classification and Diagnostic Summary face sheet is duplicated it should be entered on the Institution Central File jacket copy of this form when it does become available.

7. Changes (Corrections and Additions). Each time Form 68 is amended (because of transfer, sentence change, or availability of information previously not reported, for example) enter a figure in this space, the first entry to be made adjacent to the left margin and subsequent entries at successive spaces to the right of this. The first time the form is resubmitted the figure 1 should be inserted, the second time 2, etc. The result, where amended 68s are submitted several times would appear as follows:

7. Changes
1 2 3 4 5 6

In addition enter the same figure in parentheses alongside the revised

or new data. For example, if date of birth was reported erroneously in the past and on the first occasion that Form 68 is resubmitted, section 13 would read:

13. Date of Birth 6/18/40 (1)

At the same time the figure "1" would be inserted in space No. 7. If S.A.T. score becomes available quite late, and Form 68 is now being resubmitted for the third time, space 7 would read:

7. Changes 1 2 3

And space 37:

37. S.A.T. Score 8.9 (3)

For obvious reasons it will not be necessary to show the change number for entries in sections 2 and 3.

8. Alias(es). Enter alias(es) in initial caps and spoken sequence. Only well-known aliases of notorious offenders should be entered, not nicknames or names used in connection with passing checks, etc.

9. Sex. Place and X in the appropriate box.

10. Marital Status. Select from the following categories the appropriate designation: Never Married, Married, Divorced, Separated, Common-law, Widowed.

11. No. of Co-Defendants. Enter the number of co-defendants. (See item 50 for definition.)

12. Race. Enter either White, Negro, American Indian, or Oriental.

13. Date of Birth. Enter numerical digits in appropriate box, e.g., 4-12-12.

14. Age of Admission. Enter the inmate's age at his last birthday--as of date of commitment.

15. Citizenship. Place an X in the appropriate code box; if other, place an X in the code box designated "Other" and specify the country. Meaningful abbreviations may be used, e.g., Fr., Gr. Brit., Itl.

16. Offense(s). Enter the offense specifically. Readily understandable abbreviations may be used. Report offense precisely so that if it is a substantive Federal offense rather than a Government reservation offense, this fact will be clearly evident. As an added precaution, add "Gov Res." whenever the offense is of the Government reservation type. E.g., for an offense such as assault, show "Assault, Fed. officer" if it is a violation of that specific statute, or "Assault, Gov. Res.", if prosecution was under the Government reservation provisions in the Code. If inmate is serving sentences for two or more offenses the offense for which the prisoner received the longest sentence should be reported first as being the most serious. If he is a violator, use the offense for which originally committed. PLEASE NOTE: On line 16, in space immediately above "Sentence Term", type "Date of Sentence:" and enter the date.

17. Sentence Procedure. Enter one of the following: FJDA, DC-JUV., JO, Y-B, Y-C, or Y-E, 4208-B, A-1, or A-2, 741, 4244, 4246, Regular, State Case, or Unsentenced. In cases of multiple sentences with differing procedures, the names of sentence procedure should be entered in the order in which each sentence began or is scheduled to begin.

18. Sentence Term. Enter total sentence in years, months, and days. For violators show the original term (the violation term will appear in the proper column of item 34). Where offender is serving multiple sentences that cannot be aggregated enter each in the order in which sentences began or are scheduled to begin. Also:

FJDA minority commitments: Enter the term followed by (Min.) in parentheses.

YCA(b): Simply enter "Indeterm."

YCA(c): Enter maximum term.

4208 A-1: Enter minimum and maximum.

P.L. 85-741: Enter sentence as imposed by the court. (If a probation violator after the original commitment, so indicate.)

All observation cases: Leave blank.

19. Fine. Enter amount in dollars, place an X in appropriate box; if no fine is involved, write none after $.

20. Cost. Enter amount in dollars; place an X in appropriate box; if no costs are involved, write none after $.

21. Sentencing Judge. Enter name of sentencing judge in spoken sequence. Use initial caps. In multiple sentence cases involving different judges, enter names in order in which sentences began or are scheduled to begin.

22. Judicial District. For civil court commitments enter the specific Judicial District from which committed in abbreviated form, as N. Ala., etc.

For court-martial commitments, enter "Army", "Navy", "Air Force", "Marine" or "C.G.". For parole and C.R. violators, enter the Judicial District, or the branch of service from which originally committed.

When an inmate is serving a sentence imposed by two or more Judicial Districts, enter all Districts in same order as sentence procedure and term.

23. How Committed. Enter: Court Comm., PV, MRV, or Unsentenced. (See 51--Remarks.)

24. Date Committed. Enter month, day, and year committed. Use numerical digits, e.g., 5-19-62. For court commitments and transfers from non-Federal institutions this will be date first received in the designated Federal institution. For violators it will be the date received in such institution as a violator. (See 51--Remarks.)

25. Sentence Began. Enter month, day and year sentence began. Use numerical digits, e.g., 6-11-61. For violators this will refer in the first column to when the original term began and in the second column when the viol-

ation term began. Where two or more non-aggregated sentences are involved enter dates for each in a separate column starting with the sentence which began first. For violators show date and type of previous release in the blank space under "33. Basis for Change".

26 through 32. Observe same principles as for 25.

33. Basis for Change. If sentence is changed, state basis for change in second column of item #33; cross out all previous computations in first column and recompute new dates in second column. (Note there are 5 columns allocated for sentence changes in items 25 through 33.)

34. New Term. Post new term data in second or sucessive columns of item #34.

35. Highest School Grade Completed. Enter last school grade completed.

36. Age at Completion. Enter age at time he quit school.

37. S.A.T. Score. If no test given, enter "No-test, illiterate"; "No-test, language"; or "No-test, other". If test given, enter the E.G.S. score attained.

38. Intelligence Level. Select from the following two categories both the numerical and adjective designations:

No Test-Illiterate	
No Test - Language	
No Test-other	
69 and under	Deficient
70-79	Borderline
80-89	Dull normal
90-99	Low average
100-109	High average
110-119	Bright normal
120-129	Superior
130 and above	Very superior

Insert appropriate designations in item #38 followed by the name of the test, e.g., 70-79, borderline, Revised Beta.

39. Age at 1st Arrest. Enter inmate's age at his last birthday, as of date of first arrest.

40. Age at 1st Commitment. Place an X in the appropriate box.

41. Total Number of Arrests. Place an X in appropriate box.

42. Longest Single Time Free Since 1st Commitment. Place an X in the appropriate box.

43. Longest Time Served on Prior Commitment. Place an X in appropriate box.

44. Total Number of Prior Commitments. Enter appropriate number of prior Bureau of Prison commitments in appropriate box; if this is the first commitment to a BOP institution enter a 0. Follow the same procedure for "other institution" block. Add the total of the two and place it in the "total" box, e.g., 0 BOP INST. 1 OTHER INST. 1 TOTAL.

45. Most Serious Prior Commitment. Check the single most appropriate box. Please note that a juvenile commitment should be interpreted as more serious than a misdemeanor commitment. By a misdemeanor commitment is meant a sentence of one year or less.

46. Physical Condition Upon Admission. Place an X in the appropriate box. If other, check other code box but do not specify.

47. Psychiatric Condition Upon Admission. Check appropriate box. If other, check other code box but do not specify.

48. Narcotics History. Place an X in the appropriate box.

49. Detainers. All detainers received prior to the preparation of the face sheet shall be listed. The source of the detainer and reason for issuance shall be listed, e.g., Chief of Police, Baltimore, Maryland, Assault. List detainers in order received.

50. Co-defendants. All associates involved in the commission of the current offense, including those not brought to trial with the subject shall be listed. Insofar as possible, sentence imposed and institutions to which committed shall also be listed.

51. Remarks. This space is provided for additional information that may be deemed significant by institution officials, or it may be used to expand above listed items in the face sheet.

Specifically, it should be used for the following:

Transfers from non-Federal institutions: Enter when received at Federal institution and specify the non-Federal institution from which he was transferred.

Transfers from Federal institutions: Same

Escapees or prisoners released on court orders who are returned to different institution from which left or who were out of our custody as of June 30, 1963: Enter date returned and indicate when escaped or released on court order and from where.

Inoperative time: Enter any inoperative time and reason for this as a footnote to items 26 through 30.

Military Service: This item will appear on the reverse side of form rather than in the space indicated on the sample attached. We included it on the sample, however, since it is an item in which we are interested for statistical purposes. The data called for is self-explanatory. In the official version of the form some additional information is requested including dates of military service and Draft Board data.

1. INMATE'S NAME

2. REGISTRATION NO. | 3. 1st. INSTITUTION | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th | 9th

4. TRUE NAME | 5. F.B.I. NO. | 6. SOCIAL SECURITY NO. | 7. CHANGES

8. ALIAS(S) | 9. SEX ☐ MALE ☐ FEMALE | 10. MARITAL STATUS | 11. NO. OF CO-DEFS.

12. RACE | 13. DATE OF BIRTH | 14. AGE AT ADMISSION | 15. CITZENSHIP ☐ U.S. ☐ OTHER

16. OFFENSE(S)

17. SENTENCE PROCEDURE | 18. SENTENCE TERM

19. FINE (Amount in dollars) $ ☐ COMMITTED ☐ PAID | 20. COST (Amount in dollars) $ ☐ COMMITTED ☐ PAID | 21. SENTENCING JUDGE

22. JUDICAL DISTRICT | 23. HOW COMMITTED | 24. DATE COMMITTED

25. SENT. BEGAN						
26. ELIG. PAROLE						
27. EX. W. G. T.						
28. EX. W. F. T.						
29. EX LESS 180 DAYS						
30. EX. EXT./PRT. G. T.						
31. G. T. PER MONTH						
32. TOTAL POS. G. T.						
33. BASIS FOR CHANGE	XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX					
34. NEW TERM	XXXXXXXXXXXX					

35. HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED | 36. AGE AT COMP. | 37. S.A.T. SCORE (Give numerical score)

38. INTELLIGENCE LEVEL (Give numerical score, written estimate and name of test) | 39. AGE AT 1st ARREST

40. AGE AT 1st COMMITMENT _____
☐ NO PRIOR ☐ UNDER 14 ☐ 14–15 ☐ 16–17 ☐ 18–20 ☐ OVER 20

41. TOTAL NUMBER OF ARREST _____
☐ NONE ☐ 1–2 ☐ 3–4 ☐ 5–8 ☐ 9–12 ☐ OVER 12

42. LONGEST SINGLE TIME FREE SINCE 1st COMMITMENT
☐ NO PRIOR COMMIT ☐ UNDER 6 MO. ☐ UNDER 18 MO. ☐ UNDER 36 MO. ☐ UNDER 60 MO. ☐ 60 MO. OR MORE

43. LONGEST TIME SERVED ON PRIOR COMMITMENT
☐ NONE ☐ UNDER 6 MO. ☐ 6 MO. TO 11 MO. ☐ 12 MO. UNDER 36 MO ☐ 36 MO. UNDER 60 MO ☐ 60 MO. OR MORE

44. TOTAL NUMBER OF PRIOR COMMITMENTS
☐ B.O.P. INSTS. ☐ OTHER INSTS. ☐ TOTAL

45. MOST SERIOUS PRIOR COMMITMENT
☐ ADULT FEL ☐ JUV ☐ MISDEM. ☐ NONE

46. PHYSICAL CONDITION UPON ADMISSION
☐ SATISFACTORY ☐ REMEDIAL DEFECT OR DISEASE ☐ PERM. DEFECT OR DISEASE ☐ OTHER

47. PSYCHIATRIC CONDITION UPON ADMISSION
☐ NO PAST OR PRESENT EVIDENCE OF PSYCHOSIS ☐ PRESENT EVIDENCE ☐ PAST EVIDENCE ☐ OTHER

48. NARCOTICS HISTORY
☐ NON USER ☐ MARIJUANA USER ☐ NARCOTICS USER ☐ CERTIFIED NARCOTICS USER ☐ OTHER

49. DETAINERS

CO-DEFENDANTS

BRANCH OF MILITARY SERVICE | TYPE OF DISCHARGE ☐ HONORABLE ☐ NONE AT COMMITMENT ☐ OTHER

REMARKS

COMMITMENT AND DIAGNOSTIC SUMMARY — RECORD FORM NO. 68

4:30

Emory

GEORGIA COMMITTEE
OF THE
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mrs. Bruce Schaefer, Chairman

FROM: Stewart Werner

DATE: May 28, 1966

RE: Interim Report on Misdemeanant Study:
Greater Atlanta Committee, NCCD

Prefatory: This is an investigation of the misdemeanant offender in the Greater Atlanta community; the courts through which he is processed; the degree to which helping services are made available to him; and the effect of his problem behavior on the community - with a view toward reducing the cost of the problem to the community as well as seeking remedies to reduce the problem itself.

Problem: The misdemeanant offender has long been recognized nationally as a serious costly social problem. Misdemeanant offenses represent about 90% of the national crime rate. It has long been a social problem overlooked by the community.

For example: Fulton County during the fiscal year 1962-63, comprised 42% of the state's misdemeanant commitments to the State Department of Corrections, alone; compared to Fulton's share of 27% of the felony commitments.

Related to this problem there appears to be a high enforcement, custodial and welfare cost to the community. This is believed due to (1) the high incidence rate of this type of offense - which is further augmented by characteristically high recidivist rate; (2) the lack of probation services applied; and (3) lack of special treatment programs.

It is common knowledge that a large number of these offenders are socially deviant: vagrant, prostitute, alcohol and drug users and that a large number represent domestic relations problems which first come to the attention of these courts.

There are known remedies which appear to be working elsewhere in the country: increased use of adequate probation service; use of work-release programs; group counselling in jails; optimum and coordinated use of social agencies, i.e. Salvation Army, AA groups, church groups; use of special treatment facilities; and utilization of clinical services.

The Committee was impressed with the seriousness of this problem as manifested in the national experience: typically in such cities as Milwaukee, Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio. Belief that a similar problem exists in our own Greater Atlanta Community is evidenced by

the gross volume of cases being processed by our misdemeanant courts in the area even with limited statistical data available.

As a result, in 1964 the Greater Atlanta Committee launched an investigation of the misdemeanant offender. The study includes the twelve State Courts in the Greater Metropolitan five county area in which the State misdemeanant offender is tried.

Based on some broad basic assumptions derived from the backdrop of information referred to above, and believed applicable to the local situation, the committee developed four questions which it wished to answer.

1. What is the size of the misdemeanant problem (headcount) in the Greater Atlanta area?

2. What is the degree of recidivism?

3. To what degree are helping (social and/or legal) services being made available to the misdemeanant offender?

4. What is the cost to the community - in terms of law enforcement, courts, and welfare services?

Structure: To produce this study the following administrative structure and design was devised:

The study is to be carried out under auspices of the Program Committee and Mrs. Carl Whitaker was then designated as member to set up an "ad hoc" committee and carry out the study.

Secondly, it was necessary for technical reasons to divide the study into the following phases.

Preliminary Phase: Define the field of study: Definition of "misdemeanant" and categories of offenses to be included in the study.

Phase I - Inventory of convicted misdemeanants in the five county area for a particular period; by court, type of offense, etc.

Purpose: To establish a "universe" for the study.

Phase II - Interview cases in a sample drawn from this "universe" to establish a profile on the misdemeanant offender and develop necessary data to answer our four basic questions.

Phase III - Establish cost factor of the problem by assessing direct cost to the community in selected cases.

Final Phase - Report of findings, recommendations, and suggested action back to the Greater Atlanta Committee to gain implementation of our study.

The following structure was devised in order to produce a design and carry out the study:

Greater Atlanta Committee - Misdemeanant Study Committee

Mrs. Dorothy Gibson
Coordinator

Technical Advisory Group

Past Chairman: Muriel Whitaker

Present Chairman: Lyndon Wade

This is a planning group made up of professional and lay people representing related professions with technical "know how."

Citizen Group

Chairman: Jane Montag

Community Reps.: Mrs. M. Webb
Mrs. Shelnutt
Rev. A. Hannah
Mrs. J. Henderson
Mrs. L. Frohsin
Mrs. J. Blalock

This is an action group. Their responsibility is three-fold:

1. To assist us in gaining access to courts.
2. To recruit volunteers to gather data for 1st Phase in their respective counties.
3. To assist Committee with implementation of findings in final phase.

The Technical Advisory Group was organized first. They have met on several occations and accomplished the following.

1. Overall design and procedure
2. Definition of the "misdemeanant" as it pertains to the study (see: attached #1)
3. Design of first instrument to be used in the First Phase. To satisfy the needs of phase one, this field data consists of a "headcount" of convicted misdemeanants in 1964 in the five county area by court, offense, sex, age and race. (See attached #2
4. Design of second instrument to be used in the Second Phase. Instrument II will be used in interviewing and securing a more definitive profile of the offender in respect to his social, economic, and family background and present offense.
   It is in this phase that we hope to secure the necessary data to answer our four basic questions in depth.(See: attached #3
5. Recruitment of interviewers for Second Phase.
6. Orientation and training of interviewers for Second Phase

The Citizens Group was then developed. In this area we experience some organizational difficulty. We had originally hoped to secure a "foreman" from each county involved and through these five people develop sufficient manpower to gather the necessary field data for the first phase. We were only partially successful in this approach. It was necessary to supplement members of our Greater Atlanta Committee and the "ad hoc" Technical Advisory Group as "foreman" in Fulton and DeKalb counties. We have had to utilize groups outside of the respective counties, i.e., members of the Committee and students to secure the necessary field data in Fulton, Cobb, Gwinnett, and DeKalb.

The Citizens Group with the above abridgements have completed the necessary field data in all but one county - DeKalb. With 4 of the 5 counties complete - data has been coded and tabulated on 21,000 misdemeanant offenders.

Phase II: From those cases tabulated in Phase I which represent our "universe," we have drawn a sample of 600 cases to be interviewed in 1966 in the court, at the scene, immediately following their conviction. These cases will be from the same courts. Using Instrument II (referred to above) we have (as of this date) completed 180 interviews in 4 courts.

Concluding Comment: This study was originally scheduled for completion in late 1966. We are at this time, however, about two months behind schedule.

Best regards,

Stewart Werner
Consultant

SW/gv

Southern R[redacted] Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. [redacted] 30303
[redacted]2-8764
PAUL ANTHONY,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

MEMORANDUM August 5, 1966

TO: MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

FROM: PAUL ANTHONY

Enclosed are program reports prepared by the directors of the major departments and projects of SRC reflecting our programs and interests during the first six months of the year. It was necessary to prepare some of this as reports to our donors and we felt you might be interested. (There will, of course, be the Director's Report at the end of the year.)

One major project has not been reported on here. This is our project in Prison Reform and Criminal Rehabilitation. It has been difficult to find the proper director for this. However, we have been very fortunate to secure Mr. John O. Boone who joined the staff in mid-July. Mr. Boone has been employed by the Federal Bureau of Prisons for the past fourteen years and is uniquely qualified for this responsibility.

By SRC standards, we now have a very large staff. We have yet a great deal to accomplish in getting these highly specialized programs going well, and especially in having the various programs and projects properly coordinated for maximum results. But as a beginning, I can report to you with confidence that we have assembled here a remarkable group of people with a rare combination of professional skills and dedication to the purposes of the Council.

FIELD ACTIVITIES

Inauguration of the expanded grants-in-aid program for state councils, made possible by a grant from the Ford Foundation, has been the chief activity and achievement of SRC's Department of Field Activities during the first half of 1966. It has entailed staff changes in Arkansas and North Carolina; expansion of staff in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and Virginia; and the beginning of staffed operation in Louisiana. Staff expansion is pending in Florida. Important new programs have been the result in Houston and Mississippi. (A copy of the grant schedule for the first year is attached.)

A grant to the Alabama Council made possible retention of Mr. Robert S. Valder as Associate Director on a permanent basis, upon completion of his year of internship with the Alabama organization. It also permitted filling the position of Executive Director with a very able man, Mr. Jerry Roden, who is a former Editor of the Auburn University alumni magazine and a Ph.D. candidate at the University. This simultaneous strengthening and expansion of a state council staff is the sort of result we have been working for in administration of the expanded grant program.

The grant to the Arkansas Council permitted significant improvement of the salary scale for the Director and Associate Director, as well as the clerical staff. It was greatly needed and past due. Unfortunately, the Arkansas Council has been plagued with problems. Their plan was to retire Mr. Nat Griswold as Executive Director, replace him with his long-time associate Ozell Sutton, and employ a new Associate Director. First, an

able young minister who had agreed to accept the position as Associate Director felt obliged to accept, instead, a position dealing with race relations within his denominational structure. Then, while they were searching for another likely candidate, Mr. Sutton resigned to accept a position with the Community Relations Service. This is merely a coincidental series of setbacks and, under the vigorous leadership of their President, Father Walter Clancy, the Arkansas Council is moving quickly to remedy the situation.

Our increased aid to the Florida Council was designed primarily to stablize their operation. It has done so. They do plan, however, to employ an Assistant to the Director soon, on the schedule stipulated in the grant conditions. The Board and membership seem to be responding well to the call for membership recruitment and increased local support.

With their grant the Georgia Council has employed the Reverend Eddie Smith, a Southern Baptist clergyman, who will begin work August 1. He will concentrate on developing new chapters of the Council. (He probably will also take an interest in SRC's special project in prison reform and criminal rehabilitation. Mr. Smith is the author of a book on capital punishment.)

The Louisiana Council has employed an Executive Director for the first time since 1957. She is Mrs. Patricia B. Miller, a former business woman who has recently earned a master's degree in counselling at Southern University. The Council is in the process of setting up an office in Baton Rouge.

The Mississippi Council's grant is being used primarily for work with students and on the campuses of the state. Mr. William Silver, who was employed to do this work last September, resigned in June to become Director of the Young Democrats of Mississippi. The Council provided a dozen work scholarships for students to assist in this work during the second semester of the last school year, and they will do so again during the next semester.

North Carolina's grant was intended to stabilize their operation, and it has enabled them to employ a uniquely qualified Executive Director. Mr. William C. Allred, formerly with the Pilot Life Insurance Company of Greensboro, received this spring a M.A. degree in history from Emory University. His thesis was, "A History of the Southern Regional Council: 1943-1961." Allred began work July 1 and already shows promise of vigorous leadership.

The South Carolina Council grant has been used thus far to employ three student assistants, all of whom are interested in careers in the field of human relations. It is anticipated that a full-time assistant to the director will be employed in September.

The Tennessee Council combined their grant with good fortune to secure the services of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wiersema, a youthful husband-wife team, as Assistants to the Director. Both come to the Council after extensive experience as volunteers in the civil rights movement and as employees of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The Houston Council used a modest sum to secure the services of eight VISTA volunteers to work in slum areas of Houston.

Through our grant conditions and through emphasis in meetings and conversation we have stressed development of chapter organizations and programs, increased membership, and increased local financial support for all state councils. It is our intention that the resources provided by the Ford grant for this purpose shall be used to develop organizational strength and effectiveness, as well as to meet program needs.

Definite steps have been taken to upgrade the state council staffs, which was a second purpose of the Ford grant. Whereas it was previously impossible to bring state council staffs together more than once or twice each year, we have had two such conferences in this first half and plan two others. In addition to these, all of the Executive Directors except one will participate in a week-long Community Leadership Laboratory at Emory University, July 24-31. They were able to take advantage of this training opportunity because of the stipulation that the expanded-aid grants were to be used, in small part, for attendance at such "professionally edifying" conferences.

One of the most promising among other achievements of this first half of the year, was the staffing of Rural Advancement Projects in Alabama and Florida. (A similar project was begun in Georgia last fall, and one has been in South Carolina for several years.) Mr. Lewis Black has been employed by the Alabama Council

and Mr. LaVert Taylor by the Florida Council. The work is carried out in cooperation with the National Sharecroppers Fund. In addition to administering grants which make it possible, SRC assists the Rural Advancement Projects through the work of Mr. Al Ulmer, Director of our Community Organization Project.

One interesting and helpful innovation was a meeting of the Presidents of the State Councils held on June 17 and 18 in Atlanta. This was the first time the Presidents had been brought together for discussions of the philosophy, purpose, and problems of State Councils -- and they asked that this be done annually.

Under the direction of Mrs. M. E. Tilly a significant meeting was held in Atlanta on March 24 at which time heads of 14 major national women's organizations came together to plan a joint program of encouraging court reform and related needs. Statewide meetings are planned with the objective of creating in most southern communities vigorous groups of women who will look intensively at the local law enforcement and court practices and seek means of improving them. We feel this program could have a considerable impact on the region.

Another major activity of the Field Director has been in connection with a series of conferences on school desegregation held in nine states this spring. Funds administered through SRC's Field Department brought community leaders from throughout each state to the conferences and an extra session on community organization for effective desegregation. The conferences were

sponsored by the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. Sessions were planned and carried out jointly with other agencies.

Still another Field Activities program was our Paperback Books Project. Just gathering momentum in May and June, the project will distribute about 40,000 paperback books throughout the South in an experiment to determine ways of encouraging book use and library services, as well as book ownership, among those who have not had much access to books.

There have been, of course, many other continuing and incidental tasks for the Director of Field Activities. Three meetings of the Southern Interagency Conference, which we serve as its Secretariat, were held during the period covered by this report. The Field Director participated as a consultant in a meeting of the Personnel Directors from the largest Post Offices in the South, sponsored by the Civil Rights Compliance Office of the Department's Personnel Bureau. Many meetings of State Council boards were attended, both to be of assistance where possible, and to learn more about each Council, its personalities, and its problems. And there were special events such as the Poverty Conference in Mississippi, a conference for local council officers and committee chairmen in Florida, and the White House Conference in Washington on June 1 and 2.

Plans for the remainder of the year include preparation of a manual for fund-raising, assistance with fund-raising and membership recruitment drives, and -- hopefully -- preparation of a program of education on race and race relations aimed at the moderate

and indifferent white people of the South.

SCHEDULE OF REGULAR GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATE COUNCILS
1966

Alabama	$ 5,500
Arkansas	4,600
Florida	4,600
Georgia	4,600
Louisiana	3,200
Mississippi	4,800
North Carolina	4,800
South Carolina	4,600
Tennessee	4,600
Virginia	4.600
Houston	1,800
Contingency	2,000
George S. Mitchell Award	1,000
TOTAL	$50,700

* * *

EXPANDED GRANTS-IN-AID PROGRAM FOR 1966
TO
STATE COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS*

Alabama	$ 9,000
Arkansas	8,000
Florida	7,000
Georgia	9,000
Louisiana	10,000

Mississippi	$ 16,750
North Carolina	8,000
South Carolina	9,000
Tennessee	11,000
Virginia	8,250
Houston (Tex.)	4,000
TOTAL	$100,000

*Made possible by a three-year Ford Foundation grant. Grants to state councils iill be revised for the second year, and again for the third, in the light of their progress toward attaining both substantially increased membership and financial support from the membership of the several state councils.

Edwin Standfield
Director of Field Activities

RESEARCH AND INFORMATION

1. Voter Book -- Most of the time of the Director of Information has been spent in the major part of researching and writing in collaboration with Reese Cleghorn of the Atlanta Journal on current political effects and the long-range implications of the entrance of Negro voters in full into the South's democracy. This is the book which SRC contracted with Harcourt, Brace & World to produce. It had originally been scheduled for publication in October, 1966. A recent decision has been to postpone this until February or March, 1967, in order to include a final chapter on the outcome of the fall elections this year. While not a history of VEP as such, the book draws heavily on the first VEP research, as well as other research materials of SRC.

2. New South -- The revamping of New South in its new quarterly format has been a major concern. The first two issues contained articles of substance by such writers as Leslie Dunbar, James Silver, Margaret Long, Robert Coles, August Meier, Finley Campbell and Vincent Harding. A news round-up section contains summaries of developments in each of the eleven states, a compilation not available elsewhere, and a permanent record of value to research. Efforts are made to find for each issue material close to the reality of what is happening in the South. A proposal for radical innovations in community planning in Mississippi and a report of a day in the life of a southern city ghetto resident are examples. The need for research-grounded, yet pertinent articles, is great; several, including a report on a study of the Negro family in Birmingham, are in the works. The summer issue, in preparation, will include coverage of the Meredith Mississippi march and discussion of black power. Many of the Council's information and research interests are reflected in the articles published and commissioned, and special distribution is given to issues of the magazine or to reprints from it.

3. Other publications have included a warning on the pitfalls of co-ops and credit unions by Al Ulmer, addressing himself to grass roots leaders looking for cure-alls; "Neighborhood Stabilization: A Program," by Moreland Smith, setting out how community organization can save a neighborhood from block-busting and develop racial balance; another study by Mr. Ulmer, a pioneering how-to approach on the all-important

subject of community organization in southern Negro slums, based on his experience in Vine City; "The Continuing Crisis," a joint publication with the American Jewish Committee describing the range of racial and poverty problems in the South, and warning of the possibility of disruptions in the South similar to those in the northern ghettos; a handbook on appropriate actions to improve southern justice developed by Mrs. M. E. Tilly for use with women's groups throughout the South.

A press release has been issued urging compliance with new school desegregation guidelines. The Voter Education Project has issued press releases on the election results in Alabama and South Carolina, on voting effort violence as a commentary on the shooting of James Meredith, and an analysis of the effectiveness of federal registrars.

New South Managing Editor, Robert Anderson, processed the above reports editorially. He also contributed to the editing of the first new New South and development of the second, as did Margaret Long.

4. In preparation -- Dr. Robert Coles will develop a report on conditions in Negro communities where past major civil rights demonstrations have occurred. Wilson Minor is preparing a report on the Citizens Council, past and present, and Robert Sherrill is developing a report on other white hate groups, including the Klan. These are a part of a study, again jointly with the American Jewish Committee, of forces competing for the attention of the South. Also part of this study is a survey by Anthony Whitfield, an SRC summer intern, of intergroup relations organizations

regarding their efforts to influence white Southerners. Dean B. R. Brazeal of Morehouse College is developing a series of studies on voter registration in selected Georgia counties, contrasting the situation today with that of 1956 when he did a similar survey. Other projects include a study of the South's portion of the 100 poorest counties in the nation (which is most of them); a study of welfare expenditures in the South; a plan for state government action in the various social problems of the South; a study of the mechanics of housing desegregation in Atlanta, a set of instructions for low-income families on how to buy a house or rent an apartment; a study of 1966 (including fall) school desegregation developments, and various other projects.

Samuel Adams, Director of Research

Pat Watters, Director of Information

LABOR EDUCATION PROJECT

Most of the work of the Labor Project falls into three broad categories: labor education, consultation and liaison, and employment problems. This report will attempt to summarize the activities which have taken place in each of these areas without detailing the on-going process of administration, preparation, informal materials development, and the interaction with the continuing programs of the Council.

Labor Education -- The Project's involvement in education activities has varied from participations of one day to one month in duration, and from an intense exploration of civil rights problems

confronting southern unions to a rather tangential handling of such problems as they relate to the day-to-day concerns of a union.

In January the Director spent one month heading the National Institute of Labor Education's Southern Union Staff Institute. This Institute was held at the University of Georgia in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Departments of Civil Rights and Education. It was a useful and intensive educational experience providing tool courses, courses in social and economic understanding, and a fairly concentrated dose of subjects related to racial relations and civil rights.

The Virginia AFL-CIO conducted a weekend education conference in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Education Department. The Director of the Labor Project taught four classes and made one general presentation to the entire group. The Tri-State School, sponsored by the state AFL-CIO's in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina in cooperation with the national AFL-CIO Education Department, provided another opportunity for teaching a class and holding a general session on the changing South.

The Labor Project participated in two conferences sponsored by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. One of these was held in Atlanta for the Union's regional organizing staff and the other at Daytona Beach for local union leadership from throughout the region.

Two further weekend institutes were worked out cooperatively with the Labor Project and the Education Department of the United Steelworkers of America and their District 36-G (Gulf Coast) Education

Coordinator. One conference was held in Tampa, Florida, and the other in New Orleans. In each case the Project provided approximately one-half of the instruction.

The Director also taught in a one-week summer school for members of the United Rubber Workers of America who held a regional program at the Blue Ridge Assembly grounds at Black Mountain, North Carolina.

The Project participated in a one-day regional meeting of the American Federation of Teachers in Atlanta.

The Director has taken several opportunities to explore with institutions of higher learning the possibility of their developing some continuing interest in the area of labor education. This activity has been confined primarily to two states to date. Two Georgia institutions have been approached through members of the faculty and administration who were interested in such possibilities. These moves have been made in consultation with appropriate persons within the labor movement. This effort must be recognized as little more than an attempt to stimulate a beginning interest. Potentially, it is a useful way to expand labor education opportunities within the region.

Consultation and Liaison -- On a number of items which might be included under this heading the Labor Project has worked cooperatively with the Southern Office of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department. Such items include assistance with a proposed program for the installation of the regional Equal Employment Opportunities Commission Director, a conference sponsored by the Southern Student

Organizing Committee held in Durham on "Students and Labor" in which both the Labor Project Director and the head of the Southern Office of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department participated. Assistance was offered in settling problems which had arisen between a local civil rights group and a union engaged in an organizing campaign. An assessment was made in Alabama of the impact of the primary election on the Alabama labor movement in regards to racial relations. Both of these latter two activities were in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department.

During the period of this report the Labor Project has had an opportunity to work with several Councils on Human Relations on a variety of problems. This activity has included work with state councils in Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama, and local councils in Atlanta and Palm Beach. Somewhat similar work has been done in cooperation with the Urban League, the NAACP, Operation Breadbasket, and the American Friends Service Committee.

The Director spoke to a Southern Student Organizing Committee conference in Atlanta, to an American Friends Service Committee staff and advisory group, to the Daytona Beach Forum, and to the orientation conference for "Operation Speed-Up," sponsored by the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

The Director was asked to serve on the Task Force on Economic Security for the White House Conference, "To Fulfill These Rights." This entailed several task force meetings in Washington and ultimately meant that the Director was involved

as the spokesman for a panel appearing before four workshops at the White House Conference itself.

A few days were profitably spent in mediating between the union staff involved in organizing migrant laborers and an agency with which SRC has frequently cooperated, over differences that had arisen regarding approaches to migrant labor problems. This was an interesting and informative interlude. The outcome at this point seems to be a healthy one.

A few days were spent in Detroit attending conferences of the University Labor Education Association, the AFL-CIO Labor Educators, and Local 189 (Workers Education Local) of the American Federation of Teachers. This time was largely devoted to promotion and contact work and has led to further programs.

A regional conference sponsored by the U. S. Department of Labor, in cooperation with SRC and a few other agencies, involved the Labor Project directly. This conference was aimed at reaching civil rights and other groups who have contact with disadvantaged persons in terms of the program offerings of the Department of Labor. It was an effort on the Department's part to bridge the gap between their program proposals and policies and actually reaching the people who should be affected by those programs.

Employment Problems -- Although the Labor Project is not specifically committed to working in the area of employment discrimination, it is difficult, and unwise, to side-step these problems altogether. During the course of the past few months we have participated in a national apprenticeship study (our part was

limited to the metropolitan Atlanta area) and have worked cooperatively with the Southern Office of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department in exploring and promoting the idea of an apprenticeship information center. Similarly, with the Civil Rights Department, we have been able to give some assistance in a study which they are doing cooperatively with other organizations regarding discriminatory practices in employment services. Both of our programs have worked cooperatively with the Atlanta Council on Human Relations in their interest to report the difficulties encountered in getting reliable information about apprenticeship and other training programs in the Atlanta metropolitan area.

From time to time employment requests come to the Council and are channelled through the Labor Project. These range from individuals seeking employment to companies seeking individuals in a variety of classifications. In some cases, we are able to handle such requests fairly directly, but usually they are referred to other agencies such as the National Urban League, Operation Breadbasket, or one of the vocational schools. The Labor Project has involved the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department's Southern Office in discussions with persons working with the Vine City Council in Atlanta regarding employment and training opportunities for disadvantaged youth.

The Director was asked to participate in a training program of Post Office Department personnel staff from throughout the region to discuss the problems of minority groups as they

relate to employment both outside and inside the federal service.

The Project has been concerned with developing some of the background materials and locating outside staff for the conduct of an unemployment study. Unfortunately, this project has not been brought to fulfillment.

In Conclusion -- It is envisioned that the main lines of the Labor Project's work will continue to be in the three areas outlined above. Increasingly, the formal program will involve labor education activities. Some of these will be developed at the Labor Project's initiative and others will continue to be those developed by the labor movement with the Project being simply a participant. The Liaison and consultation work will continue and is a natural outgrowth of the Project's contact with unions and governmental and private agencies. Our concern with employment opportunities will not diminish but is likely to find expression largely in stimulating interest in public policy and in making referrals to those groups most actively involved in this work. At this point it seems fair to say that the activities of the Labor Project continue to grow and the prospects for the immediate future are good that its services will not only be needed but sought after.

Emory F. Via, Director
Labor Education Project

URBAN PLANNING PROJECT

Consultation Trip (Washington, D.C.) -- The primary purpose of this trip was to talk with Secretary Robert C. Weaver, Department of Housing and Urban Development. A previous trip to Washington in February had prepared the way for this conference. The meeting allowed the Urban Planning Project Director to explain to Dr. Weaver the purposes and plans of the Southern Regional Council's Urban Planning Project and to ask him how SRC might work with HUD in an informal manner to further equal opportunity in housing and equal treatment in and access to urban facilities. Our discussion was cordial and, I believe, meaningful. Afterwards, I spoke with others at HUD and was impressed with their interest in and openness toward our project.

While in Washington I contacted other groups such as Urban America, Inc., the American Institute of Planners, the American Institute of Architects, and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, which have programs related to our own. I spoke with the directors of organizations which have successfully stablized integrated or integrating neighborhoods. Each of these groups represents a different type of organization with individual goals and programs to realize them. It is my hope that we may draw together the experiences of Washington Neighbors, Inc., Baltimore Neighborhoods, Inc., and West Mt. Airy Neighbors, Philadelphia, and publish their stories in three separate pamphlets which could be distributed together. Mr. Robert Anderson, editor of New South, asked Mr. Edward Holmgren of Baltimore Neighborhoods, Inc., to write an

article on housing in Baltimore for inclusion in an issue of New South.

Urban Planning Analysis (Charlotte, North Carolina) -- In March I talked with the Mayor and City Manager in Charlotte about urban renewal plans for their city and the problems engendered by rapid growth. I suggested that I could assess their plans as an impartial third party and give my opinion as to whether or not Charlotte was planning for an open city. Such analysis might be of value to them were they to apply for additional federal funds.

Urban Renewal and Confrontation (Fort Lauderdale, Florida) -- In February James Hibben, Executive Director, Urban Renewal Agency, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, consulted me about the problems of housing segregation and slums in Fort Lauderdale. Mr. Hibben appeared to want to improve the housing situation for Fort Lauderdale Negroes, but he did not believe that many changes were possible without pressure on the present city government power structure. He hoped for SRC's advice, but he particularly hoped to use us as intermediary between his office and the Negro community to inform the Negro community of the two urban renewal plans under consideration. By this means he expected to elicit an expression of opinions and desires from Fort Lauderdale Negroes, believing that if he had pressure from them he would be able to arouse support for at least some urban renewal by the city government.

The Urban Planning Project made this contact. At the invitation of the Fort Lauderdale NAACP I discussed with their

Board the two urban renewal plans under consideration by the city. We talked with candor about the pros and cons of the plans and about the possibility of the city's carrying through on any urban renewal at all. I told them at that time they should make a careful documentation through newspaper clips, photographs, letters and records of phone calls first of the conditions in the Negro section as proof of the need for action, and second of the fight to persuade the city government to undertake rehabilitation and renewal in the present Negro section. This documentation, if the effort is successful, could serve as guide and encouragement to other cities which have similarly conservative leadership. If the pressure for urban renewal is ansuccessful, the documentation would be part of our contention to the federal government that the matter of housing for non-whites, especially low income non-whites, cannot be left in the hands of local officials or implemented according to the whim of local city government in the South.

Both Mr. Hibben and the Fort Lauderdale NAACP have kept the Urban Planning Project constantly informed of the progress and difficulties of the urban renewal proposal as viewed from their separate positions. Fort Lauderdale will be a test case for SRC-UPP involvement in a specific way with local urban planning projects.

Atlanta Study -- As part of a four-city study prepared for the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing the Southern Regional Council was asked to undertake a survey of the availability of sales and rental housing in predominately white areas of Atlanta.

The purpose of the NCDH study was to establish the need, housing availability and climate for acceptance for integrated housing in American cities in general and in the four study cities of Rochester, Denver, Providence and Atlanta in particular. Mr. Samuel Adams, Director of Research, compiled statistics and composed the report on availability in Atlanta for SRC's part of the coordinated report.

PROGRAMS UNDER CONSIDERATION:

Urban Planning Advisors -- request a group of top men from different academic disciplines and business and professional areas to serve as advisors for consultation in various urban problems in the South. With this in mind, I will meet with Dr. Constantinos Doxiadis, internationally renowned urban planner from Athens, Greece, in Aspen, Colorado, the last of July. Dr. Doxiadis will be in Aspen to receive the Aspen Award for achievement in the humanities.

Southern Demonstration Cities -- select carefully four southern cities to approach as "demonstration cities" with the hope of working with the city governments and minority groups for open housing and for involvement of the disadvantaged in planning similar to the Fort Lauderdale Project.

Federal Funds and Housing Segregation -- document the ways communities are using federal funds to buttress segregated housing with the idea of influencing future legislation.

PUBLICATIONS:

"Neighborhood Stabilization: A Program" -- a pamphlet prepared by the Urban Planning Project and distributed to certain SRC mailing

categories as well as to those communities which request such information.

In process is a pamphlet on buying a house with particular emphiasis on the problems encountered by Negroes buying in "white" neighborhoods. In addition, we hope to publish a trilogy of experience papers on housing in integrated neighborhoods in Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia.

Education -- We are engaged in probing discussions with members of departments of planning in colleges and universities regarding a new orientation for the indoctrination of planners so that they would be planning with the high ethical concept of responsibility to the total community.

Resource Function -- There have been a number of inquiries about the problems of housing in Southern communities generally and about specific problems in certain cities such as Virginia Beach, Virginia, and Jacksonville, Florida.

A particularly exiiting and unexpected aspect of the Urban Planning Project has been the response of young planners and architects around the country. I am continuing a dialogue with several of these young men about basic philosophy in urban planning. Such interest could be the basis for a summer project utilizing these young men and their training either for survey and analysis of particular cities or for creating bold and innovative schemes to establish equal opportunity in housing in the South.

It will soon be necessary to evaluate our gains and successes and to analyze our failures and difficulties in some depth. An

informal conference on urban problems in the South for SRC staff and others who share our interests might be the most economical and effective way to confront action with reflection and theoretical solutions with actual problems.

Moreland Griffith Smith, Director
Urban Planning Project

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION PROJECT

The Community Organization Project is primarily concerned with the efforts of people, rural and urban, in organizing themselves in self-help programs, to learn from these efforts, to determine the extent to which such efforts can attract the support and assistance of public and private agencies, and to encourage that support. On a limited basis, the project itself offers staff, consultative and financial assistance to such efforts.

The observations have, to date, led to two publications both prepared by the project director and both aimed for the rather large group of persons and agencies interested in helping the poor. These publications, both issued as SRC Special Reports, are "A City Slum -- Poor People and Problems," and "Cooperatives, Credit Unions and Poor People."

Through the Project we have been able to support the program of the Rural Advancement Project in two additional states. This is a joint effort on the part of the National Sharecroppers Fund and the Southern Regional Council by which funds and technical assistance are provided the state Councils on Human Relations to enable them to

employ a full-time person to work in rural areas. Earlier we were able to support this effort in South Carolina and Georgia. Now we are able to do so in Florida and Alabama also. All four state councils have acquired staff and are conducting programs similar to those reflected in the remainder of this report. They are, in addition, developing a number of programs reflecting the needs and interests of the four state organizations.

Much of the concern of this Project has been in attracting the interest of other agencies and/or in encouraging cooperative efforts. For instance, the Project helped set up a self-help housing conference in Lake Worth, Florida, tri-sponsored by SRC, the Florida Migrant Mission, and the American Friends Service Committee. We acted as convener for a planning conference to discuss cooperative training and education. Major participants were the Cooperative League of the U. S. A., the National Sharecroppers Fund, the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Southern Consumers' Cooperative. SRC is co-sponsor with the Encampment for Citizenship of an Encampment program at Barbourville, Kentucky. We have assisted in planning the curriculum, recruiting students and the project director has spent one week with the group this summer.

Perhaps most important, the project has devoted substantial time in working with the staff of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A., to determine the opportunities which may exist for that organization to be of help in this region. It is premature to report on the results, but at this point we are encouraged by the interest shown and excited by the possibilities of the involvement of that important agency.

The project director has consulted with officials of the Peace Corps on southern-based training programs and has been involved in training sessions with VISTA volunteers. Work has been done with oyster fishermen at Daufauski Island, South Carolina, and the Project bore the cost of travel expenses of representatives from that community for a trip to Washington to determine if the Economic Development Administration could provide a much needed boat for the community. In cooperation with Penn Community Center we have worked in Pritchardsville, South Carolina, on a self-help housing program. Assistance has been given the Vine City (Atlanta) Candle Cooperative in an application for a $1,000 loan from the United Presbyterian Church, USA.

Other technical assistance offered by the Project director and/or other consultants include:

(1) Wilcox County, Alabama -- Assistance to persons interested in establishing a credit union, a housing project, and a 600-acre cooperative farming experiment.

(2) Nottaway, Amelia and Prince Edward Counties, Virginia -- Participation in an orientation program for students who will work during the summer in these counties. The project director will spend a 10-day period during mid-summer working with this group.

(3) Pearl City, Florida -- Assistance to members of the Pearl City Civic League in preparing a community action proposal for OEO for recreation centers and civic education programs. A project grant of $150 was also made to help defray the costs of surveys needed for the proposal.

(4) Selma, Alabama (Inter-Religious Project) -- A consultant was provided to spend the summer with the Freedom Quilting Cooperative in Dallas and Wilcox Counties. Miss Lois Deslonde is attempting to improve the quality of the quilts, diversify the products of the Co-Op, and is conducting classes in Co-Op education. A project grant of $300 has been made, and an additional grant of the same amount is likely. This cooperative involved more than 125 persons.

(5) Jackson, Mississippi (Poor People's Corporation) -- For a three-month period two consultants are being provided for the areas of cooperative education and managerial skills.

(6) Sumter, Marengo and Wilcox Counties, Alabama -- A consultant has been provided to work with groups in these counties interested in organizing credit unions.

(7) Lee County, South Carolina -- The project director is working with a group in this county interested in establishing a credit union and a buying club.

Several work-scholarships have been awarded to students working during the summer under the auspices of local organizations. These scholarships, in the amount of $150 each have been awarded to:

(1) Miss Linda Baughn, a student from Fisk University, to work in a project in the Nashville slum area under the direction of the Tennessee and Nashville Councils on Human Relations.

(2) Miss Carol Edwards to work in Amelia County, Virginia in a program to establish a local newspaper which will attempt to train people to write and publish their own newspaper after the end of the summer through the Virginia Students for Civil Rights Committee.

(3) Miss Linda Maury to work with the East Alabama Council on Human Relations on a program concerned with Negro students who will enter the formerly white schools in September.

(4) Mr. John Reiman, a Morehouse College student, to work in Negro and white slums in Atlanta to determine if slum dwellers will respond to local self-interest issues and if so, what issues.

(5) Miss Jerrilyn McGee, a student from Clark College, is working in a slum area of Atlanta with 20 children ranging from ages 5 to 15. Purposes are to prepare a report on the life of a child in a slum area, to interest parents in seeking nursery and day-care facilities for their children.

The Project has hoped to determine ways to involve churches to the point of having them express an interest in and establishing programs with and for the poor. Thus far, the results are encouraging.

A large Negro church in Atlanta, Friendship Baptist, has developed a staffed program of work in several slum areas near the church. Work has ranged from attempting to get better recreational facilities and programs for the areas to a successful campaign to have local merchants stop the sale of glue to children. Recently, a large white church, Trinity Presbyterian, has become interested, has contributed $1,300 to the Project, and is working closely with Friendship Baptist in expanding the program.

We are convinced that the Project is showing that poor people want to help themselves, and can do so given proper guidance, technical assistance, and adequate resources.

Al Ulmer, Director

Community Organization Project

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

In the first six months of its existence, the current Voter Education Project has assisted a total of 76 different programs. The emphasis thus far has been on voter registration. However, several programs of citizenship education and leadership training have been funded.

As the state-by-state tables show, there is much to be done in the field of voter registration in the South, depsite the striking advances made in recent years. At present, barely half the Negroes of voting age in the South are registered. The white registration is nearly three-fourths.

Sizable increases still will have to be made in Negro registration if the level of democratic participation in the South is to be raised. So it is natural that local committees and citizenship organizations presently are stressing registration. But it is to be expected that emphasis will shift to citizenship education and leadership training as the registration totals move upward. The Voter Education Project will continue to take the initiative in stimulating programs of education and training.

Thus far, programs associated with the Voter Education Project have registered nearly 50,000 persons. However, there are a few projects which have not yet submitted final reports. And there are a number of projects, particularly in Georgia and Mississippi, which have not yet had time to submit reports.

Moreover, it should be noted that registration drives tend to have a snowballing effect. When one person who has never registered

goes to the courthouse and does so, he tells his relatives and neighbors. A few days later, the relatives and neighbors may go and register. So 20 or more persons eventually may register because one person was reached in a registration drive.

We know this occurs. Our reports from rural counties tell us that some plantation workers will not go register until others do. So a breakthrough produces ever-widening circles of new voters.

A study we have just completed shows the impact of organized registration drives and federal examiners on Negro registration. The figures follow a predictable pattern, but we feel that they are nevertheless interesting. Registration figures are significantly lower in counties with neither examiners nor organized drives.

Where heavy new registration occurs, the question naturally arises: Will these newly registered citizens vote?

Our study of the Alabama primary indicates that they will. We estimate that nearly three-fourths of Negro registration voted in the May 3 primary.

Much depends, of course, on circumstances and issues, and the issues in the Alabama primary were sharply drawn. All the same, we felt that the Alabama turnout was remarkably high.

It is here that citizenship education and leadership training come into the picture. Before the Alabama primary, the Lee County League of Women Voters received from us a grant of $200. With this modest sum, the League transported voting machines throughout the county so that 2,500 new voters, of whom 1,300 were illiterate, could become accustomed to using this rather imposing device before the election.

Now we are granting another small amount -- $775 - to the same organization for the purpose of producing three television programs on citizenship education for showing in Alabama and, we hope, elsewhere. The programs will be produced in cooperation with the drama departments of Tuskegee Institute and Auburn University.

Another pre-primary program of voter education was conducted in Macon County. We hope this program will be the forerunner of similar programs in other rural areas.

In the field of leadership training, a one-day institute was held in Alabama in cooperation with the NAACP Legal Defense Fund. A similar institute was held later in South Carolina.

These institutes schooled candidates and poll watchers in election laws and election procedures. After the Alabama primaries, the NAACP Legal Defense Fund filed suits regarding Greene County and a legislative district in East Alabama growing out of instructions provided at the pre-election institute.

Also, we have allocated a small grant for a six-day leadership training workshop to be held later this month at Frogmore, South Carolina for Negro candidates and their campaign workers.

Another forthcoming project will be supported through the Southern Regional Office of the National Urban League. It will seek to train community leaders in both urban and rural settings -- Jacksonville, Florida, and Hobson City, Alabama.

We are also working to increase student participation in programs sponsored through the Voter Education Project. VEP has been fortunate during the summer in having the services of William

R. Beardslee, a Haverford College student, who is directing our efforts in this area.

Many of our registration programs report that young people are the mainstays of such activities as door-to-door canvassing. As an example of our efforts to encourage the use of students in VEP-assisted programs, we recently made a grant to the Lynchburg, Virginia Voters League for five students and a coordinator.

We also assisted the National YWCA in a spring registration campaign conducted by 247 college students in six localities. These students registered 3,022 persons -- a figure not included in our state-by-state VEP total.

One of the better programs with which we are associated is being operated in Southside Virginia by the Virginia Students Civil Rights Committee.

Mr. Beardslee recommends that we expand the use of students in VEP. He proposes recruitment through deans of Negro colleges and through human-relations organizations.

It should be noted that not all of our programs are limited to a single county. The Virginia Students Civil Rights Committee works in nine counties. The Arkansas Council on Human Relations operates a program in 16 counties. Another program covers 19 counties in West Tennessee.

Thus far, for all programs, we have committed a total of $125,962.30. Grants to VEP total $325,000.

Our research department answers requests for information on registration and voting from sources ranging from the New York Times

and television networks to local news media and candidates.

The research reports sent to us from VEP-assisted programs regularly provide some of the most interesting reading material available concerning the South and southern problems. Through these reports we watch directors of these programs -- for the most part, local people -- meet and conquer such oft-mentioned problems as fear, intimidation, suspicion, apathy, resignation, dissension and the hostility of white officials.

Is it worthwhile? For that answer we turn to the director of the registration program in Charleston, South Carolina. In pen-and-ink at the bottom of his final statistical report, he writes:

> "We tried as hard as we could to get as many to register as possible. We are not too happy. But 783 new registered voters would never have been if it were not for the Southern Regional Council, Inc."

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., Director
Voter Education Project

M E M O R A N D U M

June 19, 1967

TO: Ruth Alexander, Bob Anderson, Paul Anthony, Glenda Bartley, John Boone, Bill Farmer, Vernon Jordan, Thad Olive, Moreland Smith, Emory Via, Marvin Wall, Pat Watters, James Wood

FROM: Ed Stanfield

RE: "Retreat" in September

As you probably know, we are planning a joint retreat for the senior staff of SRC and the state council staffs. The dates and place for this have been set: September 5-8 at the Mt. View Hotel in Gatlinburg, Tennessee.

I hope that you will mark these dates on your calendar. The minimum of three full days with all participants present and without interruptions is important to the whole purpose of the retreat. I think this affair will afford a much-needed opportunity to improve and strengthen relations among ourselves and with the state council people. There will be incidental concern with our programs and structures, but the persons and groups and their mutual understanding are, to my mind, the major concern. In this sense no one of us is dispensable, and I hope each of you will be able and willing to participate.

Details will follow. Meanwhile, we need two items of information as soon as possible: (1) Will you attend? (2) Will you share a room with someone? (It is considerably less expensive to the Council if rooms are shared, so we would like to make that the general rule. However, we will honor requests for private rooms.)

At a later date we will need to plan transportation. We should share automobiles as much as possible, both to reduce expenses and because auto travel will be more convenient than air travel to Gatlinburg.

Please return the spare copy of this memo at your earliest convenience, indicating whether or not you will attend, whether or not you require a single room, and, if you will share a room, whether you will arrange to room with someone or take "the luck of the draw."

Reply: _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

-4-

John Spivak - Georgia Nigger
Walter Wilson - Forced Labor in US
Robert Burns - I was a fugitive from the chain gang.
R 364

Men in Chains Nation Nov 13, 1935

Chain Gang Commonweal Oct 15 1937

Twilight of the Chain Gang Nation Jan 13, 1940

Men in Chains by Myra Page 1935

Governor Talmadge - Men prefer chain gang to penitentiary, he said, because it provides them with a change of scene and to see persons from outside world. "prison camp or chain gang is the most humane way to keep prisoners"

But escapee Simon Minor, who had escaped to New York, and fought extradition knelt on floor and prayed "Please God, strike me down before they take me back".

Convicts work 10 to 14 hours at unpaid hard driven labor. Quarrying rocks, laying roads.

Nights are passed in a cage on wheels, resembling circus wagon with latticed iron bars. Frequent flogging "stretching" and "sweat box"

A man who can last 10 years on chain gang is exceptional

Labor organizers often sentenced to chain gang in 00s

In Travis County Texas attempt was made to reestablish chain gang. County Commissioner John Shelton said "You cant get a man to get out and do the work that these prisoners on the chain

gang do. You know how a mule is. Get a wagon and hitch him to it, and then hit him between the eyes. He'll pull"

A conspiracy of silence ordinarily surrounds the South's original "method of very profitable convict labor. Recurrent scandals break out, investigations take place, and the public goes back to sleep, while the chain gang itself which inevitably breeds exploitation, torture and death, is left intact.

Spread of disease between prisoners is almost inevitable.

The Chain Gang - Floyd Keeler 1937

Governor of Massachusetts refused to extradite because of chain gang, in retribution Georgia paroled some of its "bad niggers" on condition that they spend period of parole in Massachusetts.

South used chain gangs because prisons were expensive, as there were no facilities for worthwhile prison labor, idleness in prisons is likely to breed trouble, need of cheap public labor.

Usually petty criminals, and usually negro.

Despite this author says that chain ganged prisoners were privileged (apparently because of their nice striped uniforms, and fact that they were outside of prison walls) He says prisoners were often threatened with a return to penitentiary - This threat was used instead of brutalities. Spirits and morale were excellent (By the way this authors brother was a

guard on chain gang. He also says that work done wasnt efficient but was a good as work done by Negroes hired for wages

Says chain gang is passing because labor market doesnt like competition

Really terrible bigotted article. Filled with Black rascals and darkies and our gentle Southern people.

Twilight of Chain Gang 1940

Agrees that south had made progress since 1933

Was originally set up to obtain a resorvois of quasi slaves and a weapon forterrorizing poor whites & negroes.

Until 1927 prisoners were leased in chain gangs to be used by private employers.

Georgia by 1940 had eliminated chain gangs.

Solitary is new punishment replacing whipping

D R A F T D R A F T

Articles of Incorporation for a Federation

of Low-income Southern Cooperatives

Article I - NAME of the Federation. Please be thinking about a name to suggest.

Article II - Objectives. The following are suggested objectives that might be considered.

A. To promote region-wide programs and institutions for the training of interested persons in the formation and development of all types of cooperatives.

B. To actively sponsor and encourage the development of all types of cooperatives through education and other means.

C. To coordinate information, advertisement, technical and financial resources, etc.

D. To search for markets, wholesalers, etc.

E. Research in economic development and areas for cooperative expansion.

F. To serve as a central clearing house for potential resources, financial assistance, technical help, etc.

G. To provide special management and technical programs to member co-ops.

H. To issue a newsletter periodically sharing problems and successes with other low-income co-ops.

I. To provide educational programs to groups upon request - example: women groups, youth programs, etc.

? J. To work on legislative matters of importance to co-ops.

K. To maintain a staff of an executive secretary and assistants to carry out the other objectives of the federation.

If you have other suggested objectives please send them to me before February 15th. Another rough draft of a charter will be made then incorporating your ideas for discussion at the meeting.

Article III - General operations of the Federation

A. The Federation will hold a charter under the Washington, D. C. cooperative charter provision.

B. The Federation will be organized for an indeterminate time, hopefully perpetual.

C. The Federation will be authorized to receive dues, gifts, contributions, and donations in the form of money, goods, commodities and services.

D. The Federation will be authorized to associate with other like bodies (for instance, the Cooperative League of the USA) for the furtherance of the objectives of the federation.

Article IV - Membership - Membership shall be open to representatives of cooperatives in southern states who agree with the objectives of the Federation and pay the membership fee. (This fee might be anything from $1 to $100 - let me know what you think.)

Membership will remain open indefinitely.

All public bodies, southern and national organizations, and educational institutions sponsoring or promoting cooperatives or cooperative education, may participate in the Federation as consultants and/or advisors and may contribute to the financial support of the organization.

The number of representatives per cooperative will need to be discussed. Other federations have in the past done this by having a representative for every so many members of the cooperative in question, with a maximum number of representatives allowed. In our case, special consideration should be given regarding the representation of individual states. It is hoped that state associations can be created and that eventually the Federation will be representative of the state associations, say, four representatives from each southern state making up the board of directors of the Federation.

Article V - Meetings - Meetings to be held once, twice, three times/year?

Article VI - Board of Directors - to be elected by the members. I think something should be added here to try and make the representation equal from each state.

The terms of the board should very likely be for one year for the first year. After that, board members could be elected on staggered terms.

The responsibilities of the board needs to be discussed. Probably, things like being responsible for money received, the hiring of a staff, etc.

Article VII - Executive Secretary - A decision should be made about staff. How many? Who? However, the Board of Directors will do the actual hiring of staff, if there is any.

Article VIII - Financial Operations -

Non-profit

Article IX - Amendments - A provision should be made for amending the charter.

Article X - Dissolution of organization - Most charters state how members can do away with the organization. Do we want this?

This is, of course, just a draft for discussion of what a charter for a federation might look like. I hope you all will think about where it doesn't make sense or should be added to or changed, and that you will write me and let me know. Another copy will be prepared for dispersal at the meeting based upon these recommendations. The second copy will be used as a working copy for the meeting.

Thank you for your help.

(Rough draft: for comment & revision)

Public Assistance in the South

John Pecoul

The Fact of Need.

~~The scope and adequacy of public assistance~~

More of the poor live in the South than in other regions of the United States. Approximately half live in the South.

The proportion of households trapped in the South by poverty is larger than in other regions. Almost one of every four is poor.

Within the South, the proportion of black households in poverty is more than twice that of the white households. 17.9% of 12 million white families is poor as opposed to 58.3% of 2.3 million black families by the Orshansky index.

The economic facts must undergird any intelligent assessment of the scope and adequacy of present public assistance programs in the region.

<< 97 of the 100 poorest counties in the United States are in the South. >>

These facts are the unanimous conclusions of analysts of American poverty who use differing economic categories and differing statistical sources. Whether the Conference on Economic Progress, the Social Security Administration, President's Council of Economic Advisers, or the Bureau of Labor Statistics is the source for data and analysis, the conclusions are the same. Whether the poverty-line is defined as $3000 or $4000 or as a dependent variable of family size, age, and farm residence after Mollie Orshansky or Alan Haber, the conclusions are the same. The South has more poverty overall, a higher rate of its occurrence, and the highest rate among its black people. (See also Table 8 and 9)

The Place of Public Assistance.

Public assistance in the South must be considered against this background. It is not the purpose of the present

study to join the controversy ~~of~~ over welfare policies. It is rather to provide an information ~~which might will provide~~ perspective for all participants in the debate and for whatever consensus finally emerges.

The perspective proposed here is that public assistance* — direct cash subsidies to those outside the workforce ~~without~~ in its present or emergent forms as negative income tax or guaranteed annual income — ~~plus~~ provides a crucial floor for bare ~~and~~ or hopefully ~~more~~ comfortable subsistence without which any ~~serious~~ talk of self-help is a mockery. ~~[illegible]~~ This perspective is ~~needed~~ important from two points of view. First, the current sophistication about poverty as a broad socio-cultural phenomenon has caused some to ignore the economic component. While it is clearly true that for many of the poor cash payments alone will not end poverty, ~~rather~~ it is equally true that better schools, health services, consumer education, ~~and~~ housing and so forth ~~etc. today or tomorrow~~ will not buy food ~~or~~, clothing, or the simplest amenities on which joy, hope, ~~and~~ self-pride ~~[illegible]~~ and initiative thrive.

Second, while cash payments alone will not suffice for some of the poor, they will be sufficient ~~for many~~ to end poverty among those for whom deprivation is primarily or solely ~~economic~~ monetary. S. M. Miller argues persuasively that the majority of the poor are "stable", i.e. ~~not beset by~~ free from family or social pathologies and ~~are~~ employed at steady but very low pay, low skill jobs.** Many of these stable poor need nothing more than direct ~~economic~~ cash aid for

their children or their own old age — plus job re-training for themselves and good education for their children. ~~The addition~~ The boost from this support should be enough to break the poverty cycle permanently for about half the American poor according to Miller.

Thus, both the need for a minimum subsistence and the possibility of ending poverty for so many "stable" poor require attention to the ~~place of~~ facts about cash payments now. What follows is primarily an examination of ~~the~~ the status quo in public assistance. It initially leaves aside the more basic question of the adequacy of present programs in the South in order to discover precisely ~~what~~ ~~how much~~ ~~is~~ what the South is doing vis a vis its degree of need and its receipt of national resources. ~~Judgement about the status quo cannot stand apart from~~ ~~What the South Spends~~ ~~How the South Spends~~ ~~Where the Funds Come~~ ~~Spent the~~ ~~information~~ ~~will occur in this study,~~

What the South ~~Spends~~ for Public Assistance.

21.8 % of all expenditures for public assistance payments in the U.S. in the fiscal year ended ~~in~~ June 30, 1965 occurred in the South. (Table 1) While this reflects the South's ~~proportional population~~ having 25.9 % of the U.S. population in 1960, it does not reflect adequate consideration of the ~~degree to~~ concentration of the nation's poverty in the South and the high incidence

of poverty within the region. (~~Table 1~~)

Among individual states Texas and Louisiana spend significantly more than all the others. The size of the Texas expenditure can be attributed to the size of the state. It is less impressive when considered on a per inhabitant basis (Table 3) ~~or a per recipient~~ rate per 1000 ~~program~~ basis (Table 4). The Louisiana expenditure is even more striking when either the size of the state, the ~~rate~~ number of recipients, the rate per 1000 population and the average payment per recipient or all of these is considered. (Tables 2-4) Prima facie, this state's program cannot be judged to be adequate. ~~good~~ simply because it is large relative ~~to national~~ ~~not just to southern~~ ~~but also~~ to national as well as ~~standards~~ southern standards. That conclusion would require more investigation. That it is a questionable conclusion will be seen when the specific programs to which ~~way~~ states allot their resources are considered. Nevertheless, the case of Louisiana is ~~[illegible]~~ atypical of the South in the public assistance field. ~~The~~ The roots can be traced to the atypical southern politics of the ~~Long~~ regime of Huey Long in which ~~the welfare state~~ desirable social welfare programs served ~~the~~ the political welfare of ~~the~~ Mr. Long to the chagrin of with the more innocent liberals and the conservative business

elite, ~~alike.~~ ~~The whether or not~~ The political function ~~now~~ served by welfare in Louisiana today is another issue that would have to be investigated before conclusions could be drawn.

At the other end of the scale ~~are~~ stand Virginia and South Carolina. (Tables 2-4) They are low by all the standards by which Louisiana is high. Total expenditures, degree of coverage, payment per recipient, and number covered are generally near ~~to~~ or at the bottom of the ~~South~~ region and the nation. ~~uniformly low. The~~

Two notable exceptions occur in Virginia and thereby differentiate it from South Carolina. First, Virginia ~~also~~ expends more than twice as much overall for aid to dependent children as does South Carolina. It pays more per recipient to more families although its rate of coverage per 1000 is ~~hardly slightly~~ almost the same. (Table 4) Second, while Virginia assists those ~~the~~ aged covered, with higher payments, ~~it covers covers~~ the degree of coverage ~~a little over half as many~~ per 1000 over age 65 is barely ~~one~~ one-fourth that of South Carolina. (Table 4)

The other states fall ~~in~~ in irregular patterns between the extremes of ~~Louisiana~~ and South Carolina. ~~Worthy of some~~ Alabama and Mississippi

attract special comment because of their ~~high~~ positions in total spending and their way of distributing funds. Mississippi's per inhabitant effort is relatively high although total spending ranks near the bottom just ahead of Virginia and South Carolina. (Tables 2 and 3) Mississippi is unique, however, in that its degree of coverage per 1000 children is highest in the south, and its coverage per 1000 over 65 ranks third, just below Louisiana and Alabama. At the same time, the average payments to the aged and to dependent children are the lowest in the region. Mississippi spreads its resources to give a little to many. Alabama ~~does the same thing~~ acts similarly in aiding dependent children but aids the aged with high payments and a degree of coverage per 1000 over 65 second only to Louisiana. The scope of aid to the aged in Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi ~~raises the question~~ suggests the ~~possible~~ political utility of aid to the voting aged ~~as opposed~~ when contrasted ~~to~~ with the meager aid to non-voting dependent children.

How the South Allocates Public Assistance Resources

The contrast ~~just mentioned~~ between aid to the aged and aid to dependent children is not limited

(over)

to Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi. It is a regional pattern ~~just more pronounced in those states. It is a of a regional pattern.~~ which is more pronounced in those states.

(Table 1.) The percentage distribution by program reveals that both in the South and in the nation ~~prior to the beginning of medicare~~ these two programs account for the great bulk of public assistance expenditures. (Table 1) With this, the similarity ends. Whereas in the nation as a whole, assistance to the aged uses 38.6% of all funds and aid to dependent children uses 32.6%, in the South the respective percentages are 65.1 and 18.2.

The only southern states which approximate the national proportional distribution are North Carolina and Virginia, (Table 2) but their ~~per recipient~~ coverage per 1000 is very limited. (Table 4) The proportion given to the aged is above the regional average in Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, and Arkansas. The proportion given to dependent children is below the regional average in Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, Mississippi, and South Carolina. (Table 2)

~~Disaggregated figure for the Disaggregated chil. - cite Weisbrod~~

The relative proportions allotted to the aged and

to dependent children are a point of controversy. Most critics attack the national proportions as severely discriminatory against the needs of children. ~~While it is not argued that the aged poor are over-compensated, it is charged~~ and ~~even while being~~ and barely sufficient for the aged poor. If the national proportions can be called inequitable, those in the South can be called iniquitous.

Remembering that the South includes two times as many poor as any other region, Burton Weisbrod's analysis of Social Security Administration statistics indicates the degree of need among children in this country. There are 1.5 million poor under age 18 in contrast to 1.5 million poor over age 65 according to the Orshansky index. *** When it is considered that the number of recipients of public assistance to the aged was 2.1 million while the number of children aided was only 3.3 million, *** it can be concluded that public assistance does not begin to cover the vast 15 million child poor. Even those covered receive average monthly payments of only $33.83 in the nation as a whole. For the South, dependent children receive no higher than

~~3~~ $25.55 in Kentucky and as low as $9.13 in Mississippi. (Table 4) That racial discrimination makes the burden on Negro children even more onerous than it is on white children is suggested by the findings of a study by the Georgia Council on Human Relations in cooperation with the Columbia University School of Social Work.

Clearly, the present system of aid to dependent children does not begin to deal with the scope of poverty in nation or region. While the aged poor may not be receiving sufficiently large payments, it does appear that most if not all of them are being aided. Most of the 15 million child poor go largely unhelped by public assistance. Of them 3.3 million are aided, negligibly as "dependent." Yet it can be argued that all child poor are "dependent" and deserve more systematic and substantial aid if the developmental roots of poverty are to be severed. They are "dependent" upon a society which shuns them as illegitimate for being poor while refusing to acknowledge the illicit socio-economic intercourse which sired them.

~~Sources of Funds~~

The children-aged assistance proportions are not the only ones deserving comment, although they are the largest programs. Equally symptomatic of problems in the region's public assistance policies are the low allocations for medical assistance to the aged and general assistance. (Table 1) The South accounts for only 4.1% of the total national expenditures for medical aid to the aged under public assistance programs.**** It spends only 4.9% of the funds for general assistance, i.e. individual cases of special need determined by case-workers. Whereas in the nation as a whole, medical assistance to the aged receives 9.9% of all public assistance funds and general assistance receives 7.2%, in the south medical aid accounts for only 1.8% of all public assistance funds spent in the region and general assistance accounts for only 1.6%.

The implication here is twofold. First, southern states have not availed themselves of available federal

resources for medical aid probably because of non-discrimination conditions for full participation and because state funds are also required. Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas had no programs at all. Others were very limited. (Table 2) Second, since there are no federal funds for general assistance to special cases, most southern states have made no effort to fulfill their own responsibility. Only Louisiana makes a significant effort relative to its size. Texas spends less for a population three times as large. Both states have important revenue sources in their extensive petroleum deposits. The other states either do not have or have not allocated adequate or even minimal resources for case-work. (Table 2)

Sources of Funds

The discussion of resources for general assistance raises the question of source of funds. In general, the South is much more dependent on federal funds than is the nation as a whole. (Table 5) Further, local governments give much smaller proportions of aid in the South than in the nation on this program except on general assistance.

southern local governments compensate for the deficiency of state government efforts. Also worthy of note is the extent to which federal funds subsidize the southern preference for aid to the aged over aid to dependent children. Consequently, 45.9% of all federal public assistance funds go for old-age assistance. (Table 6) Also, the South accounts for 43.3% of all federal old-age assistance funds as opposed to 30% of all federal funds and only 21.8% of all public assistance funds — local, state, and federal. Once again a question occurs as to whether this would be so if children were voters like the aged. Finally, when state funds alone are considered, southern states spend considerably less than both their population and their degree of poverty require. (Table 7)

Conclusions

1. As a whole and in almost all the individual states, public assistance expenditures in the south are below the national average in terms of total funds, amounts per inhabitant, average payments

per recipient, and coverage per 1000 population in the given ~~and number of recipients~~ category for special assistance. Louisiana is an exception to this regional pattern.

~~2. Aid to dependent children~~

2. Expenditure of both federal and all public assistance funds in the south is not commensurate with the degree of need indicated by comparative statistics on poverty in region and nation. It appears to be more commensurate with population and hence voting strength and congressional representation.

3. The per recipient payments and number covered under aid to dependent children is woefully inadequate to the number of child poor in ~~states~~ region and nation.

~~4. Southern states give larger proportion of assistance to the aged than does the nation as a whole. They give smaller proportion to aid dependent children.~~

~~5.~~ 4. Southern states avoid pre-medicare programs of aged medical aid.

5. Southern states except Louisiana make little effort to aid cases of special need when compared with the nation.

6. Southern states depend much more on federal funds for public assistance programs than the nation as a whole. ~~When funds from a~~

Footnotes

* ~~* Note on public ass. vs. Soc Sec, poverty~~

** S. M. Miller, "The American Lower Classes: A Typological Approach", New Perspectives on Poverty, ed. A. Shostak and W. Gomberg (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1965), p. 27.

*** Burton Weisbrod, The Economics of Poverty (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1965), p. 11.

**** Division of Research, Bureau of Family Services, Dept of Health, Education, & Welfare: Statistics for June, 1965.

***** It should be noted that this analysis is based on the most recently ~~on data~~ available data i.e. the fiscal year ended June 30, 1965. Thus, it does not consider the effect of Medicare which began July 1, 1966.

* "Public assistance" as used ~~defined~~ here does not include Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance, unemployment compensation, job-retaining, and anti-poverty programs. It is primarily direct cash payments to individuals in special need under the federally subsidized state programs noted in Table 1 and under general assistance programs supported solely by states. General assistance is aid to the poor beyond

what is covered by the special assistance program.

They depend wholly upon the individual states and thus ~~as practically non existent~~ vary widely with the available resources and the commitments of the states.

Generally I would think we would want to know where those who are arrested come from, who they are, what efforts are made to prevent the guilty from offending again, and how fairly they are tried and why variations in treatment occur.

Information which should be desirable & obtainable

The Accused - Age, Sex, Color, Residence employed (Income if information is available

The Arrest - Warrant?, Allowed phone call, date & time, summons or complaint

The Booking - Charge, Time in relation to arrest

Jail or Bail - Use of own Recognisance, released on bail, amount of bail, how long it took to arrange bail, Jailed and if so where,

Arraignment - Time in relation to

At what point was counsel obtained? Retained? Appointed? Name of attorney

booking, plea, judge (qualifications, salary, elected or appointed, case load), defendant have a lawyer or did he request one, case adjouned, ~~prosecutor~~ dismissal of charges

<u>The Trial</u> - date in relation to arraignment, charge, jury or not, prosecuter (qualifications), verdict.

<u>Sentencing</u> - Pre sentence probation investigation?, fine and how much, confinement - how long, suspended sentence, use of probation, rehabilitation, what kind of probation

<u>Records</u> - what kind

Sources - Police records, Court records, District attorney, police, probation dept., Legal Aid.

Douglasville

March & Sept Terms - Good Court Records
Police Records all failed up. Not very cooperative.

Monroe
Records court every Monday
Records in City Clerks - Public
~~Rec~~

McDonough

Mayors Court

Judy Mitchell see - Supt Cowan, Lieut Ballwin in Jail office

General Case Docket

Date

Case #	Name	Color Age Sex	Date of Trial	Offense CIT #	officers
					9-2-66
51448	Regina Hubbard	C F 17	9-3-66	D.C. Shoplifting	613655
51469	Bert Taylor Jr.	C M 34	9-5-66	D.C. Loafing	603534

~~Lieut~~ Chief Jenkins - Records Room - Jordan Tollent

arrest file

BO

Sus 40 day

Fnd

Dism

Col

Name Regina Hubbard

address 207 Linden NE

C F 17 8:30 - 9-3-66

Bond No 044961 500 AP-RKW

amount surety - 9-2-66

when made and by whom

Time and Date

Booking Date Sept 2 4.19 PM, 66 242412

Ind 0

suspended or served at CPOC

5 H

Case #		Date	Trans #	Disp	Disp
51448	D.C. Shoplifting	Sept 3 -66	14[illegible]		

Recent action in the House of Representatives turned President Johnson's Safe Streets and Crime Control Bill into a riot control measure. Power to administer the allocated funds was taken from the Attorney General and vested in the States. It was specified that most of the funds must be used for training and action programs in riot prevention and control and for combatting organized crime. $22.5 Million of the $75 Million appropriated is to be used to assist the states in developing comprehensive plans for Crime (read Riot) Prevention and Control on the state and local levels. Such a plan is a prerequisite for further grants.

Chances are slim that the original provisions of the Bill will be restored in the Senate. The mood of that body does not seem to be substantially more rational.

This unfortunate reaction to the Summer's disorders has put the quietus to a program of great potential value. The original intent of the Administration Bill, as spelled out by the President in his Message to Congress of Feb. 6, 1967, was to ~~upgrade~~ permit state and local gov. to upgrade their law enforcement and correctional agencies, experiemtn with innovative techniques in crime control and rehabilitation,

N.Y. Times - Wed

States would set up their own agencies for supervising the spending.

Math Training Bureau etc. - patterned after but separate from the F.B.I. would reach officers who had not been able to secure F.B.I. training.

E. Celler of Brooklyn - said it would "provide a direct pipeline to the Treasury of the U.S." by state agencies that have "no standards or planning facilities." The state agencies "have no knowledge of coping w/these conditions that confront us."

"It was not clear how much authority the atty gen'l would have left under the bill as it emerged from the House... After each state was given a minimum grant of $100,000 this year, the atty gen'l would be authorized to approve plans of the states before they could get add'l funds under Title II of the bill."

Cahill amend. gives authority to the states.

"That is the section that provides grants to l. e. agencies & the section to which the Cahill amend. applied. ... Under the amend., priority must be given to preserving & controlling ~~the~~ riots & fighting organized crime."

"Under this section $30 million would

be applied against civil disorders & $9 million for all other purposes. The remainder of the "75 million would go for planning, research & the rest institute."

W ed Const

Congress

① Takes key authority from the atty genl & gives it to the states

② extra "25 million (allotted) to train local police for riot control." (over)

"to turn over the bulk of the funds to the states, provided they put together a comprehensive plan to fight crime on state & local levels."

"The admin. bill bypassed the states & would give atty Gen Ramsey Clark the authority to pass out the funds on the basis of application by local gov'ts & states.

③ "... accepted proposal ... to give 'highest priority' to programs for detection, prevention & control of civil disorders & organized crime.

4. "... to put research & training programs under an independent Nat'l Institute of Law Enforcement & Criminal Justice, instead of the atty Gen.

"... these funds, too, would be used for training against rioting & organized crime.

"... amendment increases from $9 million to $39 million the amt of money available for 'action' grants to help states & localities improve law enforcement. It specifies that the add'l funds — including $5 million originally left to the atty gen'l's discretion — be used for prevention & control of riots."

Wall Journal

"The bill would authorize a 1yr start on improving local police forces across the nation, & the admin. had hoped to maintain a next focus in the program & keep it free of racial overtones.

"Could still hope for a comeback in the Senate .... But the same disgust w/rioting & desire for local control of crime fighting that motivated the House Tuesday is almost as evident there.

Wash. Post -Wed

No funds earmarked for rioting

"Under the House-passed bill, state agencies set up by each gov. would get a share of $22.5 million for comprehensive planning."

"States that draft plans approved by the Justice Dept. would then be in line for block action funds allocated largely on the basis of population. The grants would be distributed to local law enforcement depts. by the state's crime planners.

Thurs Cont

Dirksen confident that the Senate will uphold the House action. He added that other House amends., to accelerate action against civil disturbances + organized crime, are likely to be strengthened.

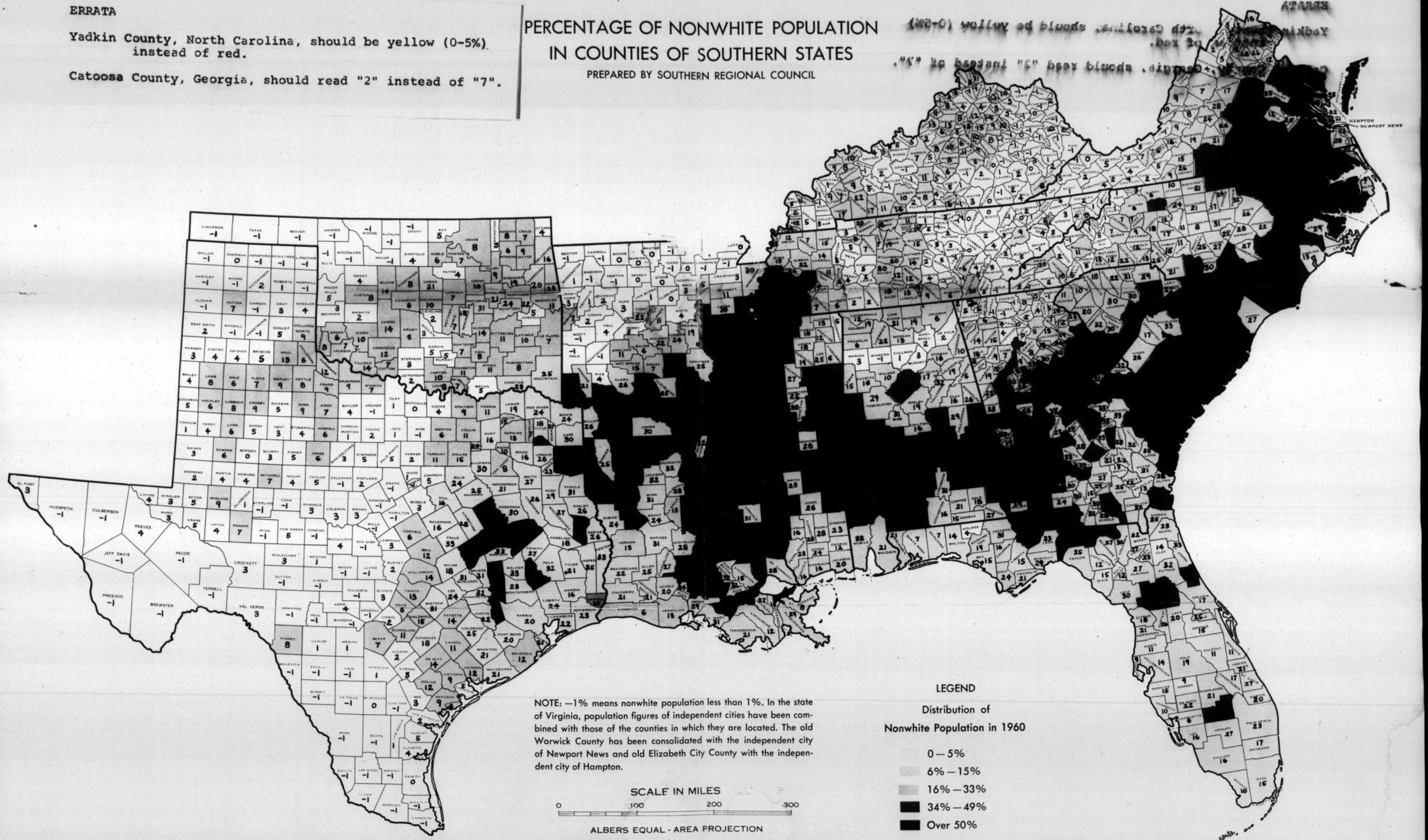
ERRATA

Yadkin County, North Carolina, should be yellow (0-5%) instead of red.

Catoosa County, Georgia, should read "2" instead of "7".

PERCENTAGE OF NONWHITE POPULATION IN COUNTIES OF SOUTHERN STATES

PREPARED BY SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL



NOTE: —1% means nonwhite population less than 1%. In the state of Virginia, population figures of independent cities have been combined with those of the counties in which they are located. The old Warwick County has been consolidated with the independent city of Newport News and old Elizabeth City County with the independent city of Hampton.

SCALE IN MILES

0 100 200 300

ALBERS EQUAL - AREA PROJECTION

LEGEND

Distribution of Nonwhite Population in 1960

- 0 — 5%
- 6% — 15%
- 16% — 33%
- 34% — 49%
- Over 50%

B. B. HEERY
JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT
EASTERN JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF GEORGIA
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

COURT HOUSE
ROOM 214

May 8, 1967

Mrs. Phil Narmore
Church Women United in Georgia
634 West Peachtree Road, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Dear Mrs. Narmore:

In answer to your letter of May 5, 1967 with reference to the four paragraphs, beg to submit:

No. 1 - This did not happen in my court and I cannot answer for the actions of other individuals. The Division of Children and Youth under the direction of Mr. Jim Parham is certainly doing an outstanding job with the delinquent children channeled to this department.

No. 2 - I am confident that the Division of Children and Youth and the Board of Corrections are familiar with the laws you cite in this paragraph. I think that it is their prerogative as to how they shall comply with this law.

No. 3 - We have an excellent Probation Department with ample qualified personnel. I have never sent a first offender to the Division of Children and Youth. If one is sent from my court, it is after we have exhausted every available maans to correct the child.

No. 4 - To review a case, each case must stand or fall on its own merits. I have no idea of what would be the position that the Georgia Bar Association would take.

Very truly yours,

B. B. Heery

B. B. Heery
Judge Superior Court
E. J. C. of Georgia

BBH/jcm

Norman M. Shipley, Judge
Cobb County Juvenile Court
County Farm Road
Marietta, Georgia 30060

May 9, 1967

Mrs. Phil Narmore
Church Women United in Georgia
634 W. Peachtree Road, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Dear Mrs. Narmore:

This is to advise you and the group which you represent, Church Women United in Georgia, that the Georgia Council of Juvenile Court Judges met in Macon, Georgia, on Monday, May 8, 1967.

During the meeting, the subject matter of the letter dated May 5, 1967, which had been mailed to a number of juvenile court judges in Georgia was discussed. We are pleased to inform you and your group that the Georgia Council of Juvenile Court Judges sponsored and had introduced into the last session of the Georgia General Assembly, a resolution "Creating the Juvenile Court Law Study Committee". This resolution is further identified for your information as H. R. No. 190-566 Act No. 85, and was signed by Governor Maddox on the 14th day of April, 1967. The entire purpose of the resolution is to study the present juvenile court law in Georgia in light of and in view of recent Federal Court decisions. The matters listed in your letter will all be studied whenever and wherever they are applicable to children under 17 years of age. A copy of the resolution is enclosed for your information. Additional copies may be obtained from the office of the Secretary of State of Georgia for a nominal fee.

The Georgia Council of Juvenile Court Judges felt that it was best to advise you of the action which they had already taken rather than the individual judges each responding to your letter.

Very truly yours,

Norman M. Shipley

Norman M. Shipley, Secretary-
Georgia Council

NMS/wc
enc (1)
cc: Judges Holt, Cooper and Heery

September 4, 1967

National Council on Crime and
Delinquency
44 East 23 Street
New York, New York 10010

Dear Sir:

Please renew our membership to the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, and our subscription to "Crime and Delinquency."

Enclosed is our check for $10.00 for the membership fees and cost of the periodical.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW, Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosure: Check $10.00

June 13, 1968 Memorandum

TO: Members & Friends of NAIRO

FROM: K. B. M. Crooks, Jr.
Chairman, Atlanta Chapter

RE: Scheduled Meeting
Monday, 6/17/68
3:00 pm

In response to a new awareness of critical problems which arose at the June 10 meeting of the Atlanta chapter of NAIRO, we are now calling a follow-up emergency meeting for June 17 at 3:00 pm, at the Southern Regional Office, National Urban League (136 Marietta St.).

At the last meeting, members of NAIRO projected a concern for the length of time which the Atlanta community has allowed the Community Relations Commission to function without the benefit of a full-time executive.

Recognizing the urgency of the selecting of an executive for the Community Relations Commission immediately, we would like to ask for your active participation at our next meeting. Members should make their respective contacts which were agreed upon last Monday and report at our coming meeting.

We look forward to your continued support and counsel in working with NAIRO for the benefit of our community.

MINUTES

ATLANTA CHAPTER OF NAIRO

Though characterized by responsive innovations, the June 10 meeting of the Atlanta Chapter of NAIRO followed the guidelines of a prepared agenda. Representing Mr. K. B. M. Crooks, Jr, the President of the chapter, Mr. Phillip R. Joell called the meeting to order at 3:00 pm. Ensuing agenda and non-agenda items were discussed as follows.

Discussing the NAIRO letter of endorsement which gave Mr. John B. Morris its vote of confidence as a candidate for the executive office of the Community Relations Commission, a concern arose among members over the length of time the Atlanta community has allowed the Commission to function without the benefit of a full-time executive. Members agreed that NAIRO would take appropriate actions to stress the urgency of having this position filled. A special call-meeting was decided upon for June 17 at 3:00 pm.

A brief review of the Congress on Open Housing was given by Mr. John Steinichen. Giving the highlights of the conference, Mr. Steinichen concluded that the attendance record was one of the most significant aspects of the conference. The resolutions and interest evolving from the conference were also very encouraging, however, NAIRO members were very much aware of the discrimination which is still existent in housing.

Wishing to complement th Federal Open Housing Bill, the NAIRO members decided local legislation should be enacted if the citizens of a community are to be fully guarded against discrimination in housing. In a step toward the initiating of legislative action, NAIRO members agreed to review state, local, and national fair housing laws, and from this review prepare a local Model Housing Ordinance for the Atlanta metropolitan area.

Mr. Wyatt, representing EEOC, followed on the agenda and gave the status of the budget within his organization. In order to become more effective, Mr. Wyatt expressed his belief that the budget must be supplemented and expanded. NAIRO members agreed to use the influence of the Atlanta chapter of NAIRO in the promotion of an expanded and continued E.E.O.C. program.

Following this discussion, and after concurring upon the feasibility of summer meetings for NAIRO, the meeting was adjourned by the presiding officer.

June 13, 1967

Mr. John P. Murray
Executive Director
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas 77004

Dear Mr. Murray:

Baxton Bryant approached me recently about the possibility of developing a program endeavoring to improve police practices in Nashville in particular, but we are all aware of the problems that police face in most of our cities. This public welfare service needs support as well as criticism.

The attached materials appropriately reflects my thoughts concerning the police and community relations.

I am wondering how you feel about the possibility of convening an interested group of people in your state who would later approach their community police officials about working together to achieve some of the goals listed in Mr. Fleischman's memorandum? Some cities probably already have such an organization, and therefore, it would only be necessary for you to approach them about pursuing the purposes outlined in the memorandum.

If these groups are organized immediately, they could help us develop a conference along the lines suggested in the letter from Mr. Fleischman.

Please let me hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosures:

June 13, 1967

Mr. Bailey Warton
Acting Director
Virginia Council on
Human Relations
17 East Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Mr. Warton:

Baxton Bryant approached me recently about the possibility of developing a program endeavoring to improve police practices in Nashville in particular, but we are all aware of the problems that police face in most of our cities. This public welfare service needs support as well as criticism.

The attached materials appropriately reflects my thoughts concerning the police and community relations.

I am wondering how you feel about the possibility of convening an interested group of people in your state who would later approach their community police officials about working together to achieve some of the goals listed in Mr. Fleischman's memorandum? Some cities probably already have such an organization, and therfore, it would only be necessary for you to approach them about pursuing the purposes outlined in the memorandum.

If these groups are organized immediately, they could help us develop a conference along the lines suggested in the letter from Mr. Fleischman.

Please let me hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosures:

June 13, 1967

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
5225 Ponce de Leon
Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Dear Mr. VandenBosche:

Baxton Bryant approached me recently about the possibility of developing a program endeavoring to improve police practices in Nashville in particular, but we are all aware of the problems that police face in most of our cities. This public welfare service needs support as well as criticism.

The attached materials appropriately reflects my thoughts concerning the police and community relations.

I am wondering how you feel about the possibility of convening an interested group of people in your state who would later approach their community police officials about working together to achieve some of the goals listed in Mr. Fleischman's memorandum? Some cities probably already have such an organization, and therefore, it would only be necessary for you to approach them about pursuing the purposes outlined in the memorandum.

If these groups are organized immediately, they could help us develop a conference along the lines suggested in the letter from Mr. Fleischman.

Please let me hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Projecton on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosures:

June 13, 1967

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
42 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Pauley:

Baxton Bryant approached me recently about the possibility of developing a program endeavoring to improve police practices in Nashville in particular, but we are all aware of the problems that police face in most of our cities. This public welfare service needs support as well as criticism.

The attached materials appropriately reflects my thoughts concerning the police and community relations.

I am wondering how you feel about the possibility of convening an interested group of people in your state who would later approach their community police officials about working together to achieve some of the goals listed in Mr. Fleischman's memorandum? Some cities probably already have such an organization, and therefore, it would only be necessary for you to approach them about pursuing the purposes outlined in the memorandum.

If these groups are organized immediately, they could help us develop a conference along the lines suggested in the letter from Mr. Fleischman.

Please let me hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosures:

June 13, 1967

Mrs. Patricia Miller
Executive Director
Louisiana Council on Human Relations
1st Federal Savings & Loan Building
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Dear Mrs. Miller:

Baxton Bryant approached me recently about the possibility of developing a program endeavoring to improve police practices in Nashville in particular, but we are all aware of the problems that police face in most of our cities. This public welfare service needs support as well as criticism.

The attached materials appropriately reflects my thoughts concerning the police and community relations.

I am wondering how you feel about the possibility of convening an interested group of people in your state who would later approach their community police officials about working together to achieve some of the goals listed in Mr. Fleischman's memorandum? Some cities probably already have such an organization, and therefore, it would only be necessary for you to approach them about pursuing the purposes outlined in the memorandum.

If these groups are organized immediately, they could help us develop a conference along the lines suggested in the letter from Mr. Fleischman.

Please let me hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosures:

June 13, 1967

Mr. Kenneth Dean
Executive Director
Mississippi Council on
Human Relations
306 First Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

Dear Mr. Dean:

Baxton Bryant approached me recently about the possibility of developing a program endeavoring to improve police practices in Nashville in particular, but we are all aware of the problems that police face in most of our cities. This public welfare service needs support as well as criticism.

The attached materials appropriately reflects my thoughts concerning the police and community relations.

I am wondering how you feel about the possibility of convening an interested group of people in your state who would later approach their community police officials about working together to achieve some of the goals listed in Mr. Fleischman's memorandum? Some cities probably already have such an organization, and therefore, it would only be necessary for you to approach them about pursuing the purposes outlined in the memorandum.

If these groups are organized immediately, they could help us develop a conference along the lines suggested in the letter from Mr. Fleischman.

Please let me hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosures:

June 13, 1967

Mr. Elijah Coleman
Executive Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Dear Mr. Coleman:

Baxton Bryant approached me recently about the possibility of developing a program endeavoring to improve police practices in Nashville in particular, but we are all aware of the problems that police face in most of our cities. This public welfare service needs support as well as criticism.

The attached materials appropriately reflects my thoughts concerning the police and community relations.

I am wondering how you feel about the possibility of convening an interested group of people in your state who would later approach their community police officials about working together to achieve some of the goals listed in Mr. Fleischman's memorandum? Some cities probably already have such an organization, and therefore, it would only be necessary for you to approach them about pursuing the purposes outlined in the memorandum.

If these groups are organized immediately, they could help us develop a conference along the lines suggested in the letter from Mr. Fleischman.

Please let me hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosures:

June 13, 1967

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1207 - 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Baxton:

Reference is made concerning your interest in developing a program to improve police practices in Nashville or other cities in Tennessee. The attached materials appropriately reflects my thoughts concerning the police and community relations.

I am wondering how you feel about the possibility of convening an interested group of people in your state who would later approach their community police officials about working together to achieve some of the goals listed in Mr. Fleischman's memorandum? Some cities probably already have such an organization, and therefore, it would only be necessary for you to approach them about pursuing the purposes outlined in the memorandum.

Should you get something going concerning law enforcement, I am still willing to come to Nashville or Memphis if you need me.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosures:

June 13, 1967

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on
Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

Baxton Bryant approached me recently about the possibility of developing a program endeavoring to improve police practices in Nashville in particular, but we are all aware of the problems that police face in most of our cities. This public welfare service needs support as well as criticism.

The attached materials appropriately reflects my thoughts concerning the police and community relations.

I am wondering how you feel about the possibility of convening an interested group of people in your state who would later approach their community police officials about working together to achieve some of the goals listed in Mr. Fleischman's memorandum? Some cities probably already have such an organization, and therefore, it would only be necessary for you to approach them about pursuing the purposes outlined in the memorandum.

If these groups are organized immediately, they could help us develop a conference along the lines suggested in the letter from Mr. Fleischman.

Please let me hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosures:

June 13, 1967

Mr. Will C. Allred
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on
Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Dear Mr. Allred:

Baxton Bryant approached me recently about the possibility of developing a program endeavoring to improve police practices in Nashville in particular, but we are all aware of the problems that police face in most of our cities. This public welfare service needs support as well as criticism.

The attached materials appropriately reflects my thoughts concerning the police and community relations.

I am wondering how you feel about the possibility of convening an interested group of people in your state who would later approach their community police officials about working together to achieve some of the goals listed in Mr. Fleischman's memorandum? Some cities probably already have such an organization, and therefore, it would only be necessary for you to approach them about pursuing the purposes outlined in the memorandum.

If these groups are organized immediately, they could help us develop a conference along the lines suggested in the letter from Mr. Fleischman.

Please let me hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on Crime
and Corrections

JOB/vmb

Enclosures:

Telephone: (212) PLaza 1-0300

National Urban League, Inc.

Building for Equal Opportunity

55 East 52nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10022

File

September 30, 1968

Mr. John O. Boone
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear John:

I enjoyed the opportunity to be associated with you in the development of some advanced thinking on targets and strategies for change in the utilization of correctional personnel.

Your ideas on new approaches were provocative and should be reflected in future J.C.C.M reports.

Best wishes,

Ted

Ted Cobb
Associate Director
Community Resources

TC:hp

President
LINDSLEY F. KIMBALL
Senior Vice-President
RAMON S. SCRUGGS
Vice-Presidents
JOHN H. JOHNSON
LOUIS E. MARTIN
MARTIN E. SEGAL
Secretary
ERSA H. POSTON

Treasurer
IVAN C. McLEOD
Assistant Treasurer
LESLIE N. SHAW

Executive Director
WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.
Deputy Executive Director
MAHLON T. PURYEAR

Board of Trustees
Morris B. Abram
Mrs. Max Ascoli
Joseph M. Baird
Vivian J. Beamon
Mrs. Haley Bell
Eugene H. Buder
Chester Burger
Kenneth W. Clement
Milton K. Cummings
Wendell G. Freeland
A. G. Gaston, Sr.
Merritt D. Hill
Martin D. Jenkins
John H. Johnson
Lindsley F. Kimball
Mrs. Arthur B. Krim
Robert Lazarus, Jr.
John G. Lewis, Jr.
Inabel B. Lindsay
James A. Linen
Henry A. Loeb
Louis E. Martin
Mrs. O. Clay Maxwell, Sr.
Ivan C. McLeod
Mrs. Leo M. Mervis
G. William Miller
Joseph J. Morrow
Edward C. Myers
James F. Oates, Jr.
Everett P. O'Neal
Frederick O'Neal
Henry G. Parks, Jr.
Bishop Harold R. Perry, *S.V.D.*
Ersa H. Poston
Samuel D. Proctor
Hobson R. Reynolds
Henry J. Richardson, Jr.
Ramon S. Scruggs
Martin E. Segal
Leslie N. Shaw
Louis Simon
Mrs. Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
William J. Trent, jr.
Leonard Woodcock
Clayton R. Yates
Mrs. Bruce Zenkel
Dwight R. Zook

Honorary Trustees
WILLIAM H. BALDWIN
ROBERT W. DOWLING
LLOYD K. GARRISON
THEODORE W. KHEEL
HENRY STEEGER

Contributions to the National Urban League are tax deductible

Telephone: (404) 688-8778

National Urban League, Inc.

Southern Regional Office

136 Marietta Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

MEMORANDUM NOVEMBER 4, 1968

TO: NAIRO Membership & Friends
Atlanta Chapter

FROM: K. B. M. Crooks, Jr.
Chairman,
Atlanta Chapter

RE: National NAIRO Conference
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Chapter members & friends are reminded that the opportunity for service becomes more obvious as problems and priorities are identified!

The attached is zeroxed for your information.

Enc. NAIRO Conference Announcement

December 18, 1968

Mr. Whitney Young
Executive Director
National Urban League
55 East 52nd Street
New York, New York

Dear Whitney:

I trust you are in good health these days and Merry Christmas to you and the family. Sorry I did not hear you at the Atlanta League's banquet. It was well received.

I am attaching my Vita along with this request that you might send it over to Mr. Nixon. Although, Justice Department Civil Rights Staff members are usually attorneys something of this nature would interest me, since I will be returning to the Federal Prison System soon. Anyway, it will be good, in my opinion, to have my name over there, since I will be employed by the government.

More crucial than getting my name over there, however, is a request by Homer Benson, present member of the United States Board of Parole, that you consider helping him keep his position a little longer. He was formerly employed by the Bureau of Prisons and can retire in one year. He is well qualified. I have misplaced his vita sheet, however, he will send one to you right away. He is a graduate of the A.U. School of Social Work.

■

I will try to get you on the phone Monday for an illumination of this request. I talked to Mrs. Baird about this today, and she indicated that some names may be sent over Monday.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on
Criminal Justice
Southern Regional Council

JOB/km

Enclosure

NEGRO YOUTH SURVEY

You, along with other Negro youth in Atlanta, are being asked to participate in a study of the attitudes and behavior of Negro youth in Atlanta. You should feel free to respond to each question as truthfully and honestly as possible.

This is <u>not a test</u>. There are no <u>right</u> or <u>wrong</u> answers.

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

NEGRO YOUTH QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Age at last birthday:_____

2. Sex: Male___Female:_____

3. Were you born in Atlanta?

   Yes_____ No_____

4. If no, where were you born? (Please indicate name of birth place and state)

   _____

   (City) (State)

5. Did you come to Atlanta from a farm or rural area?

   _____Yes _____No

6. If you were not born in Atlanta, how long have you been living in Atlanta?

   _____Number of years

7. Do you live with: (check one)

   _____your mother

   _____your father

   _____your mother and father

   _____an aunt or uncle

   _____ an older brother or sister

   _____other
   please specify

8. What kind of work does the person checked in question seven do for a living?

   Father or male guardian:

   _____

   Mother or female guardian:

   _____

9. Does the person(s) with whom you live

   _____own or buying a home

   _____rent

10. How many people live in the apartment or home in which you live? (Include yourself)

    _____two _____six

    _____three _____seven

    _____four _____eight

    _____five _____or more

11. How many of the above persons are under 18 years of age?

    _____(write in number)

12. How many rooms are there in your apartment or home? (Do not include bathroom or hall)

    _____two _____three

    _____four _____five

    _____six _____seven

    _____if more than seven give actual number

13. Below are some statements. Could you check whether they are true of your neighborhood or not.

	True	Not True	Don't Know
a. Bus service is very poor.	____	_____	_____
b. Garbage and trash collection very ppor.	____	_____	_____
c. Schools' location very poor.	____	_____	_____
d. Schools are poor for people in my neighborhood.	____	_____	_____
e. Our drainage system is poor.	____	_____	_____
f. People in my neighborhood are usually too noisy.	____	_____	_____
g. Too much drinking occurs in my neighborhood.	____	_____	_____
h. Too much fighting occurs in my neighborhood.	____	_____	_____
i. The neighborhood is not good for children.	____	_____	_____
j. Girls aren't safe in my neighborhood.	____	_____	_____
k. Too many people live in my neighborhood.	____	_____	_____
l. People are very friendly in my neighborhood.	____	_____	_____
m. Washing facilities (for clothes) are poor.	____	_____	_____
n. Police protection is very poor.	____	_____	_____
o. My neighborhood is very dirty.	____	_____	_____
p. No one cares about us where I live.	____	_____	_____

	True	Not True	Don't Know
q. Parking facilities for cars are poor.	____	____	____
r. It is difficult for one to study where I live.	____	____	____
s. Hot water facilities are poor.	____	____	____
t. My home or apartment is in serious need of repairs.	____	____	____
u. My home is not heated properly.	____	____	____
v. I wish someone would do something about where I live.	____	____	____
w. My neighborhood does not have adequate recreational facilities.	____	____	____

14. We now want to ask you some questions about Atlanta. Could you briefly describe what comes to your mind when you think about Atlanta?

_____

_____

_____

15. How would you rate Atlanta in regard to the following:

	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good
a. City government	____	____	____	____
b. Welfare services	____	____	____	____
c. Recreation	____	____	____	____
d. Public Schools	____	____	____	____
e. Colleges and Universities	____	____	____	____
f. Public school teachers	____	____	____	____
g. Negro leaders	____	____	____	____
h. Housing conditions	____	____	____	____
i. Race relations	____	____	____	____
j. A place to rear kids	____	____	____	____

15. Contd.

	Poor	Fair	Good	V. Good
k. Job opportunities	____	____	____	_____
l. Police officers	____	____	____	_____
m. Sports	____	____	____	_____
n. Moral or religious climate	____	____	____	_____

16. Could you answer whether you have ever: (check yes or no for each question)

	Yes	No
a. Driven a car without driver's license	____	____
b. Skipped school	____	____
c. "Run away" from home	____	____
d. Driven a car too recklessly or fast	____	____
e. Taken things worth more than $10	____	____
f. Used force to get money from another	____	____
g. Taken part in gang fights	____	____
h. Taken a car without owner's permission	____	____
i. Bought or drank beer, wine, or liquor	____	____
j. Used or sold narcotic drugs(heroin, or reefers)	____	____
k. Had sex relations with person of opposite sex	____	____
l. Had sex relations with person of same sex	____	____
m. Raped a girl (for males only)	____	____
n. Sniffed glue	____	____

17. Below are a list of statements dealing with Negroes and whites. As you read each statement could you check whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree or don't know about each statement. (Check only one response for each statement)

17. Cont'd. (Check only one response)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Don't Know	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
a. Civil rights demonstration do not accomplish anything					
b. Middle class Negroes are not to be trusted					
c. White people can not be trusted					
d. Nonviolence is always the best approach for Negroes to use					
e. Sometimes Negroes ought to carry guns when protesting					
f. If things don't get better in Atlanta there will be race riots					
g. I would participate in a race riot.					
h. I am a strong believer in "black power".					
i. I blame whites for the "race riots" in Atlanta last summer.					
j. I blame Negro "agitators" for the "race riots" in Atlanta last summer.					

17. Cont'd. (Check only one response)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Don't Know	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
k. I blame "bad" race relations as cause of "race riots" in Atlanta last summer.					
l. I blame police brutality as cause of "race riots" in Atlanta last summer.					
m. I blame poor economic and social condition of Negroes as cause of "race riots" in Atlanta last summer.					
n. The more Negroes are separated from whites the better.					
o. I do not think black Americans should be fighting in Vietnam.					

18. Would you rank the following items from 1 through 13 in terms of their importance in helping one to "get ahead" in life.

_____pleasant personality
_____family background
_____good clothes
_____good looks
_____being a white person
_____ability
_____high ideals
_____proper morals
_____friendly
_____athletic ability
_____high grades in school
_____luck
_____personal ambition and motivation

19. If you had free choice, what would you like to do for your

life's work?

_____

20. What do you think are your chances of doing this work?

Very good _____

Good _____

About 50-50 _____

Poor _____

Very Poor _____

21. If poor or very poor, what do you think would keep you from attaining this goal? _____

_____

_____

22. How often do you attend church? (Check one)

——more than once a week ____about once a week

——about twice a month _____about once a month

——about six times a year ____about 4 times a year

——less than 4 times a year

23. Below are some questions about the church and religion. Could you indicate whether you agree or disagree with each statement.

	Agree	Disagree
a. Religion is the only thing that can solve the race problem in America.	_____	_____
b. My church is the basic guiding force in my life.	_____	_____
c. Sometimes I feel that God is dead.	_____	_____
d. When I have a problem, my pastor is one of the first persons I turn to.	_____	_____
e. The influence of the church is on the decline in America.	_____	_____
f. The church is too conservative for me.	_____	_____

23. Continued

	Agree	Disagree
g. The white man does not take his religion seriously.	____	_____
h. The Negro does not take his religion seriously.	____	_____
i. I am neither for nor against the church.	____	_____
j. The church ought to be more concerned about the social problems confronting man.	____	_____

24. Could you list, in order of importance to you, the five most important leaders of the Negro people in Atlanta.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

25. Below are a list of civil rights groups and approaches. Please check what you think about each of them in the appropriate column to the right of each.

	Strongly Approve	Approve	No Opinion	Oppose	Strongly Oppose
a. NAACP					
b. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)					
c. Student Non-violent Coordinating Cttee (SNCC)					
d. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)					
e. Urban League					
f. Nation of Islam (Black Muslims)					
g. Deacons for Defense					

25. Continued.

	Strongly Approve	Approve	No Opinion	Oppose	Strongly Oppose
h. School boycotts					
i. Riots					
j. Voter registration drives					
k. Rent strikes					
l. American civil liberties union(ACLU)					
m. Anti-Defamation League (ADL)					
n. Sit-ins					
o. Bi-Racial committees					
p. Economic boycotts					
q. Street demonstrations, protest marches					
r. Legal court cases to change racial segregation and discrimination					
s. Educational programs used to change racial prejudice and discrimination					

26. Below are names of persons who were or are alive. Answer for each person with a brief answer, <u>who she or he was</u> (or is). If you don't know the answer and have any idea ...Guess.

<u>Who Was (Or Is)</u>:

1. Eugen V. Debs _____
2. Walter Reuther _____
3. Rufus E. Clement _____
4. Benjamin E. Mays _____
5. Robert Kennedy _____
6. Carl E. Sanders _____
7. Elijah Muhammad _____
8. Harry S. Truman _____
9. Mao Tse Tung _____
10. Ralph Bunche _____
11. Jesse Hill _____
12. Richard B. Russell _____

26. Continued

13. J. Ernest Wilkins _____
14. Julian Bond _____
15. Samuel W. Williams _____
16. Leroy Johnson _____
17. Howard Moore _____
18. Bill Russell _____
19. Ray Charles _____
20. Stokely Carmichael _____
21. Clark Kerr _____
22. Lillian Smith _____
23. Marian Anderson _____
24. Lester Maddox _____
25. Fidel Castro _____
26. Ivan Allen, Jr. _____
27. Adlai E. Stevenson _____
28. Thurgood Marshall _____
29. Adam Clayton Powell _____
30. Lou Rawls _____
31. T. M. Alexander, Sr. _____
32. Martin Luther King, Sr. _____
33. Sojourner Truth _____
34. W. E. B. DuBois _____
35. Gale Sayers _____
36. Bob Dylan _____
37. Booker T. Washington _____
38. William Holmes Borders _____

27. Please list the places you most frequently go for cultural activities (Music, art, reading, drama, etc.)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

28. Please list the places you most frequently go for recreational activities (sports, other exercise, etc.)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

29. Please list the places you most frequently go for entertainment or just general fun.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

May we thank you for the help you have given us. If there is anything else you would like to say please do so in the space below.

Important! Please Read.

Would it be possible to talk to you individually? Yes ____
No ____

If yes, would you give us your name, address and telephone number so that we will be able to contact you.

Name _____
Address _____
Telephone No. _____

Gaz-Express

Haley Asserts Prison System To Be 'Finest'

3/22/68

John H. Haley, chairman of the state Board of Correction, assured the Little Rock Rotary Club Thursday that Arkansas was "moving toward one of the finest [prison] systems in the United States" and he said the reforms instituted in the two prison farms last year were irreversible, with more to come.

Haley disclosed that the new director of the Department of Correction probably would be named within 48 hours and that he hoped to be able to announce within 60 days the location of the first industry at one of the farms under provisions of the new State Use Prison Industries Act.

Haley was severely critical of a report by the Southern Regional Council entitled, "Delta Prisons—Punishment for Profit," which he said reflected conditions of the Arkansas penitentiary about 14 months ago, before the reforms were begun under the administration of Governor Rockefeller.

Haley conceded that the Penitentiary was moving toward a profit-making operation, but of a far different kind than the state has boasted of in the past. That system will include adequate information on which to base probation, which will enable the now-separate Parole Board to identify the estimated 40 per cent of the inmates who are capable of functioning in society, holding jobs and supporting families now on welfare. The new emphasis, Haley said will be on rehabilitation and vocational training.

'We Are Committed To Rehabilitation'

"We are committed to prisons not for profit but for proper custody and the rehabilitation of prisoners," he said.

The new legislation creating the Department of Correction swept away the archaic prison laws that formerly were on the books, including such laws as one prohibiting the use by white prisoners of bedding and clothing that had ever been used by Negro inmates. The new penal code, Haley said, is "a model for the country."

Haley said the number of prison employes had been tripled to more than a hundred from the 35 of a year ago, who were, with inmate help, supervising 1,900 prisoners. "It was a little spooky to go to a penitentiary where you have 300 inmates and find one, two or three employes and some days none at all, or a total of six if they were all there."

On one occasion preceding the dismissal of Thomas O. Murton as suprintendent it was necessary to call a staff meeting at Cummins farm, and 285 inmates armed with rifles, shotguns and other weapons showed up.

Haley, answering a question said he had devoted 80 per cent of his time to prison affairs in January and February and that before then, the job required seven or eight full days a month. His compensation, he said, consisted of $25 for each formal meeting of the Prison Board, and that this had averaged $75 to $125 a month, most of which he spent renting airplanes to fly to and from the prison farms.

Transporting Women To Dances Stopped

Haley said in response to another question that the only changes in innovations instituted by Murton was to cease transporting women prisoners from Cummins to Tucker Farm for the much-publicized prison dances, because this was against the law. He said the Board had approved the dances in principle as long as they were conducted with strict decorum and were carefully regulated.

Nor, said Haley, had capital punishment been "administratively abolished" with the dismantling of the state's electric chair at Tucker Farm. "The death chair is still there, though it is not in place. In a very short order it could be hooked up again." But he said if it were wired as it had been before, and the executioner were standing on wet pavement, "he would be the first to go."

Haley said depriving prisoners of "good time" had been proved over and over to be more effective in maintaining discipline than had the use of the strap, which they preferred to having to spend more time in prison. "The strap," he said, "is gone forever."

aged $75 to $125 a month, most of which he spent renting airplanes to fly to and from the prison farms.

Transporting Women To Dances Stopped

Haley said in response to another question that the only changes in innovations instituted by Murton was to cease transporting women prisoners from Cummins to Tucker Farm for the much-publicized prison dances, because this was against the law. He said the Board had approved the dances in principle as long as they were conducted with strict decorum and were carefully regulated.

Nor, said Haley, had capital punishment been "administratively abolished" with the dismantling of the state's electric chair at Tucker Farm. "The death chair is still there, though it is not in place. In a very short order it could be hooked up again." But he said if it were wired as it had been before, and the executioner were standing on wet pavement, "he would be the first to go."

Haley said depriving prisoners of "good time" had been proved over and over to be more effective in maintaining discipline than had the use of the strap, which they preferred to having to spend more time in prison. "The strap," he said, "is gone forever."

State Is Urged To Spend More On Its Prisons

Law Ex Prisons

5-3-68

ARK. Gazette

James V. Bennett, former director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and commissioner of the Federal Prisons Industries, said Thursday night that Arkansans must forget the idea that the state Penitentiary can be self-supporting.

Bennett, speaking at the Central Presbyterian Church, said that numerous ways had been tried to make prisons self-supporting and that all of them had failed. He said the notion that prisons could pay for themselves was the cause of "so much inhumanity, so much sordidness that has marked some of our institutions.

"In Arkansas, the time has come to abandon the idea of punishment for profit," he said. "We've got the realize that running these institutions is a proper charge on our social order."

Bennett had toured Cummins and Tucker Prison Farms earlier in the day and he said that what he saw there had convinced him that progress was being made in penitentiary reform in Arkansas, out of what had been "an almost incredible situation."

"You've already passed a very useful law sponsored by your progressive governor," he said, referring to the law passed in the last special session of the legislature creating the Department of Correction. What is needed now is money, he said.

Some States Spend $3,600 an Inmate

Bennett said that some states, including New York, Wisconsin and California, spent about $3,600 per inmate per year. Another group of states, including Maryland, North Carolina and Iowa, spend about $2,500 per inmate per year, he said, and a few states, Arkansas among them, try to run their penal systems on expenditures of about $1,500 per inmate per year.

As another example of how much money the Arkansas prison system needs, Bennett said that most prisons in the United for every five or six inmates. By that standard, the Arkansas prison system needs about 250 employes, he said; it has about 90.

Bennett also said that Arkan- be used primarily as an initial receiving center to classify inmates and learn something about them. He said one of the shortcomings he had observed at Tucker and Cummins was that the prison officers knew very little about the inmates.

A new institution could be quite costly if built by contract, Bennett said, but he said it could be done much cheaper by using inmate labor.

A final criticism Bennett had of the Arkansas system was that juries fix sentences for persons convicted in criminal trials. That function should be performed by the judge, he said.

Bennett's talk was sponsored by the Central Presbyterian Church in co-operation with the Greater Little Rock Ministerial Association and the Arkansas Council of Churches. Victor Urban, state prison superintendent, and some members of the state Board of Corrections were in the audience.

Pennington

Atlanta Journal Book Review 9-9-68

New Concept Needed

Fixing the prison system is like fixing a worn-out old car. You can't win because it won't stay fixed. Just as you can't patch a worn-out vehicle into an efficient piece of machinery, neither can you "reform" an institution of punishment and revenge so that it emerges an institution of treatment. The entire concept must be changed.

JOHN PENNINGTON

Treatment? Many knowledgeable persons now believe that offenders against society ought to be treated and changed in their attitudes toward society rather than punished and worsened and turned loose to offend again.

One of these persons is Dr. Karl Menninger of the Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kan., whose newest book, "The Crime of Punishment," is to be published in October. Excerpts from the book appeared in last week's Saturday Review and it seems safe to suggest that here in Georgia, where we have agonized over a wretched penal system for years, the book ought to be afforded more than casual attention.

Dr. Menninger points out that our system for controlling crime "is ineffective, unjust, expensive." The prisons "seem to operate with revolving doors." They are "crime-breeding dens of iniquity."

Shaft of Light

Reading his words, I felt compelled to pull from the files a series of articles, "Behind Prison Bars," that ran in this newspaper nine years ago. One article went like this:

"The man sat stark naked, his head shorn to the scalp, reading from a Bible by a tiny shaft of light through the bars.

"He was in 'the hole,' or 'the box'—a solitary confinement cell in a Georgia prison, a convict undergoing additional punishment, in this case for escaping.

"Behind the next door of bars another convict stood naked, his hair likewise clipped . . . his immodesty lighted, like his cell-neighbor's Bible, by a shaft of light . . .

The two men occupied separate box-rooms, about five by seven feet, a commode and drinking fountain in the corner . . . Each of them had a blanket, to serve as bed and cover and clothing. This was their punishment for escaping (they got tracked down quickly by bloodhounds): Thirty days in isolation, with shorn heads and naked bodies, diet restricted to two slices of bread for breakfast, and two more for supper, with an evening meal every fifth day, all the water they wanted to drink, and all the Bible they wanted to read, as long as the shaft of light held out."

Things have changed in nine years. Former Gov. Carl Sanders initiated prison reform. His successor, Gov. Lester Maddox, found the prisons deplorable and initiated still more reform.

The Challenge

Yet Georgia's next governor will find the prisons deplorable, previous changes notwithstanding. Because the traditional "treatment-punishment" will not effect the necessary change in offenders.

"What effective treatment is there . . . Dr. Menninger asks. "It will surely have to begin with motivating or stimulating or arousing in a cornered individual the wish and hope and intention to change his methods of dealing with the realities of life. Can this be done by education, medication, counseling, training? I would answer *yes*. It can be done successfully in a majority of cases, if undertaken in time."

The eminent psychiatriast points out that "the present penal system and the existing legal philosophy do not stimulate or even expect such a change to take place in the criminal. Yet change is what medical science always aims for. The prisoner, like the doctor's other patients, should emerge from his treatment experience a different person, differently equipped, differently functioning, and headed in a different direction than when he began the treatment.

"It is natural for the public to doubt that this can be accomplished with criminals," Dr. Menninger says. "But remember that the public used to doubt that change could be effected in the mentally ill."

Some day Georgia will have a governor bold enough and far-sighted enough to insist on a totally new concept in dealing with criminal behavior. Until then we will have deplorable prisons.

Georgia Gets Grant For Law Enforcement

9-6-68

Atlanta Journal Washington Bureau
647 National Press Building

WASHINGTON — U.S. Atty. General Ramsey Clark on Friday made $80,750 available to Georgia for planning to strengthen local law enforcement.

The attorney general sent Georgia Gov. Lester Maddox a one-page application form to submit to the Department of Justice for immediate action on the crime prevention grant.

The funds are part of $19 million authorized for planning grants under the omnibus crime control and safe streets act passed by Congress this year.

Atty. Gen. Clark also Friday made available $3.8 million of the total planning funds. This would provide each state up to 20 per cent of the total grant authorized under the bill.

GEORGIA'S total allocation for planning crime prevention programs is $403,750. Alabama was earmarked for $337,600; Florida, $503,650; South Carolina, $274,150; Tennessee, $361,900, and North Carolina, $438,850.

The crime control act calls for an agency in each state to develop comprehensive statewide plans for improving law enforcement.

A state submitting such a plan by June 19, 1969 may receive federal funds to help carry it out.

Atlanta Police Chief Herbert Jenkins was among prominent police officials from throughout the country who testified before congressional committees on behalf of the bill.

ATTY. GEN. Clark told the governors that the immediate 20 per cent grants "will enable you to organize the state planning agency required by the law and to begin to employ the staff assistance necessary to complete the application for full funding and make the state planning agency operational."

The attorney general urged governors to "act immediately" because of short deadlines for applications made mandatory by the crime control and safe streets act.

Blankets, Tents Going to Iran

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The State Department will dispatch a planeload of tents and blankets to the earthquake-stricken area of Iran.

A department spokesman said the supplies would include about 1,000 tents and 4,000 to 5,000 blankets. The possibility of further U.S. relief supplies is also under discussion between Iranian and U.S. diplomats, he said.

John - for your Dyer Act Article
Tom

Things Made Easy for the Auto Thief

By Bill Ellingsworth
(A Member of The Star's Staff)

THERE used to be two kinds of people who stole motor cars. There was the thief and the joy rider. Now, police have narrowed it down to one—the plain and simple car thief.

However, the car thief comes under two classifications. First there is the car stolen for transportation, for use in a holdup or for use as a one-night pleasure vehicle. Seocnd, there is the car stolen for what it can yield—engine, transmission, seats, fenders, bumpers, radio, etc.

Big Total Yearly

The Missouri highway patrol, clearing house for stolen-vehicle statistics in the state, reports that 14,149 motor cars were reported stolen last year to the patrol.

Of that number, only about 5 per cent were stolen by the commercial car thief. In 1967 in the United States, 654,900 motor cars were stolen, and the 5 per cent taken for commercial purposes represented a monetary loss of about 31 million dollars.

According to the patrol and Sgt. Leonard Orscheln, head of the auto theft bureau for the police department here, the commercial thieves, who as a group steal the fewest number of cars, present a special problem to the investigator.

As Sergeant Orschlen pointed out, the other 95 per cent of the stolen vehicles are usually recovered and represent a smaller monetary loss, but the vehicles stolen by the commercial thief very seldom are recovered and if they are, they are normally beyond salvage.

Hard to Identify

"When the commercial thief gets his hands on a car," he said, "we lose things which don't come back and we lose things which are virtually impossible to identify, such as exhaust and intake manifolds, radios, transmissions and those new bucket seats.

"We may recover the car, but there is only a hulk left when we do."

As of September 26, Kansas City had recorded 3,484 stolen motor cars this year. In September, 45 vehicles were recovered stripped and two more had been stripped and burned. In three other months picked at random—June, April and March—a total of 87 vehicles were recovered stripped and 15 others had been stripped and burned.

The sergeant said that over the years, the department had received the co-operation of the majority of the salvage yards—the logical persons to deal with when selling motor from one source, you hear about it from another. Most of our dealers are legitimate and don't care for the others."

There is no way to tell exactly how many stolen cars end up being cannibalized, as the authorities refer to it, because there is no assurance that any trace of a cannibalized vehicle will ever show up.

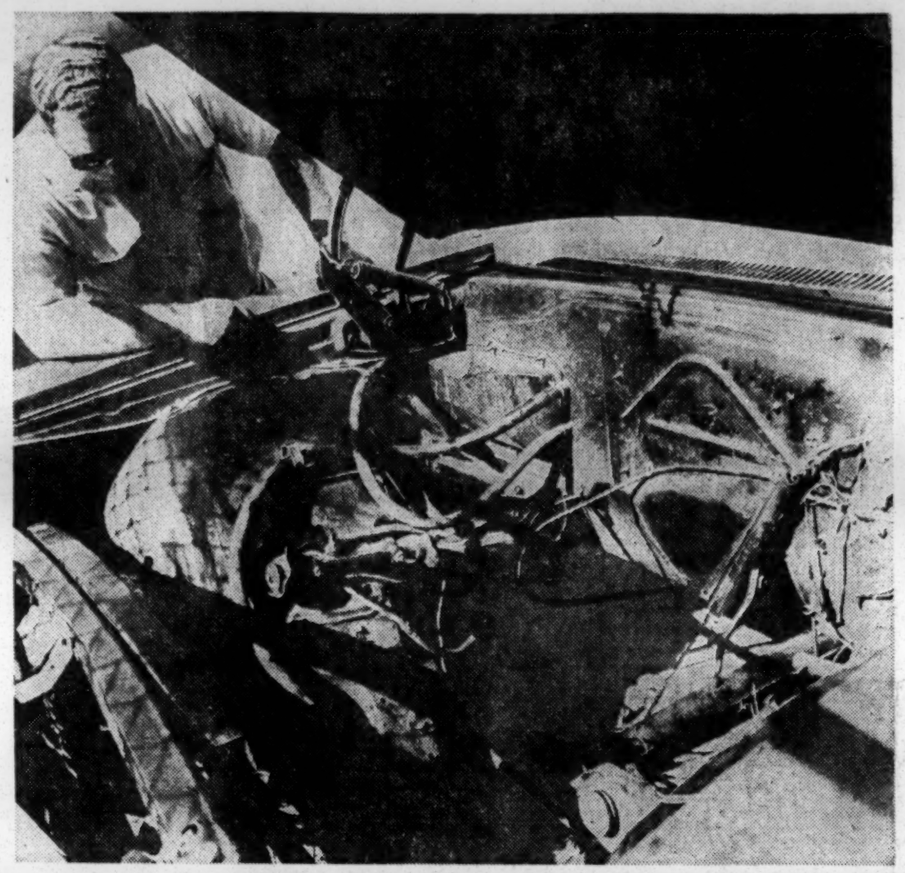
then cannibalized these vehicles by dismantling and cutting them up strictly for the sale of parts. A total of 50 vehicles were later identified and represented a value of $100,000.

Charged the Number

Another theft ring uncovered in Missouri, resulting in the recovery of 54 cars valued at

of the numerals in the serial plate and make a fraudulent application for title, using the altered vehicle identification number.

Another theft ring stole late model Chevrolets and replaced the serial plates with fictitious serial plates fashioned from aluminum oil cans. Fake bills of sale were submitted with



POLICE RECOVERED THIS STOLEN MOTOR CAR but its engine and transmission were missing. Commercial thieves, who account for only about 5 per cent of the stolen cars, but are so thorough in their work that many of the vehicles are completely dismantled and sold piece by piece, making recovery nearly impossible. Michael Bradley, an employee of the city tow lot, surveys the empty engine well.

THIS STOLEN VEHICLE, although recovered and identified by Kansas City police, is beyond repair. After it yielded thieves its engine, transmission and other parts good for resale, it was set afire.

operators were convicted, involved the illegitimate dismantling and rebuilding of motor cars. A man would purchase a salvaged car in order to obtain the serial plates and titles. Vehicles of the same make and model of the salvaged cars were then stolen and identification switched.

Not All Stripped

The FBI in Kansas City said that, nationally, about 15 per cent of all stolen vehicles are stripped in some manner.

"Stripping includes the taking of only a battery or of the entire drive train," an agent said.

The FBI lists three types of thievery. Theft for transportation, for the purpose of stripping of for the purpose of resale.

In Illinois alone, 21 commercial car theft rings were brought into the open in 1967. And in Illinois, in a 5-year period from 1962 to 1967, thefts increased by 42.75 per cent.

In Kansas City, auto theft division personnel are kept busy with a relative new problem—the theft of stereo tape devices.

"Many of these are taken right from motor cars parked on the street," Sergeant Orscheln pointed out. "We are investigating these thefts at the rate of two a day. It isn't exactly auto theft, but it is within our jurisdiction because it is theft of auto accessories."

Boys Are Arrested

The sergeant said several juveniles had been arrested in connection with the thefts.

Blame is difficult to arrive at in the number of automobile thefts, but police officials attribute the thefts to three things—the attractive and sporty new-model motor cars; careless owners who leave keys in ignitions, and, finally, persons willing to purchase stolen motor car parts.

"We certainly couldn't stop all thefts of autos," an FBI agent said, "but if owners would be more thoughtful we could certainly decrease the number. A key in the ignition is an open invitation."

As for the attractiveness of the vehicles themselves, well, Detroit can only pat itself on the back for producing a desirable product, but police would prefer that procurement be conducted through the proper channels.

RIGHTS PLEA TO POLICE

San Jose Chief Says Negroes Are Mistreated

Honolulu (AP)—A police chief, saying riots will exist as long as white America mistreats Negroes, called upon fellow officers yesterday to work for civil rights.

Chief J. R. Blackmore of San Jose, Calif., urged police to "lead the way for equality for all citizens, even if the motive is no higher than to eliminate our most serious problem—civil disorders."

Blackmore spoke at a panel discussion on public relations in times of riots and civil disorders at the 75th annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Try a Star Want Ad—Discover the easy, quick way to get results—Dial BA 1-5500—Adv.

(ADVERTISEMENT)

WOMEN SUFFER WITH BLADDER IRRITATION

Common Kidney or Bladder Irritations affect twice as many women as men, often causing tenseness and nervousness from frequent, burning, itching urination. Secondarily, you may lose sleep and have Headaches, Backaches and feel older, tired, depressed. In such cases, CYSTEX usually brings relaxing comfort by curbing germs in acid urine, and easing pain. Get CYSTEX at druggists today.

PICTURE FRAMING
1120 Grand
VI 2-1744
SARACHEK

Dial BA 1-5500 to place your Star Want Ads. Save 5 cents a line each day by placing the ads for 3 or more consecutive days.—Adv.

Anniversary Sale! Regularly $10 Gowns

$6

A one-time special! Our short slumber gowns in sugarplum pastel colors. A shift of easy-care nylon tricot with a dainty sheer overlay. Lavishly trimmed with white lace yoke and hemline. Choose pink, blue or coral in P, S, M and L sizes.

Lingerie, 2nd Floor Downtown and all our Stores

Phone GRand 1-7515 as early as 8:30 a.m.

the Jones Store co.

"When the commercial thief gets his hands on a car," he said, "we lose things which don't come back and we lose things which are virtually impossible to identify, such as exhaust and intake manifolds, radios, transmissions and those new bucket seats.

"We may recover the car, but there is only a hulk left when we do."

As of September 26, Kansas City had recorded 3,484 stolen motor cars this year. In September, 45 vehicles were recovered stripped and two more had been stripped and burned. In three other months picked at random—June, April and March—a total of 87 vehicles were recovered stripped and 15 others had been stripped and burned.

The sergeant said that over the years, the department had received the co-operation of the majority of the salvage yards—the logical persons to deal with when selling motor car parts.

Most Are Legitimate

"Most of these parts go through a salvage yard and only certain dealers buy certain things," Sergeant Orscheln said. "If you don't hear about the sale of stolen parts from one source, you hear about it from another. Most of our dealers are legitimate and don't care for the others."

There is no way to tell exactly how many stolen cars end up being cannibalized, as the authorities refer to it, because there is no assurance that any trace of a cannibalized vehicle will ever show up.

The highway patrol recalled a salvage yard operator involved in stealing late model Chevrolets equipped with high-performance engines, 4-speed transmissions, bucket seats, tachometers and other expensive accessories. This operator then cannibalized these vehicles by dismantling and cutting them up strictly for the sale of parts. A total of 50 vehicles were later identified and represented a value of $100,000.

Charged the Number

Another theft ring uncovered in Missouri, resulting in the recovery of 54 cars valued at $250,000, was one that specialized in stealing late model Buicks, Pontiacs, Oldsmobiles, Cadillacs and Thunderbirds. The thieves would alter some of the numerals in the serial plate and make a fraudulent application for title, using the altered vehicle identification number.

Another theft ring stole late model Chevrolets and replaced the serial plates with fictitious serial plates fashioned from aluminum oil cans. Fake bills of sale were submitted with application for title, using the fictitious vehicle identification number. From this ring a total of 65 cars valued at $200,000 were recovered.

Another operation, until the **careless owners who leave keys in ignitions, and, finally, persons willing to purchase stolen motor car parts.**

"We certainly couldn't stop all thefts of autos," an FBI agent said, "but if owners would be more thoughtful we could certainly decrease the number. A key in the ignition is an open invitation."

As for the attractiveness of the vehicles themselves, well, Detroit can only pat itself on the back for producing a desirable product, but police would prefer that procurement be conducted through the proper channels.

THIS STOLEN VEHICLE, although recovered and identified by Kansas City police, is beyond repair. After it yielded thieves its engine, transmission and other parts good for resale, it was set afire.

BOOST TO DEMOCRATS

Liberal, Civil Rights Support Given in Philadelphia

Philadelphia (AP)—The Democratic ticket was endorsed by a prominent liberal and a leading civil rights spokesman yesterday. The endorsements came after Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, the party's vice-presidential nominee, drew his largest street crowds of the campaign.

Muskie told 800 persons at a $25-a-plate luncheon that peace in Vietnam was not the key issue of the campaign. But, he said, the main issue is "whether or not in a crowded society hundreds of millions of different kinds of people can live in harmony" and "takes risks of trusting each other."

Leon Shull, the liberal, and Bayard Rustin, the civil rights leader, both condemned the alternatives to Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey and Muskie.

Shull is national director for the liberal Americans for Democratic Action. Rustin was organizer of the 1963 civil rights "March for Jobs and Freedom" in Washington.

REA LOAN FOR NEW LINES

Washington (AP)—An REA loan of $641,000 was approved yesterday for 32 miles of new distribution line for 300 new consumers in Newton, Barry, Jasper, Lawrence and McDonald Counties in Southwest Missouri. The loan was to the New-Mac Electrical Co-op of Neosho.

Try a Star Want Ad—Discover the easy, quick way to get results—Dial BA 1-5500—Adv.

Free Estimates

VIKING KITCHEN CARPET—TOO

VINYL ASBESTOS TILE 12"x12" — 18c EA.

NYLON CARPET RUBBER PAD Installed — $6.50 SQ. YD.

GRANDVIEW LINOLEUM AND TILE CO.
1512 Main St.- Grandview, Mo.
Open Thurs. till 8:30
SO. 3-0100

SALE ENDS OCT. 13TH

SCOTCH CRITERION QUALITY LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS

SUIT Any Matched
DRESS Plain
COAT Cloth
89c Ea. No Limit

FREE A Certificate Worth $1.00
WITH ANY ORDER
GOOD AT THE FOLLOWING FULL SERVICE CAR WASHES—
8320 Wornall — 6435 Troost — 8100 Metcalf
7740 Wornall — 909 S. Crysler (Indep.) — 7502 Metcalf

SWEATERS
SKIRTS Plain
BLOUSES
SPORT COATS
SPORT SHIRTS
54c ea.

EXPERT TAILORING
TROUSER WAIST $1.75
TROUSER LENGTH 1.75
TROUSER ZIPPER 1.75
HALF POCKET 1.00

TROUSERS
SLACKS
TIES
69c ea.

BLANKET Cello Wrapped SPREAD (Plain) 79c ea.

SHIRTS Beautifully Laundered Type Starch. On Hangers 30c 28c ea.

FAMILY BUNDLE 5 lbs. only 94c
19c each additional pound
ALL LINEN & HANKS FINISHED
SHIRTS 19c IN BUNDLE

& Prospect — 10127 State Line — 3517 Prospect
& Highland — 47th & Forest — 524 W. 75th-Waldo
& Cleveland — 3161 Wyandotte — Cor. 34th & Troost
E. 40 Hiway — 3922 St. John — 1400 Westport Rd.
& Troost — 1727 W. Pennway — 27th & Van Brunt
Truman Rd. — 24th & Jackson — Sale Ends Oct. 13th

BRING LIFETIME CARD OR COUPON WITH ORDER

the Jones Store co.

3-Day Anniversary Special
Tuscan Lamb Hood

Bet all the warm-blooded girls we know are going to wear a big, soft, fluffy hood of Tuscan Lamb because it's the snuggle of the year. Made in Italy and very posh to brighten winter in delightful ways. White, black or brown/white, and black/white.

$9

Millinery, 2nd Floor Downtown and all Stores
Fur products labeled to show country of origin of imported furs.

Phone GRand 1-7515 or Write

Anniversary Sale! Regularly $10 Gowns

$6

A one-time special! Our short slumber gowns in sugarplum pastel colors. A shift of easy-care nylon tricot with a dainty sheer overlay. Lavishly trimmed with white lace yoke and hemline. Choose pink, blue or coral in P, S, M and L sizes.

Lingerie, 2nd Floor Downtown and all our Stores

Phone GRand 1-7515 as early as 8:30 a.m.

the Jones Store co.

Pre-Christmas Diamond Sale! 20% off our Entire Stock

Tremendous opportunity to save on diamonds from our spectacular collection! This is the perfect time to lay away a glittering gift for Christmas giving!

Bridal Sets — Diamond Pendants
Dinner Rings — Diamond Watches
Men's Rings — Diamond Earrings
Wedding Bands — Diamond Solitaires

Jewelry, Walnut Level, Downtown Only.
Illustrations enlarged to show detail

the Jones Store co.

Time to ruffle up a Victorian Shirtwaist

$6

Sweet enchantments for young individualists . . . all fragile and feminine and lace, stepping out from romantic pages to charm a new soft skirt. 3 styles in easy-care polyester-cotton. White only in sizes 30 to 38.

(A) High collar, button front.
(B) Shirt collar, button front.
(C) Round collar, button front.

1st Floor Blouses, Downtown and all Stores

Phone GRand 1-7515

By ROBERT JOHNSON

Good Evening

Debtor's Prison for the Poor Being Run at Penal Farm

AN OPEN LETTER to the new Shelby County legislators, to City Council, to County Court and others concerned: Gentlemen, and **Mrs. Gwen Aswumb,** here is a hypothetical question I want to put to you. Suppose, for some reason, you had been fined $50 in City Court or General Sessions Court, and you are given a choice — either pay that $50 or go out to Shelby County Penal Farm and serve 25 days at $2 a day in lieu of payment, imprisoned, subject to strange disciplines, doing work not to your liking. Which will you choose?

Sort of a stupid question, isn't it, because there is no comparison between the alternatives. Of course you would pay the $50. That is, if you had it. If you didn't have it, you would serve the 25 days.

We are, in effect, running a debtor's prison for poor people at the Penal Farm. It is barbaric and dark age and every day we delay in doing something about it should lie heavily on our consciences.

Hyden

One who feels strongly about this is County Commissioner **Lee Hyden.** "What we're doing is not in keeping with American principles," Lee told me. "I've got four jobs for every man they send out there, but that is not the question." The queestion, he said, is whether there is one kind of justice for the man with money and another kind for the poor, and whether anyone should be imprisoned for being poor.

"Making people serve out time at $2 a day is as archaic as debtors' prison. It's just wrong on the face of it. I can get work out of these people who are just poor but I feel bad about it. If the court sends them to me and says let them serve it out, I've got to do it."

Last year, Lee said, he and warden **Mark Luttrell** unofficially recommended to legislators and others that the law be changed to credit time served at least to $5 a day. "It will take a concerted action to get something done, though," he said. "We'll have to have the City Council, the County Court, the Attorney General, the City Attorney and all the legislators behind it. In reality, I think it should be at least $10 a day, if they're going to do it that way, but I think it should be handled some other way entirely.

"Whether the courts and society want to be tough with violators is something over which I have no control. If the court wants to sentence a driving-while-intoxicated violator to a year in prison — that's one thing. But serving time in lieu of money just makes it a debtor's prison."

★ ★ ★

THERE IS A FURTHER question of who gets hit most often by this penalty. There are some able-bodied men, but by far the greatest number are alcholics. "I don't have an opportunity to dry them out before they serve their time," he said. "I make them move around, mostly for physical therapy, picking up cigaret butts, that sort of thing, but they don't belong out there. They should be in a good alcoholic rehabilitation unit."

Warden Luttrell said it actually costs the Penal Farm $4 a day to care for these men serving time out at $2 a day, and it's an expensive proposition. "We don't get a dime's worth of work out of them," he said.

In Royal Oaks, Mich., he observed a system which made sense to him. "If a man doesn't have money and he is able bodied, the judge tells him to report to such-and-such a supervisor at such-and-such a park on Saturday, where he works his time out at the minimum wage of $1.60 an hour. That way, you get some work out of them in lieu of money. If the man doesn't show up, he is in contempt of court."

Two dollars a day! What a joke if it weren't so ridiculously tragic.

★ ★ ★

THEY'VE GOT IT: Went clubbing the other night at LaRonde, and the **Al Rose Trio** is terrific, with Al on piano, **Andy Arrellano** on drums and **Lee Arrellano** on bass — three superb artists. Young **Arch Landis** headlines the show, at 9 and 11 Friday and Saturday nights, singing songs like "More," "Cabaret," "Time I Get to Phoenix," and "Quiet Town." Sat with **Hazle (Mrs. John) Vestal, Spence** and **Becky Wilson. Beverly Hill** and **Linda Berretta,** billed as the Dancing Dixie Darlings, came to say hello. Turned out Beverly and Becky are in the same interior decorating class at MSU. Linda doubles in brass, as secretary for **Tony Barrasso's** talent agency. "Whenever anyone calls and asks for a dancer," says she, "I ask how soon do they want me." Spence is determined to bring in entertainment of a type which will make LaRonde a smart and popular club, but said he's sorry he couldn't have the Preservation Hall people in just once. He heard them recently, and **Sweet Emma Barrett,** almost wasted away, was playing piano with one hand while the other hung useless. "Something bout the music gets to me," he said . . .

★ ★ ★

JUNIOR BARRISTERS BRAWL — that's right — is way Junior Bar Association bills its big party at the American Legion Club on Court tomorrow night, 9 to 1. **The Short Kuts** will play, and **Everett Gibson, president,** has invited all four MSU law fraternities to join the city's younger attorneys at play. Call **George Whitworth,** entertainment chairman, 527-8466. . .

★ ★ ★

SEEING IT LIKE IT IS: Southwestern will have a "be-in" on campus for high school sons and daughters of alumni, and friends of the second generation also, on campus Saturday. **Mrs. Harland Smith** is chairman of Day on Campus, which will let high school students wander around, see the buildings, be welcomed by President **David Alexander,** hear **Dr. Peyton Rhodes,** meet faculty members, tour the Science Center, enjoy luncheon, see Southwestern vs. Washington & Lee. Call 274-1800, extension 379, for reservations . . . **Billy Grogan** of Daily Court News, one of the friendliest, most accommodating men in town, has been in Methodist Hospital 10 days, undergoing tests. Get well quick, Billy! By Saturday night.

Memphis Press-Scimitar 11-7-68

CREAM OF THE PRISON CROP

Law Enf - Prisons

Maddox Hits Ax Handle on Head

By ART BUCHWALD

Atl Journ 12-4-68

Washington.

I KNOW YOU'RE not going to believe this, but Gov. Lester Maddox of Georgia told a news conference the other day, in answer to criticism about Georgia prison reform, that "We're doing the best we can, and before we do much better, we're going to have to get a better grade of prisoner."

Once again, Gov. Maddox hit the ax handle on the head. While penologists, sociologists, parole officers and prison commissions all have been at odds as to how to rehabilitate prisoners, Maddox has come up with the simplest and, without doubt, most sensible solution.

* * *

IT HAS BEEN KNOWN for years that prisons have been accepting a very low-class type of inmate, some without any education, others who are unstable and some who are just plain antisocial.

No effort has been made to attract a better grade of prisoner who would not only improve the caliber of our rehabilitation programs, but would also make society treat prisoners with the respect they deserve. For too long now we've been taking our prisoners for granted, and the standard for convicted felons has declined to a point where almost anyone can get into prison without his qualifications being questioned.

* * *

THIS TREND must be reversed if we ever hope to rehabilitate our prisoners. The first thing to do would be to set up a recruiting drive in high schools and colleges to get a better class of inmate. This would have to be coupled with higher pay for prisoners, so being behind bars would become worthwhile.

Intelligence tests have to bet set up at prisons to weed out those unfit to be imprisoned. Then personal interviews would be given to the prospective convicts to see if they've got what it takes to be rehabilitated. If they can't cut the mustard, then the prison should have the right to reject them.

Besides the tests and the interviews, the admissions board would demand references from the candidates to see that the convicted were of high moral character. It's also possible, in the case of federal prisons, that each congressman and senator could recommend two candidates for each penitentiary, as they do to West Point and Annapolis. In the case of state prisons, the governor could select the ones he believes have the most on the ball.

After making the application, taking his tests, submitting to a personal interview and writing a composition telling why he believes he would make a good prisoner, the candidate would be sent home and told he would be notified by the FBI about whether he made it or not. If he failed to get in, the candidate could reapply again—after he robbed another bank.

* * *

MANY PEOPLE SAY that by being selective, we would be making too many demands on our prisoners; but the taxpayers are paying for them, and we should have the right to have the best convicts that money can buy.

I'm sure that Gov. Maddox will be ridiculed for his ideas on prison reform, but he is the first person to come along and point out what is wrong with the penal system in this country. It isn't the courts, nor is it the physical facilities holding us back, but the fact that we have not concentrated on improving the quality of the people we take in.

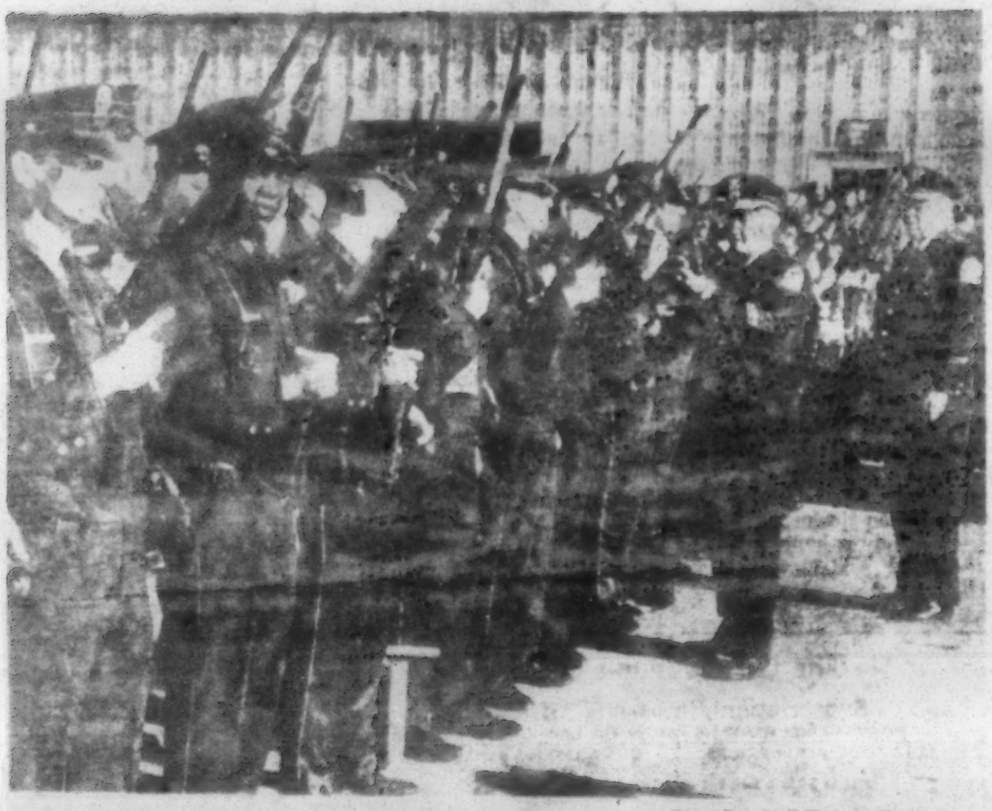
* * *

ANYONE WHO HAS ever visited a prison in this country knows that Gov. Maddox is right. For years we have been scraping the bottom of the barrel for inmates, and it's no wonder they don't live up to our expectations.

It is only by raising the requirements for admission, and paying a decent wage, that we're going to get the grade of prisoner that Gov. Maddox and the rest of us can be proud of.—(c1968.)

Chattanooga Times 12/11/68

City's Holiday Shotgun Squad



—Times-Post Staff Photo by Harold Hayes

Ready to make it more difficult for muggers, purse snatchers and armed robbers to enjoy their annual holiday spree here are members of a 50-man tactical police force. Assistant Police Chief Jack Shasteen inspects one of the policeman's .45-caliber machine guns issued Tuesday morning. Chief Eugene McGovern, extreme right, issued the squad shotguns, carbines and machine guns. He also gave the order to "shoot if necessary."

Teen-Age Girl Sentenced To Die In N.C.

TARBORO, N.C. -- A teen-aged Negro girl has been sentenced to die in the gas chamber January 3 for the murder of a white grocer, following her conviction here last week.

Seventeen-year-old Merie Hill of Rocky Mount, N.C., was convicted last Wednesday of murdering and robbing W. E. Strum, 65. The trial lasted two days, and the all-male jury deliberated only one hour.

See—TEEN-AGE—Page 6

...

(OM PAGE 1)

sonal diffi-
d in sever-
ions in Bir-
in the time
upon by the
. Wood was
ept, within
e, the posi-
ector.
these facts,
neeting last
nbers voted
o withdraw
name from
ration.
New Or-
Pecoul has
ve in urban
ecial emph-
g. He has
ommittee he
decision on
Dec. 21."
"It is my
t the time
He said he
urned down
which pays

een said,
considered
n were Ed-
director of
Community
eighborhood
scher Pro-
. Frazier,
St. Paul's
rch, Monroe
nbach, team
lgiers TCA

...

(OM PAGE 1)

rturned be-
xclusion of
the grand
ies in the
d conviction
by the
Supreme

s appeals
came on a
inall which
troes were
from grand
in Mississ-
ate prose-

Teen-Age...

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

The girl had pleaded innocent to the murder charge.

But, under North Carolina law, she had pleaded guilty, she would have received a mandatory life sentence.

North Carolina's death penalty has been ruled unconstitutional by a Federal Appeals Court but that ruling is binding only in federal courts and has no effect in state courts until upheld by the United States Supreme Court. The state attorney general has appealed the ruling.

Attorneys for Miss Hill filed notice of appeal of her sentence. Normal procedure calls for the case to go through two state courts--the State Court of Appeals and the State Supreme Court--before it reaches a federal appeals court.

It would go to a federal court immediately, however, if Miss Hill's lawyers could obtain a petition to withdraw it from state courts. Such petitions are rare.

Miss Hill, a Negro, was convicted by a jury of eight whites and four Negroes. The jury did not recommend mercy. If it had, a death sentence could not have been imposed.

Judge George M. Fountain made no reference to the federal court ruling Thursday when he announced the jury's verdict.

The victim, Strum, was shot twice in the head and robbed of about $1,000 on October 7. Miss Hill, an unemployed high school dropout, was arrested Oct. 26 near Dillion, S.C., and charged with the crime.

Audubon Park...

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

priated $150,000 in the 1969 capital budget to pay for

WORTH CO.

Worth County. Blacks in the streets, hometown whites in a quiver, and liberal journalists proclaiming it's merely a matter of integration, tokenism, statewide conspiracy to resist the HEW guidelines. But in Worth, that's not all of it.

What if tomorrow all the black students in Atlanta high schools said unh uh, no more school until we have good schools, til we have say in our schools. And what if tomorrow blacks (and whites) in Atlanta's housing projects – some 38,000 – said nope, no more Authority sneaking in my closet. What if tomorrow just a small portion of Atlanta's growing ghettoes said no more Broad Street, no more token-black, shuffle-stepping, white-catering school board, no more Herbert Jenkins over me?

I mean said We want: control of our schools; a say in constructing our streets, housing and communities with *our* taxes; police from our community who live and work in and with our community; decent wages and jobs; now.

What if right here in hilly city . . . ? Would we continue to hear from certain quarters, "According to the latest HEW report Atlanta's schools are only 3.5% integrated and if by 1972 we raise that figure to 7.8%, then..." Would city hall Atlanta style – being just a little more slickery than its South Georgia cousin – catch itself in a political bog? No sirree, you know they'd *act*. Say, appoint a committee to study the problem, appoint a black superintendent (from the West side) to the police force, pressure the state to add one more member – even a tenant – to the five member lawyer, business, white-dominated Atlanta Housing Authority. That would solve the problems.

Going South again, Sylvester, Worth County seat. Whites in this hard-core Wallace county are like Dean Rusk in Saigon, like, this is their Munich and they know it. Whites, who from ante-bellum times have assumed that by God-and-gun-given right Worth County was *white*, are up against blacks who are saying with considerable force, "this county is *black* too, and we're going to have a say in it."

With pickets, marches, boycotts, songs and bodies in jail, blacks have said that since the middle of December and before. When two black sisters age 11 and 14 who attended the white schools were arrested on December 4 for alleged scrapping and cursing in school, students in the all-black schools went on strike. On the second day (December 10) 80 per cent were out of school. The presented demands: release the two girls and remedy the poor equipment in the black schools. Bristles up, the county and school authorities closed the schools December 12 when students marched on the court house.

With added fuel – the older girl sent to a detention home, the younger placed on probation, and an older brother who fired back at marauding whites arrested –

continued on page 15

WORTH CO.

continued from page 2

black students and adults resumed the boycott efforts after the holidays. On January 8 they began at black J. W. Holley high school. Students and some 20 adults led by the Worth County Improvement Association picketed: "No School for Dorothy, No School for Me," "Freedom for Dorothy, Freedom for Me." They sang "Ain't Gonna Let Nobody Turn Me 'Round," and marched around the school building.

The reaction: arrests, some 40. Next day, 30 arrested. Both girls and boys were taken to county work camps until William Burson of the State Welfare forced their removal to juvenile detention. Finally bonded on Saturday 11, the demonstrators have had their hearing postponed indefinitely. That's called judicial cooling it.

On Monday, January 13, more than 100 students continued the boycott, and on Tuesday black students marched on the white school.

Black students and adults of the Worth County Improvement Association have met nightly, with some 300 convening Monday night. The demands continue: release the older sister, strike the younger's record, drop charges against the brother, and deal with school matters without regard to race. And the black community is now also demanding that it be given formal power in the county: a black on the Worth County School Board, a black deputy sheriff, authority for black police to arrest whites, jobs in county businesses, streets paved, decent wages in the schools.

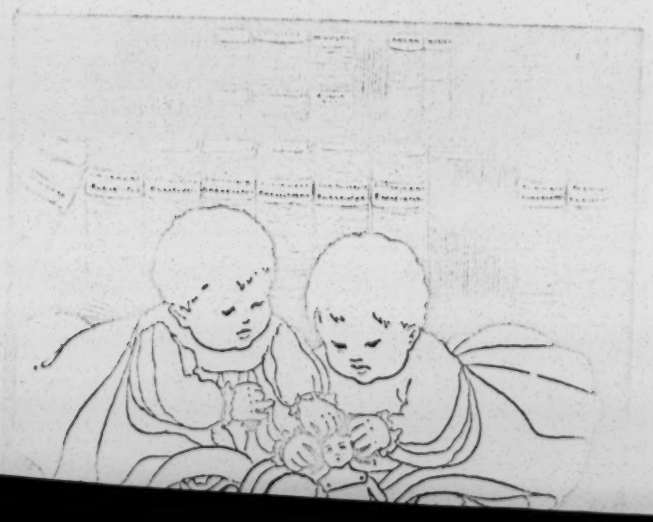
And the white folks, not yet skilled in administrative maneuvers, the "art of the possible" – promises, appointments, committees – have met blacks head on. Impasse so far.

But some whites are moving (like driving out to the Atlanta Airport on a hot summer five o'clock afternoon): the mayor has indicated that he is willing to discuss most of the grievances of the black community, but that he has no "authority" to release the girl. Judge Bowie Gray, who signed the arrest order, who found the girl "delinquent," and who has discretionary powers to keep her in detention until she is 21, has, it is rumored, adamantly refused all pressures to release her.

There are more meetings, more actions being planned in Worth County.

– jim gwin

DEFENSE FUND: Worth County Improvement Association Legal Defense Fund, 107 S. Albany St., Sylvester, Georgia 31791



349
1854

A Seminar on

"CRISES IN THE NATION: IMPLICATIONS OF THE REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CIVIL DISORDERS"

July 8-13, 1968
University of Oklahoma

SEMINAR OUTLINE

Monday, July 8...Speakers -- SENATOR FRED R. HARRIS, United States Senator and Member, National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders...DAVID GINSBERG, ESQ., Executive Director, National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders (Washington, D.C.)...MRS. BRUCE BENSON, National President, League of Women Voters (Amherst, Massachusetts)...DR. GEORGE HENDERSON, Professor of Sociology, University of Oklahoma...SMALL GROUP WORKSHOPS...

Tuesday, July 9...Speakers -- MR. JOHN O. BOONE, Director, Project on Administration of Criminal Justice, Southern Regional Council (Atlanta, Georgia)...MR. ROBERT M. TINTSMAN, City Manager (Austin, Texas)...FILM: THE NEED TO CHOOSE (National Council of Churches)...SMALL GROUP WORKSHOPS...

Wednesday, July 10...IN THE OKLAHOMA CITY GHETTO...Speakers -- MR. EDWARD RUTLEDGE, Executive Co-Director, National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing (New York, New York)...MR. JOE H. LAWTER, Principal, Central High School (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma)...MR. STANTON L. YOUNG/MR. MALCOLM DONOHUE, the National Alliance of Businessmen (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma)...MR. FROSTY TROY, The Tulsa Tribune (Tulsa, Oklahoma)...MR. KEN GREENWOOD, Radio Station KRMG (Tulsa, Oklahoma)...ORRA G. COMPTON, Executive Director, Oklahoma City Community Relations Commission (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma)...MRS. LOIS H. GATCHELL, Executive Director, Tulsa Community Relations Commission (Tulsa)...MR. WILLIAM Y. ROSE, Executive Director, Oklahoma Human Rights Commission (Oklahoma City)...SMALL GROUP WORKSHOPS...

Thursday, July 11...Friday July 12...Speakers -- MR. HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director of Race Relations, American Jewish Committee (New York, New York)...DR. ROBERT KETNER, Professor of Social Work, University of Oklahoma...MR. ALLEXANDER J. (JOE) ALLEN, National Urban League (New York, New York)...additional speakers...SMALL GROUP WORKSHOPS...

Saturday, July 13...Wind up and final summarization -- Clayton Feaver and Jack Middleton

TO REGISTER --COMPLETE FORM BELOW AND MAIL WITH CHECK OR MONEY ORDER TO: HUMAN RELATIONS SEMINAR, 1700 ASP AVENUE, NORMAN, OKLAHOMA 73069.....

- -

Name_____ Address_____
City_____ State_____ Zip_____

"A" Registration(July 8-9) for League of Women Voters members only (price includes two texts and one meal. NO CREDIT. $10.00_____.

"B" Registration (July 8-13) for audit or ONE HOUR CREDIT (price includes two texts and one meal). - $25.00_____.

"C" Registration (July 8-13) for audit or TWO HOURS CREDIT (price includes two texts and one meal). $35.00_____.

Note: Both "B" and "C" Registrants will have a banquet included at the end of the Seminar

TYPE OF CREDIT DESIRED (Check one)___Sociology___Philosophy___Educ.___Social Work.

Note: For "C" Registration student agrees to prepare acceptable research project and may be asked to return to the University to present the project.

SPONSORS OF THE SEMINAR: S.W. Center for Human Relations, Univ. of Okla., American Jewish Committee, Oklahoma League of Women Voters, Oklahoma Coucil of Churches, the Human Relations Agencies of Oklahoma and the National Assoc. of Intergroup Rel. Officials

Crises in the Nation: July 8-13

What happened? Why did it happen? What can we do to prevent it from happening again? What is White racism? Who me! Prejudiced? But we have no racial problems here!

So our nation moving toward the Socratic, one black, one white - separate and unequal? But what can I do?

SOUTHWEST CENTER
FOR HUMAN RELATIONS STUDIES
1700 Asp Ave.
Norman, Oklahoma 73069

Date _____

PLEASE RESERVE AIR-CONDITIONED HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS AS INDICATED:

Twin Bedroom - Tub & Shower Bath
___One Person $7.50

Request for single occupancy may be confirmed for double occupancy (share room with another conferee) if demand for housing will not permit assignment for single occupancy on date(s) requested.
___Will share if necessary.

___Two Persons (5.00 per person) 10.00
___Three Persons (4.00 per person12.00

COTTAGE UNIT-Two Twin Bedrooms, Living Room, Kitchen, Dining Area and Tub and Shower Bath.

___One or Two Persons 18.00
___Three Persons-7.00 per person 21.00
___Four Persons-6.00 per person 24.00
___Five Persons-5.50 per person 27.50

Arrival Date _____Time_____
Name:_____
Address:_____
Departure Date:_____

Conference: 10th Annual Human Relations Workshop
July 8-13, 1968

JOHN L. MC CLELLAN, ARK., CHAIRMAN
HENRY M. JACKSON, WASH.
SAM J. ERVIN, JR., N.C.
ERNEST GRUENING, ALASKA
EDMUND S. MUSKIE, MAINE
ABRAHAM RIBICOFF, CONN.
FRED R. HARRIS, OKLA.
ROBERT F. KENNEDY, N.Y.
LEE METCALF, MONT.
JOSEPH M. MONTOYA, N. MEX.
KARL E. MUNDT, S. DAK.
CARL T. CURTIS, NEBR.
JACOB K. JAVITS, N.Y.
CLIFFORD P. HANSEN, WYO.
HOWARD H. BAKER, JR., TENN.
JAMES R. CALLOWAY
CHIEF CLERK AND STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

June 15, 1968

Dear Friend:

I am writing to invite your participation in a very important conference to be held July 8-13 at the University of Oklahoma. This year, as for the past nine years, the Southwest Center for Human Relations Studies at the University of Oklahoma, in cooperation with the Oklahoma League of Women Voters and the Oklahoma Council of Churches, will present a seminar entitled "Crises in the Nation: Implications of the Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders." (Optional two-day registration, July 8-9 for League members.)

I consider this to be a very timely topic and encourage you, if you possibly can, to attend this important seminar in Norman. I understand that some of my associates, as well as the national president of the League of Women Voters, plan to participate.

My association with the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders enabled me to walk the streets of America's urban ghettos and visit the homes of the rural poor. I heard the words of the embittered Negro, the apprehensive white, the despairing poor and the alienated young. I believe a conference such as this can help in establishing a new self-image and a new sense of direction for America.

Please look over the enclosed registration materials carefully and return your registration forms directly to the Human Relations Center, University of Oklahoma.

Looking forward to seeing you at the "Crises in the Nation" conference, I am

Sincerely yours,

Fred

FRED R. HARRIS
U. S. Senator,
Honorary Chairman
"Crises in the Nation" Conference

FRH:pcm
Enclosures

MIRANDA *v.* ARIZONA.

CERTIORARI TO THE SUPREME COURT OF ARIZONA.

No. 759. Argued February 28–March 1, 1966.—
Decided June 13, 1966.*

In each of these cases the defendant while in police custody was questioned by police officers, detectives, or a prosecuting attorney in a room in which he was cut off from the outside world. None of the defendants was given a full and effective warning of his rights at the outset of the interrogation process. In all four cases the questioning elicited oral admissions, and in three of them signed statements as well, which were admitted at their trials. All defendants were convicted and all convictions, except in No. 584, were affirmed on appeal. *Held:*

1. The prosecution may not use statements, whether exculpatory or inculpatory, stemming from questioning initiated by law enforcement officers after a person has been taken into custody or otherwise deprived of his freedom of action in any significant way, unless it demonstrates the use of procedural safeguards effective to secure the Fifth Amendment's privilege against self-incrimination. Pp. 444–491.

(a) The atmosphere and environment of incommunicado interrogation as it exists today is inherently intimidating and works to undermine the privilege against self-incrimination. Unless adequate preventive measures are taken to dispel the compulsion inherent in custodial surroundings, no statement obtained from the defendant can truly be the product of his free choice. Pp. 445–458.

(b) The privilege against self-incrimination, which has had a long and expansive historical development, is the essential mainstay of our adversary system and guarantees to the individual the "right to remain silent unless he chooses to speak in the unfettered exercise of his own will," during a period of custodial inter-

---

*Together with No. 760, *Vignera* v. *New York,* on certiorari to the Court of Appeals of New York and No. 761, *Westover* v. *United States,* on certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, both argued February 28–March 1, 1966; and No. 584, *California* v. *Stewart,* on certiorari to the Supreme Court of California, argued February 28–March 2, 1966.

rogation as well as in the courts or during the course of other official investigations. Pp. 458–465.

(c) The decision in *Escobedo* v. *Illinois*, 378 U. S. 478, stressed the need for protective devices to make the process of police interrogation conform to the dictates of the privilege. Pp. 465–466.

(d) In the absence of other effective measures the following procedures to safeguard the Fifth Amendment privilege must be observed: The person in custody must, prior to interrogation, be clearly informed that he has the right to remain silent, and that anything he says will be used against him in court; he must be clearly informed that he has the right to consult with a lawyer and to have the lawyer with him during interrogation, and that, if he is indigent, a lawyer will be appointed to represent him. Pp. 467–473.

(e) If the individual indicates, prior to or during questioning, that he wishes to remain silent, the interrogation must cease; if he states that he wants an attorney, the questioning must cease until an attorney is present. Pp. 473–474.

(f) Where an interrogation is conducted without the presence of an attorney and a statement is taken, a heavy burden rests on the Government to demonstrate that the defendant knowingly and intelligently waived his right to counsel. P. 475.

(g) Where the individual answers some questions during in-custody interrogation he has not waived his privilege and may invoke his right to remain silent thereafter. Pp. 475–476.

(h) The warnings required and the waiver needed are, in the absence of a fully effective equivalent, prerequisites to the admissibility of any statement, inculpatory or exculpatory, made by a defendant. Pp. 476–477.

2. The limitations on the interrogation process required for the protection of the individual's constitutional rights should not cause an undue interference with a proper system of law enforcement, as demonstrated by the procedures of the FBI and the safeguards afforded in other jurisdictions. Pp. 479–491.

3. In each of these cases the statements were obtained under circumstances that did not meet constitutional standards for protection of the privilege against self-incrimination. Pp. 491–499.

98 Ariz. 18, 401 P. 2d 721; 15 N. Y. 2d 970, 207 N. E. 2d 527; 16 N. Y. 2d 614, 209 N. E. 2d 110; 342 F. 2d 684, reversed; 62 Cal. 2d 571, 400 P. 2d 97, affirmed.

John J. Flynn argued the cause for petitioner in No. 759. With him on the brief was *John P. Frank*. *Victor M. Earle III* argued the cause and filed a brief for petitioner in No. 760. *F. Conger Fawcett* argued the cause and filed a brief for petitioner in No. 761. *Gordon Ringer*, Deputy Attorney General of California, argued the cause for petitioner in No. 584. With him on the briefs were *Thomas C. Lynch*, Attorney General, and *William E. James*, Assistant Attorney General.

Gary K. Nelson, Assistant Attorney General of Arizona, argued the cause for respondent in No. 759. With him on the brief was *Darrell F. Smith*, Attorney General. *William I. Seigel* argued the cause for respondent in No. 760. With him on the brief was *Aaron E. Koota*. *Solicitor General Marshall* argued the cause for the United States in No. 761. With him on the brief were *Assistant Attorney General Vinson*, *Ralph S. Spritzer*, *Nathan Lewin*, *Beatrice Rosenberg* and *Ronald L. Gainer*. *William A. Norris*, by appointment of the Court, 382 U. S. 952, argued the cause and filed a brief for respondent in No. 584.

Telford Taylor, by special leave of Court, argued the cause for the State of New York, as *amicus curiae*, in all cases. With him on the brief were *Louis J. Lefkowitz*, Attorney General of New York, *Samuel A. Hirshowitz*, First Assistant Attorney General, and *Barry Mahoney* and *George D. Zuckerman*, Assistant Attorneys General, joined by the Attorneys General for their respective States and jurisdictions as follows: *Richmond M. Flowers* of Alabama, *Darrell F. Smith* of Arizona, *Bruce Bennett* of Arkansas, *Duke W. Dunbar* of Colorado, *David P. Buckson* of Delaware, *Earl Faircloth* of Florida, *Arthur K. Bolton* of Georgia, *Allan G. Shepard* of Idaho, *William G. Clark* of Illinois, *Robert C. Londerholm* of Kansas, *Robert Matthews* of Kentucky, *Jack P. F.*

Gremillion of Louisiana, *Richard J. Dubord* of Maine, *Thomas B. Finan* of Maryland, *Norman H. Anderson* of Missouri, *Forrest H. Anderson* of Montana, *Clarence A. H. Meyer* of Nebraska, *T. Wade Bruton* of North Carolina, *Helgi Johanneson* of North Dakota, *Robert Y. Thornton* of Oregon, *Walter E. Alessandroni* of Pennsylvania, *J. Joseph Nugent* of Rhode Island, *Daniel R. McLeod* of South Carolina, *Waggoner Carr* of Texas, *Robert Y. Button* of Virginia, *John J. O'Connell* of Washington, *C. Donald Robertson* of West Virginia, *John F. Raper* of Wyoming, *Rafael Hernandez Colon* of Puerto Rico and *Francisco Corneiro* of the Virgin Islands.

Duane R. Nedrud, by special leave of Court, argued the cause for the National District Attorneys Association, as *amicus curiae,* urging affirmance in Nos. 759 and 760, and reversal in No. 584. With him on the brief was *Marguerite D. Oberto.*

Anthony G. Amsterdam, Paul J. Mishkin, Raymond L. Bradley, Peter Hearn and *Melvin L. Wulf* filed a brief for the American Civil Liberties Union, as *amicus curiae,* in all cases.

MR. CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN delivered the opinion of the Court.

The cases before us raise questions which go to the roots of our concepts of American criminal jurisprudence: the restraints society must observe consistent with the Federal Constitution in prosecuting individuals for crime. More specifically, we deal with the admissibility of statements obtained from an individual who is subjected to custodial police interrogation and the necessity for procedures which assure that the individual is accorded his privilege under the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution not to be compelled to incriminate himself.

We dealt with certain phases of this problem recently in *Escobedo* v. *Illinois*, 378 U. S. 478 (1964). There, as in the four cases before us, law enforcement officials took the defendant into custody and interrogated him in a police station for the purpose of obtaining a confession. The police did not effectively advise him of his right to remain silent or of his right to consult with his attorney. Rather, they confronted him with an alleged accomplice who accused him of having perpetrated a murder. When the defendant denied the accusation and said "I didn't shoot Manuel, you did it," they handcuffed him and took him to an interrogation room. There, while handcuffed and standing, he was questioned for four hours until he confessed. During this interrogation, the police denied his request to speak to his attorney, and they prevented his retained attorney, who had come to the police station, from consulting with him. At his trial, the State, over his objection, introduced the confession against him. We held that the statements thus made were constitutionally inadmissible.

This case has been the subject of judicial interpretation and spirited legal debate since it was decided two years ago. Both state and federal courts, in assessing its implications, have arrived at varying conclusions.[1] A wealth of scholarly material has been written tracing its ramifications and underpinnings.[2] Police and prose-

---

[1] Compare *United States* v. *Childress*, 347 F. 2d 448 (C. A. 7th Cir. 1965), with *Collins* v. *Beto*, 348 F. 2d 823 (C. A. 5th Cir. 1965). Compare *People* v. *Dorado*, 62 Cal. 2d 338, 398 P. 2d 361, 42 Cal. Rptr. 169 (1964) with *People* v. *Hartgraves*, 31 Ill. 2d 375, 202 N. E. 2d 33 (1964).

[2] See, *e. g.*, Enker & Elsen, Counsel for the Suspect: *Massiah* v. *United States* and *Escobedo* v. *Illinois*, 49 Minn. L. Rev. 47 (1964); Herman, The Supreme Court and Restrictions on Police Interrogation, 25 Ohio St. L. J. 449 (1964); Kamisar, Equal Justice in the Gatehouses and Mansions of American Criminal Procedure, in Criminal Justice in Our Time 1. (1965); Dowling, Escobedo and

cutor have speculated on its range and desirability.[3] We granted certiorari in these cases, 382 U. S. 924, 925, 937, in order further to explore some facets of the problems, thus exposed, of applying the privilege against self-incrimination to in-custody interrogation, and to give

---

Beyond: The Need for a Fourteenth Amendment Code of Criminal Procedure, 56 J. Crim. L., C. & P. S. 143, 156 (1965).

The complex problems also prompted discussions by jurists. Compare Bazelon, Law, Morality, and Civil Liberties, 12 U. C. L. A. L. Rev. 13 (1964), with Friendly, The Bill of Rights as a Code of Criminal Procedure, 53 Calif. L. Rev. 929 (1965).

[3] For example, the Los Angeles Police Chief stated that "If the police are required . . . to . . . establish that the defendant was apprised of his constitutional guarantees of silence and legal counsel prior to the uttering of any admission or confession, and that he intelligently waived these guarantees . . . a whole Pandora's box is opened as to under what circumstances . . . can a defendant intelligently waive these rights. . . . Allegations that modern criminal investigation can compensate for the lack of a confession or admission in every criminal case is totally absurd!" Parker, 40 L. A. Bar Bull. 603, 607, 642 (1965). His prosecutorial counterpart, District Attorney Younger, stated that "[I]t begins to appear that many of these seemingly restrictive decisions are going to contribute directly to a more effective, efficient and professional level of law enforcement." L. A. Times, Oct. 2, 1965, p. 1. The former Police Commissioner of New York, Michael J. Murphy, stated of *Escobedo:* "What the Court is doing is akin to requiring one boxer to fight by Marquis of Queensbury rules while permitting the other to butt, gouge and bite." N. Y. Times, May 14, 1965, p. 39. The former United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, David C. Acheson, who is presently Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury (for Enforcement), and directly in charge of the Secret Service and the Bureau of Narcotics, observed that "Prosecution procedure has, at most, only the most remote causal connection with crime. Changes in court decisions and prosecution procedure would have about the same effect on the crime rate as an aspirin would have on a tumor of the brain." Quoted in Herman, *supra,* n. 2, at 500, n. 270. Other views on the subject in general are collected in Weisberg, Police Interrogation of Arrested Persons: A Skeptical View, 52 J. Crim. L., C. & P. S. 21 (1961).

concrete constitutional guidelines for law enforcement agencies and courts to follow.

We start here, as we did in *Escobedo,* with the premise that our holding is not an innovation in our jurisprudence, but is an application of principles long recognized and applied in other settings. We have undertaken a thorough re-examination of the *Escobedo* decision and the principles it announced, and we reaffirm it. That case was but an explication of basic rights that are enshrined in our Constitution—that "No person . . . shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself," and that "the accused shall . . . have the Assistance of Counsel"—rights which were put in jeopardy in that case through official overbearing. These precious rights were fixed in our Constitution only after centuries of persecution and struggle. And in the words of Chief Justice Marshall, they were secured "for ages to come, and . . . designed to approach immortality as nearly as human institutions can approach it," *Cohens* v. *Virginia,* 6 Wheat. 264, 387 (1821).

Over 70 years ago, our predecessors on this Court eloquently stated:

> "The maxim *nemo tenetur seipsum accusare* had its origin in a protest against the inquisitorial and manifestly unjust methods of interrogating accused persons, which has long obtained in the continental system, and, until the expulsion of the Stuarts from the British throne in 1688, and the erection of additional barriers for the protection of the people against the exercise of arbitrary power, was not uncommon even in England. While the admissions or confessions of the prisoner, when voluntarily and freely made, have always ranked high in the scale of incriminating evidence, if an accused person be asked to explain his apparent connection with a crime under investigation, the ease with which the

> questions put to him may assume an inquisitorial character, the temptation to press the witness unduly, to browbeat him if he be timid or reluctant, to push him into a corner, and to entrap him into fatal contradictions, which is so painfully evident in many of the earlier state trials, notably in those of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, and Udal, the Puritan minister, made the system so odious as to give rise to a demand for its total abolition. The change in the English criminal procedure in that particular seems to be founded upon no statute and no judicial opinion, but upon a general and silent acquiescence of the courts in a popular demand. But, however adopted, it has become firmly embedded in English, as well as in American jurisprudence. So deeply did the iniquities of the ancient system impress themselves upon the minds of the American colonists that the States, with one accord, made a denial of the right to question an accused person a part of their fundamental law, so that a maxim, which in England was a mere rule of evidence, became clothed in this country with the impregnability of a constitutional enactment." *Brown* v. *Walker,* 161 U. S. 591, 596–597 (1896).

In stating the obligation of the judiciary to apply these constitutional rights, this Court declared in *Weems* v. *United States,* 217 U. S. 349, 373 (1910):

> ". . . our contemplation cannot be only of what has been but of what may be. Under any other rule a constitution would indeed be as easy of application as it would be deficient in efficacy and power. Its general principles would have little value and be converted by precedent into impotent and lifeless formulas. Rights declared in words might be lost in reality. And this has been recognized. The

meaning and vitality of the Constitution have developed against narrow and restrictive construction."

This was the spirit in which we delineated, in meaningful language, the manner in which the constitutional rights of the individual could be enforced against overzealous police practices. It was necessary in *Escobedo*, as here, to insure that what was proclaimed in the Constitution had not become but a "form of words," *Silverthorne Lumber Co.* v. *United States*, 251 U. S. 385, 392 (1920), in the hands of government officials. And it is in this spirit, consistent with our role as judges, that we adhere to the principles of *Escobedo* today.

Our holding will be spelled out with some specificity in the pages which follow but briefly stated it is this: the prosecution may not use statements, whether exculpatory or inculpatory, stemming from custodial interrogation of the defendant unless it demonstrates the use of procedural safeguards effective to secure the privilege against self-incrimination. By custodial interrogation, we mean questioning initiated by law enforcement officers after a person has been taken into custody or otherwise deprived of his freedom of action in any significant way.[4] As for the procedural safeguards to be employed, unless other fully effective means are devised to inform accused persons of their right of silence and to assure a continuous opportunity to exercise it, the following measures are required. Prior to any questioning, the person must be warned that he has a right to remain silent, that any statement he does make may be used as evidence against him, and that he has a right to the presence of an attorney, either retained or appointed. The defendant may waive effectuation of these rights, provided the waiver is made voluntarily, knowingly and intelligently. If, however, he indicates in any manner and at any stage of the

[4] This is what we meant in *Escobedo* when we spoke of an investigation which had focused on an accused.

process that he wishes to consult with an attorney before speaking there can be no questioning. Likewise, if the individual is alone and indicates in any manner that he does not wish to be interrogated, the police may not question him. The mere fact that he may have answered some questions or volunteered some statements on his own does not deprive him of the right to refrain from answering any further inquiries until he has consulted with an attorney and thereafter consents to be questioned.

I.

The constitutional issue we decide in each of these cases is the admissibility of statements obtained from a defendant questioned while in custody and deprived of his freedom of action. In each, the defendant was questioned by police officers, detectives, or a prosecuting attorney in a room in which he was cut off from the outside world. In none of these cases was the defendant given a full and effective warning of his rights at the outset of the interrogation process. In all the cases, the questioning elicited oral admissions, and in three of them, signed statements as well which were admitted at their trials. They all thus share salient features—incommunicado interrogation of individuals in a police-dominated atmosphere, resulting in self-incriminating statements without full warnings of constitutional rights.

An understanding of the nature and setting of this in-custody interrogation is essential to our decisions today. The difficulty in depicting what transpires at such interrogations stems from the fact that in this country they have largely taken place incommunicado. From extensive factual studies undertaken in the early 1930's, including the famous Wickersham Report to Congress by a Presidential Commission, it is clear that police violence and the "third degree" flourished at that time.[5]

[5] See, for example, IV National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, Report on Lawlessness in Law Enforcement (1931)

In a series of cases decided by this Court long after these studies, the police resorted to physical brutality—beating, hanging, whipping—and to sustained and protracted questioning incommunicado in order to extort confessions.[6] The 1961 Commission on Civil Rights found much evidence to indicate that "some policemen still resort to physical force to obtain confessions," 1961 Comm'n on Civil Rights Rep., Justice, pt. 5, 17. The use of physical brutality and violence is not, unfortunately, relegated to the past or to any part of the country. Only recently in Kings County, New York, the police brutally beat, kicked and placed lighted cigarette butts on the back of a potential witness under interrogation for the purpose of securing a statement incriminating a third party. *People* v. *Portelli*, 15 N. Y. 2d 235, 205 N. E. 2d 857, 257 N. Y. S. 2d 931 (1965).[7]

[Wickersham Report]; Booth, Confessions, and Methods Employed in Procuring Them, 4 So. Calif. L. Rev. 83 (1930); Kauper, Judicial Examination of the Accused—A Remedy for the Third Degree, 30 Mich. L. Rev. 1224 (1932). It is significant that instances of third-degree treatment of prisoners almost invariably took place during the period between arrest and preliminary examination. Wickersham Report, at 169; Hall, The Law of Arrest in Relation to Contemporary Social Problems, 3 U. Chi. L. Rev. 345, 357 (1936). See also Foote, Law and Police Practice: Safeguards in the Law of Arrest, 52 Nw. U. L. Rev. 16 (1957).

[6] *Brown* v. *Mississippi*, 297 U. S. 278 (1936); *Chambers* v. *Florida*, 309 U. S. 227 (1940); *Canty* v. *Alabama*, 309 U. S. 629 (1940); *White* v. *Texas*, 310 U. S. 530 (1940); *Vernon* v. *Alabama*, 313 U. S. 547 (1941); *Ward* v. *Texas*, 316 U. S. 547 (1942); *Ashcraft* v. *Tennessee*, 322 U. S. 143 (1944); *Malinski* v. *New York*, 324 U. S. 401 (1945); *Leyra* v. *Denno*, 347 U. S. 556 (1954). See also *Williams* v. *United States*, 341 U. S. 97 (1951).

[7] In addition, see *People* v. *Wakat*, 415 Ill. 610, 114 N. E. 2d 706 (1953); *Wakat* v. *Harlib*, 253 F. 2d 59 (C. A. 7th Cir. 1958) (defendant suffering from broken bones, multiple bruises and injuries sufficiently serious to require eight months' medical treatment after being manhandled by five policemen); *Kier* v. *State*, 213 Md. 556, 132 A. 2d 494 (1957) (police doctor told accused, who was

The examples given above are undoubtedly the exception now, but they are sufficiently widespread to be the object of concern. Unless a proper limitation upon custodial interrogation is achieved—such as these decisions will advance—there can be no assurance that practices of this nature will be eradicated in the foreseeable future. The conclusion of the Wickersham Commission Report, made over 30 years ago, is still pertinent:

> "To the contention that the third degree is necessary to get the facts, the reporters aptly reply in the language of the present Lord Chancellor of England (Lord Sankey): 'It is not admissible to do a great right by doing a little wrong. . . . It is not sufficient to do justice by obtaining a proper result by irregular or improper means.' Not only does the use of the third degree involve a flagrant violation of law by the officers of the law, but it involves also the dangers of false confessions, and it tends to make police and prosecutors less zealous in the search for objective evidence. As the New York prosecutor quoted in the report said, 'It is a short cut and makes the police lazy and unenterprising.' Or, as another official quoted remarked: 'If you use your fists, you

---

strapped to a chair completely nude, that he proposed to take hair and skin scrapings from anything that looked like blood or sperm from various parts of his body); *Bruner* v. *People*, 113 Colo. 194, 156 P. 2d 111 (1945) (defendant held in custody over two months, deprived of food for 15 hours, forced to submit to a lie detector test when he wanted to go to the toilet); *People* v. *Matlock*, 51 Cal. 2d 682, 336 P. 2d 505 (1959) (defendant questioned incessantly over an evening's time, made to lie on cold board and to answer questions whenever it appeared he was getting sleepy). Other cases are documented in American Civil Liberties Union, Illinois Division, Secret Detention by the Chicago Police (1959); Potts, The Preliminary Examination and "The Third Degree," 2 Baylor L. Rev. 131 (1950); Sterling, Police Interrogation and the Psychology of Confession, 14 J. Pub. L. 25 (1965).

are not so likely to use your wits.' We agree with the conclusion expressed in the report, that 'The third degree brutalizes the police, hardens the prisoner against society, and lowers the esteem in which the administration of justice is held by the public.' " IV National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, Report on Lawlessness in Law Enforcement 5 (1931).

Again we stress that the modern practice of in-custody interrogation is psychologically rather than physically oriented. As we have stated before, "Since *Chambers* v. *Florida*, 309 U. S. 227, this Court has recognized that coercion can be mental as well as physical, and that the blood of the accused is not the only hallmark of an unconstitutional inquisition." *Blackburn* v. *Alabama*, 361 U. S. 199, 206 (1960). Interrogation still takes place in privacy. Privacy results in secrecy and this in turn results in a gap in our knowledge as to what in fact goes on in the interrogation rooms. A valuable source of information about present police practices, however, may be found in various police manuals and texts which document procedures employed with success in the past, and which recommend various other effective tactics.[8] These

[8] The manuals quoted in the text following are the most recent and representative of the texts currently available. Material of the same nature appears in Kidd, Police Interrogation (1940); Mulbar, Interrogation (1951); Dienstein, Technics for the Crime Investigator 97–115 (1952). Studies concerning the observed practices of the police appear in LaFave, Arrest: The Decision To Take a Suspect Into Custody 244–437, 490–521 (1965); LaFave, Detention for Investigation by the Police: An Analysis of Current Practices, 1962 Wash. U. L. Q. 331; Barrett, Police Practices and the Law—From Arrest to Release or Charge, 50 Calif. L. Rev. 11 (1962); Sterling, *supra*, n. 7, at 47–65.

texts are used by law enforcement agencies themselves as guides.[9] It should be noted that these texts professedly present the most enlightened and effective means presently used to obtain statements through custodial interrogation. By considering these texts and other data, it is possible to describe procedures observed and noted around the country.

The officers are told by the manuals that the "principal psychological factor contributing to a successful interrogation is *privacy*—being alone with the person under interrogation."[10] The efficacy of this tactic has been explained as follows:

> "If at all practicable, the interrogation should take place in the investigator's office or at least in a room of his own choice. The subject should be deprived of every psychological advantage. In his own home he may be confident, indignant, or recalcitrant. He is more keenly aware of his rights and

---

[9] The methods described in Inbau & Reid, Criminal Interrogation and Confessions (1962), are a revision and enlargement of material presented in three prior editions of a predecessor text, Lie Detection and Criminal Interrogation (3d ed. 1953). The authors and their associates are officers of the Chicago Police Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory and have had extensive experience in writing, lecturing and speaking to law enforcement authorities over a 20-year period. They say that the techniques portrayed in their manuals reflect their experiences and are the most effective psychological stratagems to employ during interrogations. Similarly, the techniques described in O'Hara, Fundamentals of Criminal Investigation (1956), were gleaned from long service as observer, lecturer in police science, and work as a federal criminal investigator. All these texts have had rather extensive use among law enforcement agencies and among students of police science, with total sales and circulation of over 44,000.

[10] Inbau & Reid, Criminal Interrogation and Confessions (1962), at 1.

more reluctant to tell of his indiscretions or criminal behavior within the walls of his home. Moreover his family and other friends are nearby, their presence lending moral support. In his own office, the investigator possesses all the advantages. The atmosphere suggests the invincibility of the forces of the law." [11]

To highlight the isolation and unfamiliar surroundings, the manuals instruct the police to display an air of confidence in the suspect's guilt and from outward appearance to maintain only an interest in confirming certain details. The guilt of the subject is to be posited as a fact. The interrogator should direct his comments toward the reasons why the subject committed the act, rather than to court failure by asking the subject whether he did it. Like other men, perhaps the subject has had a bad family life, had an unhappy childhood, had too much to drink, had an unrequited attraction to women. The officers are instructed to minimize the moral seriousness of the offense,[12] to cast blame on the victim or on society.[13] These tactics are designed to put the subject in a psychological state where his story is but an elaboration of what the police purport to know already—that he is guilty. Explanations to the contrary are dismissed and discouraged.

The texts thus stress that the major qualities an interrogator should possess are patience and perseverance.

---

[11] O'Hara, *supra,* at 99.

[12] Inbau & Reid, *supra,* at 34–43, 87. For example, in *Leyra* v. *Denno,* 347 U. S. 556 (1954), the interrogator-psychiatrist told the accused, "We do sometimes things that are not right, but in a fit of temper or anger we sometimes do things we aren't really responsible for," *id.,* at 562, and again, "We know that morally you were just in anger. Morally, you are not to be condemned," *id.,* at 582.

[13] Inbau & Reid, *supra,* at 43–55.

One writer describes the efficacy of these characteristics in this manner:

> "In the preceding paragraphs emphasis has been placed on kindness and stratagems. The investigator will, however, encounter many situations where the sheer weight of his personality will be the deciding factor. Where emotional appeals and tricks are employed to no avail, he must rely on an oppressive atmosphere of dogged persistence. He must interrogate steadily and without relent, leaving the subject no prospect of surcease. He must dominate his subject and overwhelm him with his inexorable will to obtain the truth. He should interrogate for a spell of several hours pausing only for the subject's necessities in acknowledgment of the need to avoid a charge of duress that can be technically substantiated. In a serious case, the interrogation may continue for days, with the required intervals for food and sleep, but with no respite from the atmosphere of domination. It is possible in this way to induce the subject to talk without resorting to duress or coercion. The method should be used only when the guilt of the subject appears highly probable." [14]

The manuals suggest that the suspect be offered legal excuses for his actions in order to obtain an initial admission of guilt. Where there is a suspected revenge-killing, for example, the interrogator may say:

> "Joe, you probably didn't go out looking for this fellow with the purpose of shooting him. My guess is, however, that you expected something from him and that's why you carried a gun—for your own protection. You knew him for what he was, no good. Then when you met him he probably started using foul, abusive language and he gave some indi-

[14] O'Hara, *supra*, at 112.

> cation that he was about to pull a gun on you, and that's when you had to act to save your own life. That's about it, isn't it, Joe?" [15]

Having then obtained the admission of shooting, the interrogator is advised to refer to circumstantial evidence which negates the self-defense explanation. This should enable him to secure the entire story. One text notes that "Even if he fails to do so, the inconsistency between the subject's original denial of the shooting and his present admission of at least doing the shooting will serve to deprive him of a self-defense 'out' at the time of trial." [16]

When the techniques described above prove unavailing, the texts recommend they be alternated with a show of some hostility. One ploy often used has been termed the "friendly-unfriendly" or the "Mutt and Jeff" act:

> ". . . In this technique, two agents are employed. Mutt, the relentless investigator, who knows the subject is guilty and is not going to waste any time. He's sent a dozen men away for this crime and he's going to send the subject away for the full term. Jeff, on the other hand, is obviously a kindhearted man. He has a family himself. He has a brother who was involved in a little scrape like this. He disapproves of Mutt and his tactics and will arrange to get him off the case if the subject will cooperate. He can't hold Mutt off for very long. The subject would be wise to make a quick decision. The technique is applied by having both investigators present while Mutt acts out his role. Jeff may stand by quietly and demur at some of Mutt's tactics.. When Jeff makes his plea for cooperation, Mutt is not present in the room." [17]

---

[15] Inbau & Reid, *supra*, at 40.

[16] *Ibid.*

[17] O'Hara, *supra*, at 104, Inbau & Reid, *supra*, at 58–59. See *Spano* v. *New York*, 360 U. S. 315 (1959). A variant on the tech-

The interrogators sometimes are instructed to induce a confession out of trickery. The technique here is quite effective in crimes which require identification or which run in series. In the identification situation, the interrogator may take a break in his questioning to place the subject among a group of men in a line-up. "The witness or complainant (previously coached, if necessary) studies the line-up and confidently points out the subject as the guilty party." [18] Then the questioning resumes "as though there were now no doubt about the guilt of the subject." A variation on this technique is called the "reverse line-up":

> "The accused is placed in a line-up, but this time he is identified by several fictitious witnesses or victims who associated him with different offenses. It is expected that the subject will become desperate and confess to the offense under investigation in order to escape from the false accusations." [19]

The manuals also contain instructions for police on how to handle the individual who refuses to discuss the matter entirely, or who asks for an attorney or relatives. The examiner is to concede him the right to remain silent. "This usually has a very undermining effect. First of all, he is disappointed in his expectation of an unfavorable reaction on the part of the interrogator. Secondly, a concession of this right to remain silent im-

---

nique of creating hostility is one of engendering fear. This is perhaps best described by the prosecuting attorney in *Malinski* v. *New York*, 324 U. S. 401, 407 (1945): "Why this talk about being undressed? Of course, they had a right to undress him to look for bullet scars, and keep the clothes off him. That was quite proper police procedure. That is some more psychology—let him sit around with a blanket on him, humiliate him there for a while; let him sit in the corner, let him think he is going to get a shellacking."

[18] O'Hara, *supra*, at 105–106.

[19] *Id.*, at 106.

presses the subject with the apparent fairness of his interrogator." [20] After this psychological conditioning, however, the officer is told to point out the incriminating significance of the suspect's refusal to talk:

> "Joe, you have a right to remain silent. That's your privilege and I'm the last person in the world who'll try to take it away from you. If that's the way you want to leave this, O. K. But let me ask you this. Suppose you were in my shoes and I were in yours and you called me in to ask me about this and I told you, 'I don't want to answer any of your questions.' You'd think I had something to hide, and you'd probably be right in thinking that. That's exactly what I'll have to think about you, and so will everybody else. So let's sit here and talk this whole thing over." [21]

Few will persist in their initial refusal to talk, it is said, if this monologue is employed correctly.

In the event that the subject wishes to speak to a relative or an attorney, the following advice is tendered:

> "[T]he interrogator should respond by suggesting that the subject first tell the truth to the interrogator himself rather than get anyone else involved in the matter. If the request is for an attorney, the interrogator may suggest that the subject save himself or his family the expense of any such professional service, particularly if he is innocent of the offense under investigation. The interrogator may also add, 'Joe, I'm only looking for the truth, and if you're telling the truth, that's it. You can handle this by yourself.' " [22]

---

[20] Inbau & Reid, *supra*, at 111.

[21] *Ibid.*

[22] Inbau & Reid, *supra*, at 112.

From these representative samples of interrogation techniques, the setting prescribed by the manuals and observed in practice becomes clear. In essence, it is this: To be alone with the subject is essential to prevent distraction and to deprive him of any outside support. The aura of confidence in his guilt undermines his will to resist. He merely confirms the preconceived story the police seek to have him describe. Patience and persistence, at times relentless questioning, are employed. To obtain a confession, the interrogator must "patiently maneuver himself or his quarry into a position from which the desired objective may be attained." [23] When normal procedures fail to produce the needed result, the police may resort to deceptive stratagems such as giving false legal advice. It is important to keep the subject off balance, for example, by trading on his insecurity about himself or his surroundings. The police then persuade, trick, or cajole him out of exercising his constitutional rights.

Even without employing brutality, the "third degree" or the specific stratagems described above, the very fact of custodial interrogation exacts a heavy toll on individual liberty and trades on the weakness of individuals.[24]

---

[23] Inbau & Reid, Lie Detection and Criminal Interrogation 185 (3d ed. 1953).

[24] Interrogation procedures may even give rise to a false confession. The most recent conspicuous example occurred in New York, in 1964, when a Negro of limited intelligence confessed to two brutal murders and a rape which he had not committed. When this was discovered, the prosecutor was reported as saying: "Call it what you want—brain-washing, hypnosis, fright. They made him give an untrue confession. The only thing I don't believe is that Whitmore was beaten." N. Y. Times, Jan. 28, 1965, p. 1, col. 5. In two other instances, similar events had occurred. N. Y. Times, Oct. 20, 1964, p. 22, col. 1; N. Y. Times, Aug. 25, 1965, p. 1, col. 1. In general, see Borchard, Convicting the Innocent (1932); Frank & Frank, Not Guilty (1957).

This fact may be illustrated simply by referring to three confession cases decided by this Court in the Term immediately preceding our *Escobedo* decision. In *Townsend* v. *Sain,* 372 U. S. 293 (1963), the defendant was a 19-year-old heroin addict, described as a "near mental defective," *id.,* at 307–310. The defendant in *Lynumn* v. *Illinois,* 372 U. S. 528 (1963), was a woman who confessed to the arresting officer after being importuned to "cooperate" in order to prevent her children from being taken by relief authorities. This Court similarly reversed the conviction of a defendant in *Haynes* v. *Washington,* 373 U. S. 503 (1963), whose persistent request during his interrogation was to phone his wife or attorney.[25] In other settings, these individuals might have exercised their constitutional rights. In the incommunicado police-dominated atmosphere, they succumbed.

In the cases before us today, given this background, we concern ourselves primarily with this interrogation atmosphere and the evils it can bring. In No. 759, *Miranda* v. *Arizona,* the police arrested the defendant and took him to a special interrogation room where they secured a confession. In No. 760, *Vignera* v. *New York,* the defendant made oral admissions to the police after interrogation in the afternoon, and then signed an inculpatory statement upon being questioned by an assistant district attorney later the same evening. In No. 761, *Westover* v. *United States,* the defendant was handed over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by

[25] In the fourth confession case decided by the Court in the 1962 Term, *Fay* v. *Noia,* 372 U. S. 391 (1963), our disposition made it unnecessary to delve at length into the facts. The facts of the defendant's case there, however, paralleled those of his co-defendants, whose confessions were found to have resulted from continuous and coercive interrogation for 27 hours, with denial of requests for friends or attorney. See *United States* v. *Murphy,* 222 F. 2d 698 (C. A. 2d Cir. 1955) (Frank, J.); *People* v. *Bonino,* 1 N. Y. 2d 752, 135 N. E. 2d 51 (1956).

local authorities after they had detained and interrogated him for a lengthy period, both at night and the following morning. After some two hours of questioning, the federal officers had obtained signed statements from the defendant. Lastly, in No. 584, *California* v. *Stewart*, the local police held the defendant five days in the station and interrogated him on nine separate occasions before they secured his inculpatory statement.

In these cases, we might not find the defendants' statements to have been involuntary in traditional terms. Our concern for adequate safeguards to protect precious Fifth Amendment rights is, of course, not lessened in the slightest. In each of the cases, the defendant was thrust into an unfamiliar atmosphere and run through menacing police interrogation procedures. The potentiality for compulsion is forcefully apparent, for example, in *Miranda*, where the indigent Mexican defendant was a seriously disturbed individual with pronounced sexual fantasies, and in *Stewart*, in which the defendant was an indigent Los Angeles Negro who had dropped out of school in the sixth grade. To be sure, the records do not evince overt physical coercion or patented psychological ploys. The fact remains that in none of these cases did the officers undertake to afford appropriate safeguards at the outset of the interrogation to insure that the statements were truly the product of free choice.

It is obvious that such an interrogation environment is created for no purpose other than to subjugate the individual to the will of his examiner. This atmosphere carries its own badge of intimidation. To be sure, this is not physical intimidation, but it is equally destructive of human dignity.[26] The current practice of incommunicado interrogation is at odds with one of our

---

[26] The absurdity of denying that a confession obtained under these circumstances is compelled is aptly portrayed by an example in Pro-

Nation's most cherished principles—that the individual may not be compelled to incriminate himself. Unless adequate protective devices are employed to dispel the compulsion inherent in custodial surroundings, no statement obtained from the defendant can truly be the product of his free choice.

From the foregoing, we can readily perceive an intimate connection between the privilege against self-incrimination and police custodial questioning. It is fitting to turn to history and precedent underlying the Self-Incrimination Clause to determine its applicability in this situation.

II.

We sometimes forget how long it has taken to establish the privilege against self-incrimination, the sources from which it came and the fervor with which it was defended. Its roots go back into ancient times.[27] Per-

---

fessor Sutherland's recent article, Crime and Confession, 79 Harv. L. Rev. 21, 37 (1965):

"Suppose a well-to-do testatrix says she intends to will her property to Elizabeth. John and James want her to bequeath it to them instead. They capture the testatrix, put her in a carefully designed room, out of touch with everyone but themselves and their convenient 'witnesses,' keep her secluded there for hours while they make insistent demands, weary her with contradictions of her assertions that she wants to leave her money to Elizabeth, and finally induce her to execute the will in their favor. Assume that John and James are deeply and correctly convinced that Elizabeth is unworthy and will make base use of the property if she gets her hands on it, whereas John and James have the noblest and most righteous intentions. Would any judge of probate accept the will so procured as the 'voluntary' act of the testatrix?"

[27] Thirteenth century commentators found an analogue to the privilege grounded in the Bible. "To sum up the matter, the principle that no man is to be declared guilty on his own admission is a divine decree." Maimonides, Mishneh Torah (Code of Jewish Law), Book of Judges, Laws of the Sanhedrin, c. 18, ¶ 6, III Yale Judaica Series 52–53. See also Lamm, The Fifth Amendment and Its Equivalent in the Halakhah, 5 Judaism 53 (Winter 1956).

haps the critical historical event shedding light on its origins and evolution was the trial of one John Lilburn, a vocal anti-Stuart Leveller, who was made to take the Star Chamber Oath in 1637. The oath would have bound him to answer to all questions posed to him on any subject. The Trial of John Lilburn and John Wharton, 3 How. St. Tr. 1315 (1637). He resisted the oath and declaimed the proceedings, stating:

> "Another fundamental right I then contended for, was, that no man's conscience ought to be racked by oaths imposed, to answer to questions concerning himself in matters criminal, or pretended to be so." Haller & Davies, The Leveller Tracts 1647–1653, p. 454 (1944).

On account of the Lilburn Trial, Parliament abolished the inquisitorial Court of Star Chamber and went further in giving him generous reparation. The lofty principles to which Lilburn had appealed during his trial gained popular acceptance in England.[28] These sentiments worked their way over to the Colonies and were implanted after great struggle into the Bill of Rights.[29] Those who framed our Constitution and the Bill of Rights were ever aware of subtle encroachments on individual liberty. They knew that "illegitimate and unconstitutional practices get their first footing . . . by silent approaches and slight deviations from legal modes of procedure." *Boyd* v. *United States*, 116 U. S. 616, 635 (1886). The privilege was elevated to constitutional status and has always been "as broad as the mischief

[28] See Morgan, The Privilege Against Self-Incrimination, 34 Minn. L. Rev. 1, 9–11 (1949); 8 Wigmore, Evidence 289–295 (McNaughton rev. 1961). See also Lowell, The Judicial Use of Torture, Parts I and II, 11 Harv. L. Rev. 220, 290 (1897).

[29] See Pittman, The Colonial and Constitutional History of the Privilege Against Self-Incrimination in America, 21 Va. L. Rev. 763 (1935); *Ullmann* v. *United States*, 350 U. S. 422, 445–449 (1956) (DOUGLAS, J., dissenting).

against which it seeks to guard." *Counselman* v. *Hitchcock*, 142 U. S. 547, 562 (1892). We cannot depart from this noble heritage.

Thus we may view the historical development of the privilege as one which groped for the proper scope of governmental power over the citizen. As a "noble principle often transcends its origins," the privilege has come rightfully to be recognized in part as an individual's substantive right, a "right to a private enclave where he may lead a private life. That right is the hallmark of our democracy." *United States* v. *Grunewald*, 233 F. 2d 556, 579, 581–582 (Frank, J., dissenting), rev'd, 353 U. S. 391 (1957). We have recently noted that the privilege against self-incrimination—the essential mainstay of our adversary system—is founded on a complex of values, *Murphy* v. *Waterfront Comm'n*, 378 U. S. 52, 55–57, n. 5 (1964); *Tehan* v. *Shott*, 382 U. S. 406, 414–415, n. 12 (1966). All these policies point to one overriding thought: the constitutional foundation underlying the privilege is the respect a government—state or federal—must accord to the dignity and integrity of its citizens. To maintain a "fair state-individual balance," to require the government "to shoulder the entire load," 8 Wigmore, Evidence 317 (McNaughton rev. 1961), to respect the inviolability of the human personality, our accusatory system of criminal justice demands that the government seeking to punish an individual produce the evidence against him by its own independent labors, rather than by the cruel, simple expedient of compelling it from his own mouth. *Chambers* v. *Florida*, 309 U. S. 227, 235–238 (1940). In sum, the privilege is fulfilled only when the person is guaranteed the right "to remain silent unless he chooses to speak in the unfettered exercise of his own will." *Malloy* v. *Hogan*, 378 U. S. 1, 8 (1964).

The question in these cases is whether the privilege is fully applicable during a period of custodial interroga-

tion. In this Court, the privilege has consistently been accorded a liberal construction. *Albertson* v. *SACB*, 382 U. S. 70, 81 (1965); *Hoffman* v. *United States*, 341 U. S. 479, 486 (1951); *Arndstein* v. *McCarthy*, 254 U. S. 71, 72–73 (1920); *Counselman* v. *Hitchock*, 142 U. S. 547, 562 (1892). We are satisfied that all the principles embodied in the privilege apply to informal compulsion exerted by law-enforcement officers during in-custody questioning. An individual swept from familiar surroundings into police custody, surrounded by antagonistic forces, and subjected to the techniques of persuasion described above cannot be otherwise than under compulsion to speak. As a practical matter, the compulsion to speak in the isolated setting of the police station may well be greater than in courts or other official investigations, where there are often impartial observers to guard against intimidation or trickery.[30]

This question, in fact, could have been taken as settled in federal courts almost 70 years ago, when, in *Bram* v. *United States*, 168 U. S. 532, 542 (1897), this Court held:

> "In criminal trials, in the courts of the United States, wherever a question arises whether a confession is incompetent because not voluntary, the issue is controlled by that portion of the Fifth Amendment . . . commanding that no person 'shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself.'"

In *Bram*, the Court reviewed the British and American history and case law and set down the Fifth Amendment standard for compulsion which we implement today:

> "Much of the confusion which has resulted from the effort to deduce from the adjudged cases what

[30] Compare *Brown* v. *Walker*, 161 U. S. 591 (1896); *Quinn* v. *United States*, 349 U. S. 155 (1955).

> would be a sufficient quantum of proof to show that a confession was or was not voluntary, has arisen from a misconception of the subject to which the proof must address itself. The rule is not that in order to render a statement admissible the proof must be adequate to establish that the particular communications contained in a statement were voluntarily made, but it must be sufficient to establish that the making of the statement was voluntary; that is to say, that from the causes, which the law treats as legally sufficient to engender in the mind of the accused hope or fear in respect to the crime charged, the accused was not involuntarily impelled to make a statement, when but for the improper influences he would have remained silent. . . ." 168 U. S., at 549. And see, *id.*, at 542.

The Court has adhered to this reasoning. In 1924, Mr. Justice Brandeis wrote for a unanimous Court in reversing a conviction resting on a compelled confession, *Wan* v. *United States*, 266 U. S. 1. He stated:

> "In the federal courts, the requisite of voluntariness is not satisfied by establishing merely that the confession was not induced by a promise or a threat. A confession is voluntary in law if, and only if, it was, in fact, voluntarily made. A confession may have been given voluntarily, although it was made to police officers, while in custody, and in answer to an examination conducted by them. But a confession obtained by compulsion must be excluded whatever may have been the character of the compulsion, and whether the compulsion was applied in a judicial proceeding or otherwise. *Bram* v. *United States*, 168 U. S. 532." 266 U. S., at 14–15.

In addition to the expansive historical development of the privilege and the sound policies which have nurtured

its evolution, judicial precedent thus clearly establishes its application to incommunicado interrogation. In fact, the Government concedes this point as well established in No. 761, *Westover* v. *United States*, stating: "We have no doubt . . . that it is possible for a suspect's Fifth Amendment right to be violated during in-custody questioning by a law-enforcement officer." [31]

Because of the adoption by Congress of Rule 5 (a) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, and this Court's effectuation of that Rule in *McNabb* v. *United States*, 318 U. S. 332 (1943), and *Mallory* v. *United States*, 354 U. S. 449 (1957), we have had little occasion in the past quarter century to reach the constitutional issues in dealing with federal interrogations. These supervisory rules, requiring production of an arrested person before a commissioner "without unnecessary delay" and excluding evidence obtained in default of that statutory obligation, were nonetheless responsive to the same considerations of Fifth Amendment policy that unavoidably face us now as to the States. In *McNabb*, 318 U. S., at 343–344, and in *Mallory*, 354 U. S., at 455–456, we recognized both the dangers of interrogation and the appropriateness of prophylaxis stemming from the very fact of interrogation itself.[32]

Our decision in *Malloy* v. *Hogan*, 378 U. S. 1 (1964), necessitates an examination of the scope of the privilege in state cases as well. In *Malloy*, we squarely held the

---

[31] Brief for the United States, p. 28. To the same effect, see Brief for the United States, pp. 40–49, n. 44, *Anderson* v. *United States*, 318 U. S. 350 (1943); Brief for the United States, pp. 17–18, *McNabb* v. *United States*, 318 U. S. 332 (1943).

[32] Our decision today does not indicate in any manner, of course, that these rules can be disregarded. When federal officials arrest an individual, they must as always comply with the dictates of the congressional legislation and cases thereunder. See generally, Hogan & Snee, The McNabb-Mallory Rule: Its Rise, Rationale and Rescue, 47 Geo. L. J. 1 (1958).

privilege applicable to the States, and held that the substantive standards underlying the privilege applied with full force to state court proceedings. There, as in *Murphy* v. *Waterfront Comm'n*, 378 U. S. 52 (1964), and *Griffin* v. *California*, 380 U. S. 609 (1965), we applied the existing Fifth Amendment standards to the case before us. Aside from the holding itself, the reasoning in *Malloy* made clear what had already become apparent—that the substantive and procedural safeguards surrounding admissibility of confessions in state cases had become exceedingly exacting, reflecting all the policies embedded in the privilege, 378 U. S., at 7–8.[33] The voluntariness doctrine in the state cases, as *Malloy* indicates, encompasses all interrogation practices which are likely to exert such pressure upon an individual as to disable him from

---

[33] The decisions of this Court have guaranteed the same procedural protection for the defendant whether his confession was used in a federal or state court. It is now axiomatic that the defendant's constitutional rights have been violated if his conviction is based, in whole or in part, on an involuntary confession, regardless of its truth or falsity. *Rogers* v. *Richmond*, 365 U. S. 534, 544 (1961); *Wan* v. *United States*, 266 U. S. 1 (1924). This is so even if there is ample evidence aside from the confession to support the conviction, *e. g.*, *Malinski* v. *New York*, 324 U. S. 401, 404 (1945); *Bram* v. *United States*, 168 U. S. 532, 540–542 (1897). Both state and federal courts now adhere to trial procedures which seek to assure a reliable and clear-cut determination of the voluntariness of the confession offered at trial, *Jackson* v. *Denno*, 378 U. S. 368 (1964); *United States* v. *Carignan*, 342 U. S. 36, 38 (1951); see also *Wilson* v. *United States*, 162 U. S. 613, 624 (1896). Appellate review is exacting, see *Haynes* v. *Washington*, 373 U. S. 503 (1963); *Blackburn* v. *Alabama*, 361 U. S. 199 (1960). Whether his conviction was in a federal or state court, the defendant may secure a post-conviction hearing based on the alleged involuntary character of his confession, provided he meets the procedural requirements, *Fay* v. *Noia*, 372 U. S. 391 (1963); *Townsend* v. *Sain*, 372 U. S. 293 (1963). In addition, see *Murphy* v. *Waterfront Comm'n*, 378 U. S. 52 (1964).

making a free and rational choice.[34] The implications of this proposition were elaborated in our decision in *Escobedo* v. *Illinois,* 378 U. S. 478, decided one week after *Malloy* applied the privilege to the States.

Our holding there stressed the fact that the police had not advised the defendant of his constitutional privilege to remain silent at the outset of the interrogation, and we drew attention to that fact at several points in the decision, 378 U. S., at 483, 485, 491. This was no isolated factor, but an essential ingredient in our decision. The entire thrust of police interrogation there, as in all the cases today, was to put the defendant in such an emotional state as to impair his capacity for rational judgment. The abdication of the constitutional privilege—the choice on his part to speak to the police—was not made knowingly or competently because of the failure to apprise him of his rights; the compelling atmosphere of the in-custody interrogation, and not an independent decision on his part, caused the defendant to speak.

A different phase of the *Escobedo* decision was significant in its attention to the absence of counsel during the questioning. There, as in the cases today, we sought a protective device to dispel the compelling atmosphere of the interrogation. In *Escobedo,* however, the police did not relieve the defendant of the anxieties which they had created in the interrogation rooms. Rather, they denied his request for the assistance of counsel, 378 U. S., at 481, 488, 491.[35] This heightened his dilemma, and

[34] See *Lisenba* v. *California,* 314 U. S. 219, 241 (1941); *Ashcraft* v. *Tennessee,* 322 U. S. 143 (1944); *Malinski* v. *New York,* 324 U. S. 401 (1945); *Spano* v. *New York,* 360 U. S. 315 (1959); *Lynumn* v. *Illinois,* 372 U. S. 528 (1963); *Haynes* v. *Washington,* 373 U. S. 503 (1963).

[35] The police also prevented the attorney from consulting with his client. Independent of any other constitutional proscription, this action constitutes a violation of the Sixth Amendment right to the assistance of counsel and excludes any statement obtained in its

made his later statements the product of this compulsion. Cf. *Haynes* v. *Washington*, 373 U. S. 503, 514 (1963). The denial of the defendant's request for his attorney thus undermined his ability to exercise the privilege—to remain silent if he chose or to speak without any intimidation, blatant or subtle. The presence of counsel, in all the cases before us today, would be the adequate protective device necessary to make the process of police interrogation conform to the dictates of the privilege. His presence would insure that statements made in the government-established atmosphere are not the product of compulsion.

It was in this manner that *Escobedo* explicated another facet of the pre-trial privilege, noted in many of the Court's prior decisions: the protection of rights at trial.[36] That counsel is present when statements are taken from an individual during interrogation obviously enhances the integrity of the fact-finding processes in court. The presence of an attorney, and the warnings delivered to the individual, enable the defendant under otherwise compelling circumstances to tell his story without fear, effectively, and in a way that eliminates the evils in the interrogation process. Without the protections flowing from adequate warnings and the rights of counsel, "all the careful safeguards erected around the giving of testimony, whether by an accused or any other witness, would become empty formalities in a procedure where the most compelling possible evidence of guilt, a confession, would have already been obtained at the unsupervised pleasure of the police." *Mapp* v. *Ohio*, 367 U. S. 643, 685 (1961) (HARLAN, J., dissenting). Cf. *Pointer* v. *Texas*, 380 U. S. 400 (1965).

---

wake. See *People* v. *Donovan*, 13 N. Y. 2d 148, 193 N. E. 2d 628, 243 N. Y. S. 2d 841 (1963) (Fuld, J.).

[36] *In re Groban*, 352 U. S. 330, 340–352 (1957) (BLACK, J., dissenting); Note, 73 Yale L. J. 1000, 1048–1051 (1964); Comment, 31 U. Chi. L. Rev. 313, 320 (1964) and authorities cited.

III.

Today, then, there can be no doubt that the Fifth Amendment privilege is available outside of criminal court proceedings and serves to protect persons in all settings in which their freedom of action is curtailed from being compelled to incriminate themselves. We have concluded that without proper safeguards the process of in-custody interrogation of persons suspected or accused of crime contains inherently compelling pressures which work to undermine the individual's will to resist and to compel him to speak where he would not otherwise do so freely. In order to combat these pressures and to permit a full opportunity to exercise the privilege against self-incrimination, the accused must be adequately and effectively apprised of his rights and the exercise of those rights must be fully honored.

It is impossible for us to foresee the potential alternatives for protecting the privilege which might be devised by Congress or the States in the exercise of their creative rule-making capacities. Therefore we cannot say that the Constitution necessarily requires adherence to any particular solution for the inherent compulsions of the interrogation process as it is presently conducted. Our decision in no way creates a constitutional straitjacket which will handicap sound efforts at reform, nor is it intended to have this effect. We encourage Congress and the States to continue their laudable search for increasingly effective ways of protecting the rights of the individual while promoting efficient enforcement of our criminal laws. However, unless we are shown other procedures which are at least as effective in apprising accused persons of their right of silence and in assuring a continuous opportunity to exercise it, the following safeguards must be observed.

At the outset, if a person in custody is to be subjected to interrogation, he must first be informed in clear and

unequivocal terms that he has the right to remain silent. For those unaware of the privilege, the warning is needed simply to make them aware of it—the threshold requirement for an intelligent decision as to its exercise. More important, such a warning is an absolute prerequisite in overcoming the inherent pressures of the interrogation atmosphere. It is not just the subnormal or woefully ignorant who succumb to an interrogator's imprecations, whether implied or expressly stated, that the interrogation will continue until a confession is obtained or that silence in the face of accusation is itself damning and will bode ill when presented to a jury.[37] Further, the warning will show the individual that his interrogators are prepared to recognize his privilege should he choose to exercise it.

The Fifth Amendment privilege is so fundamental to our system of constitutional rule and the expedient of giving an adequate warning as to the availability of the privilege so simple, we will not pause to inquire in individual cases whether the defendant was aware of his rights without a warning being given. Assessments of the knowledge the defendant possessed, based on infor-

---

[37] See p. 454, *supra*. Lord Devlin has commented:

"It is probable that even today, when there is much less ignorance about these matters than formerly, there is still a general belief that you must answer all questions put to you by a policeman, or at least that it will be the worse for you if you do not." Devlin, The Criminal Prosecution in England 32 (1958).

In accord with our decision today, it is impermissible to penalize an individual for exercising his Fifth Amendment privilege when he is under police custodial interrogation. The prosecution may not, therefore, use at trial the fact that he stood mute or claimed his privilege in the face of accusation. Cf. *Griffin* v. *California*, 380 U. S. 609 (1965); *Malloy* v. *Hogan*, 378 U. S. 1, 8 (1964); Comment, 31 U. Chi. L. Rev. 556 (1964); Developments in the Law—Confessions, 79 Harv. L. Rev. 935, 1041–1044 (1966). See also *Bram* v. *United States*, 168 U. S. 532, 562 (1897).

mation as to his age, education, intelligence, or prior contact with authorities, can never be more than speculation; [38] a warning is a clearcut fact. More important, whatever the background of the person interrogated, a warning at the time of the interrogation is indispensable to overcome its pressures and to insure that the individual knows he is free to exercise the privilege at that point in time.

The warning of the right to remain silent must be accompanied by the explanation that anything said can and will be used against the individual in court. This warning is needed in order to make him aware not only of the privilege, but also of the consequences of forgoing it. It is only through an awareness of these consequences that there can be any assurance of real understanding and intelligent exercise of the privilege. Moreover, this warning may serve to make the individual more acutely aware that he is faced with a phase of the adversary system—that he is not in the presence of persons acting solely in his interest.

The circumstances surrounding in-custody interrogation can operate very quickly to overbear the will of one merely made aware of his privilege by his interrogators. Therefore, the right to have counsel present at the interrogation is indispensable to the protection of the Fifth Amendment privilege under the system we delineate today. Our aim is to assure that the individual's right to choose between silence and speech remains unfettered throughout the interrogation process. A once-stated warning, delivered by those who will conduct the interrogation, cannot itself suffice to that end among those who most require knowledge of their rights. A mere

[38] Cf. *Betts* v. *Brady*, 316 U. S. 455 (1942), and the recurrent inquiry into special circumstances it necessitated. See generally, Kamisar, *Betts* v. *Brady* Twenty Years Later: The Right to Counsel and Due Process Values, 61 Mich. L. Rev. 219 (1962).

warning given by the interrogators is not alone sufficient to accomplish that end. Prosecutors themselves claim that the admonishment of the right to remain silent without more "will benefit only the recidivist and the professional." Brief for the National District Attorneys Association as *amicus curiae,* p. 14. Even preliminary advice given to the accused by his own attorney can be swiftly overcome by the secret interrogation process. Cf. *Escobedo* v. *Illinois,* 378 U. S. 478, 485, n. 5. Thus, the need for counsel to protect the Fifth Amendment privilege comprehends not merely a right to consult with counsel prior to questioning, but also to have counsel present during any questioning if the defendant so desires.

The presence of counsel at the interrogation may serve several significant subsidiary functions as well. If the accused decides to talk to his interrogators, the assistance of counsel can mitigate the dangers of untrustworthiness. With a lawyer present the likelihood that the police will practice coercion is reduced, and if coercion is nevertheless exercised the lawyer can testify to it in court. The presence of a lawyer can also help to guarantee that the accused gives a fully accurate statement to the police and that the statement is rightly reported by the prosecution at trial. See *Crooker* v. *California,* 357 U. S. 433, 443–448 (1958) (DOUGLAS, J., dissenting).

An individual need not make a pre-interrogation request for a lawyer. While such request affirmatively secures his right to have one, his failure to ask for a lawyer does not constitute a waiver. No effective waiver of the right to counsel during interrogation can be recognized unless specifically made after the warnings we here delineate have been given. The accused who does not know his rights and therefore does not make a request

may be the person who most needs counsel. As the California Supreme Court has aptly put it:

> "Finally, we must recognize that the imposition of the requirement for the request would discriminate against the defendant who does not know his rights. The defendant who does not ask for counsel is the very defendant who most needs counsel. We cannot penalize a defendant who, not understanding his constitutional rights, does not make the formal request and by such failure demonstrates his helplessness. To require the request would be to favor the defendant whose sophistication or status had fortuitously prompted him to make it." *People* v. *Dorado,* 62 Cal. 2d 338, 351, 398 P. 2d 361, 369–370, 42 Cal. Rptr. 169, 177–178 (1965) (Tobriner, J.).

In *Carnley* v. *Cochran,* 369 U. S. 506, 513 (1962), we stated: "[I]t is settled that where the assistance of counsel is a constitutional requisite, the right to be furnished counsel does not depend on a request." This proposition applies with equal force in the context of providing counsel to protect an accused's Fifth Amendment privilege in the face of interrogation.[39] Although the role of counsel at trial differs from the role during interrogation, the differences are not relevant to the question whether a request is a prerequisite.

Accordingly we hold that an individual held for interrogation must be clearly informed that he has the right to consult with a lawyer and to have the lawyer with him during interrogation under the system for protecting the privilege we delineate today. As with the warnings of the right to remain silent and that anything stated can be used in evidence against him, this warning is an absolute prerequisite to interrogation. No amount of

---

[39] See Herman, The Supreme Court and Restrictions on Police Interrogation, 25 Ohio St. L. J. 449, 480 (1964).

circumstantial evidence that the person may have been aware of this right will suffice to stand in its stead. Only through such a warning is there ascertainable assurance that the accused was aware of this right.

If an individual indicates that he wishes the assistance of counsel before any interrogation occurs, the authorities cannot rationally ignore or deny his request on the basis that the individual does not have or cannot afford a retained attorney. The financial ability of the individual has no relationship to the scope of the rights involved here. The privilege against self-incrimination secured by the Constitution applies to all individuals. The need for counsel in order to protect the privilege exists for the indigent as well as the affluent. In fact, were we to limit these constitutional rights to those who can retain an attorney, our decisions today would be of little significance. The cases before us as well as the vast majority of confession cases with which we have dealt in the past involve those unable to retain counsel.[40] While authorities are not required to relieve the accused of his poverty, they have the obligation not to take advantage of indigence in the administration of justice.[41] Denial

---

[40] Estimates of 50–90% indigency among felony defendants have been reported. Pollock, Equal Justice in Practice, 45 Minn. L. Rev. 737, 738–739 (1961); Birzon, Kasanof & Forma, The Right to Counsel and the Indigent Accused in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction in New York State, 14 Buffalo L. Rev. 428, 433 (1965).

[41] See Kamisar, Equal Justice in the Gatehouses and Mansions of American Criminal Procedure, in Criminal Justice in Our Time 1, 64–81 (1965). As was stated in the Report of the Attorney General's Committee on Poverty and the Administration of Federal Criminal Justice 9 (1963):

"When government chooses to exert its powers in the criminal area, its obligation is surely no less than that of taking reasonable measures to eliminate those factors that are irrelevant to just administration of the law but which, nevertheless, may occasionally affect determinations of the accused's liability or penalty. While govern-

of counsel to the indigent at the time of interrogation while allowing an attorney to those who can afford one would be no more supportable by reason or logic than the similar situation at trial and on appeal struck down in *Gideon* v. *Wainwright,* 372 U. S. 335 (1963), and *Douglas* v. *California,* 372 U. S. 353 (1963).

In order fully to apprise a person interrogated of the extent of his rights under this system then, it is necessary to warn him not only that he has the right to consult with an attorney, but also that if he is indigent a lawyer will be appointed to represent him. Without this additional warning, the admonition of the right to consult with counsel would often be understood as meaning only that he can consult with a lawyer if he has one or has the funds to obtain one. The warning of a right to counsel would be hollow if not couched in terms that would convey to the indigent—the person most often subjected to interrogation—the knowledge that he too has a right to have counsel present.[42] As with the warnings of the right to remain silent and of the general right to counsel, only by effective and express explanation to the indigent of this right can there be assurance that he was truly in a position to exercise it.[43]

Once warnings have been given, the subsequent procedure is clear. If the individual indicates in any man-

---

ment may not be required to relieve the accused of his poverty, it may properly be required to minimize the influence of poverty on its administration of justice."

[42] Cf. *United States ex rel. Brown* v. *Fay,* 242 F. Supp. 273, 277 (D. C. S. D. N. Y. 1965); *People* v. *Witenski,* 15 N. Y. 2d 392, 207 N. E. 2d 358, 259 N. Y. S. 2d 413 (1965).

[43] While a warning that the indigent may have counsel appointed need not be given to the person who is known to have an attorney or is known to have ample funds to secure one, the expedient of giving a warning is too simple and the rights involved too important to engage in *ex post facto* inquiries into financial ability when there is any doubt at all on that score.

ner, at any time prior to or during questioning, that he wishes to remain silent, the interrogation must cease.[44] At this point he has shown that he intends to exercise his Fifth Amendment privilege; any statement taken after the person invokes his privilege cannot be other than the product of compulsion, subtle or otherwise. Without the right to cut off questioning, the setting of in-custody interrogation operates on the individual to overcome free choice in producing a statement after the privilege has been once invoked. If the individual states that he wants an attorney, the interrogation must cease until an attorney is present. At that time, the individual must have an opportunity to confer with the attorney and to have him present during any subsequent questioning. If the individual cannot obtain an attorney and he indicates that he wants one before speaking to police, they must respect his decision to remain silent.

This does not mean, as some have suggested, that each police station must have a "station house lawyer" present at all times to advise prisoners. It does mean, however, that if police propose to interrogate a person they must make known to him that he is entitled to a lawyer and that if he cannot afford one, a lawyer will be provided for him prior to any interrogation. If authorities conclude that they will not provide counsel during a reasonable period of time in which investigation in the field is carried out, they may do so without violating the person's Fifth Amendment privilege so long as they do not question him during that time.

---

[44] If an individual indicates his desire to remain silent, but has an attorney present, there may be some circumstances in which further questioning would be permissible. In the absence of evidence of overbearing, statements then made in the presence of counsel might be free of the compelling influence of the interrogation process and might fairly be construed as a waiver of the privilege for purposes of these statements.

If the interrogation continues without the presence of an attorney and a statement is taken, a heavy burden rests on the government to demonstrate that the defendant knowingly and intelligently waived his privilege against self-incrimination and his right to retained or appointed counsel. *Escobedo* v. *Illinois*, 378 U. S. 478, 490, n. 14. This Court has always set high standards of proof for the waiver of constitutional rights, *Johnson* v. *Zerbst*, 304 U. S. 458 (1938), and we re-assert these standards as applied to in-custody interrogation. Since the State is responsible for establishing the isolated circumstances under which the interrogation takes place and has the only means of making available corroborated evidence of warnings given during incommunicado interrogation, the burden is rightly on its shoulders.

An express statement that the individual is willing to make a statement and does not want an attorney followed closely by a statement could constitute a waiver. But a valid waiver will not be presumed simply from the silence of the accused after warnings are given or simply from the fact that a confession was in fact eventually obtained. A statement we made in *Carnley* v. *Cochran*, 369 U. S. 506, 516 (1962), is applicable here:

> "Presuming waiver from a silent record is impermissible. The record must show, or there must be an allegation and evidence which show, that an accused was offered counsel but intelligently and understandingly rejected the offer. Anything less is not waiver."

See also *Glasser* v. *United States*, 315 U. S. 60 (1942). Moreover, where in-custody interrogation is involved, there is no room for the contention that the privilege is waived if the individual answers some questions or gives

some information on his own prior to invoking his right to remain silent when interrogated.[45]

Whatever the testimony of the authorities as to waiver of rights by an accused, the fact of lengthy interrogation or incommunicado incarceration before a statement is made is strong evidence that the accused did not validly waive his rights. In these circumstances the fact that the individual eventually made a statement is consistent with the conclusion that the compelling influence of the interrogation finally forced him to do so. It is inconsistent with any notion of a voluntary relinquishment of the privilege. Moreover, any evidence that the accused was threatened, tricked, or cajoled into a waiver will, of course, show that the defendant did not voluntarily waive his privilege. The requirement of warnings and waiver of rights is a fundamental with respect to the Fifth Amendment privilege and not simply a preliminary ritual to existing methods of interrogation.

The warnings required and the waiver necessary in accordance with our opinion today are, in the absence of a fully effective equivalent, prerequisites to the admissibility of any statement made by a defendant. No distinction can be drawn between statements which are direct confessions and statements which amount to "admissions" of part or all of an offense. The privilege against self-incrimination protects the individual from being compelled to incriminate himself in any manner; it does not distinguish degrees of incrimination. Sim-

[45] Although this Court held in *Rogers* v. *United States*, 340 U. S. 367 (1951), over strong dissent, that a witness before a grand jury may not in certain circumstances decide to answer some questions and then refuse to answer others, that decision has no application to the interrogation situation we deal with today. No legislative or judicial fact-finding authority is involved here, nor is there a possibility that the individual might make self-serving statements of which he could make use at trial while refusing to answer incriminating statements.

larly, for precisely the same reason, no distinction may be drawn between inculpatory statements and statements alleged to be merely "exculpatory." If a statement made were in fact truly exculpatory it would, of course, never be used by the prosecution. In fact, statements merely intended to be exculpatory by the defendant are often used to impeach his testimony at trial or to demonstrate untruths in the statement given under interrogation and thus to prove guilt by implication. These statements are incriminating in any meaningful sense of the word and may not be used without the full warnings and effective waiver required for any other statement. In *Escobedo* itself, the defendant fully intended his accusation of another as the slayer to be exculpatory as to himself.

The principles announced today deal with the protection which must be given to the privilege against self-incrimination when the individual is first subjected to police interrogation while in custody at the station or otherwise deprived of his freedom of action in any way. It is at this point that our adversary system of criminal proceedings commences, distinguishing itself at the outset from the inquisitorial system recognized in some countries. Under the system of warnings we delineate today or under any other system which may be devised and found effective, the safeguards to be erected about the privilege must come into play at this point.

Our decision is not intended to hamper the traditional function of police officers in investigating crime. See *Escobedo* v. *Illinois*, 378 U. S. 478, 492. When an individual is in custody on probable cause, the police may, of course, seek out evidence in the field to be used at trial against him. Such investigation may include inquiry of persons not under restraint. General on-the-scene questioning as to facts surrounding a crime or other general questioning of citizens in the fact-finding process is not affected by our holding. It is an act of

responsible citizenship for individuals to give whatever information they may have to aid in law enforcement. In such situations the compelling atmosphere inherent in the process of in-custody interrogation is not necessarily present.[46]

In dealing with statements obtained through interrogation, we do not purport to find all confessions inadmissible. Confessions remain a proper element in law enforcement. Any statement given freely and voluntarily without any compelling influences is, of course, admissible in evidence. The fundamental import of the privilege while an individual is in custody is not whether he is allowed to talk to the police without the benefit of warnings and counsel, but whether he can be interrogated. There is no requirement that police stop a person who enters a police station and states that he wishes to confess to a crime,[47] or a person who calls the police to offer a confession or any other statement he desires to make. Volunteered statements of any kind are not barred by the Fifth Amendment and their admissibility is not affected by our holding today.

To summarize, we hold that when an individual is taken into custody or otherwise deprived of his freedom by the authorities and is subjected to questioning, the privilege against self-incrimination is jeopardized. Procedural safeguards must be employed to protect the privi-

---

[46] The distinction and its significance has been aptly described in the opinion of a Scottish court:

"In former times such questioning, if undertaken, would be conducted by police officers visiting the house or place of business of the suspect and there questioning him, probably in the presence of a relation or friend. However convenient the modern practice may be, it must normally create a situation very unfavourable to the suspect." *Chalmers* v. *H. M. Advocate,* [1954] Sess. Cas. 66, 78 (J. C.).

[47] See *People* v. *Dorado,* 62 Cal. 2d 338, 354, 398 P. 2d 361, 371, 42 Cal. Rptr. 169, 179 (1965).

lege, and unless other fully effective means are adopted to notify the person of his right of silence and to assure that the exercise of the right will be scrupulously honored, the following measures are required. He must be warned prior to any questioning that he has the right to remain silent, that anything he says can be used against him in a court of law, that he has the right to the presence of an attorney, and that if he cannot afford an attorney one will be appointed for him prior to any questioning if he so desires. Opportunity to exercise these rights must be afforded to him throughout the interrogation. After such warnings have been given, and such opportunity afforded him, the individual may knowingly and intelligently waive these rights and agree to answer questions or make a statement. But unless and until such warnings and waiver are demonstrated by the prosecution at trial, no evidence obtained as a result of interrogation can be used against him.[48]

IV.

A recurrent argument made in these cases is that society's need for interrogation outweighs the privilege. This argument is not unfamiliar to this Court. See, *e. g.*, *Chambers* v. *Florida*, 309 U. S. 227, 240–241 (1940). The whole thrust of our foregoing discussion demonstrates that the Constitution has prescribed the rights of the individual when confronted with the power of government when it provided in the Fifth Amendment that an individual cannot be compelled to be a witness against himself. That right cannot be abridged. As Mr. Justice Brandeis once observed:

> "Decency, security and liberty alike demand that government officials shall be subjected to the same

[48] In accordance with our holdings today and in *Escobedo* v. *Illinois*, 378 U. S. 478, 492, *Crooker* v. *California*, 357 U. S. 433 (1958) and *Cicenia* v. *Lagay*, 357 U. S. 504 (1958) are not to be followed.

> rules of conduct that are commands to the citizen. In a government of laws, existence of the government will be imperilled if it fails to observe the law scrupulously. Our Government is the potent, the omnipresent teacher. For good or for ill, it teaches the whole people by its example. Crime is contagious. If the Government becomes a lawbreaker, it breeds contempt for law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy. To declare that in the administration of the criminal law the end justifies the means . . . would bring terrible retribution. Against that pernicious doctrine this Court should resolutely set its face." *Olmstead* v. *United States*, 277 U. S. 438, 485 (1928) (dissenting opinion).[49]

In this connection, one of our country's distinguished jurists has pointed out: "The quality of a nation's civilization can be largely measured by the methods it uses in the enforcement of its criminal law." [50]

If the individual desires to exercise his privilege, he has the right to do so. This is not for the authorities to decide. An attorney may advise his client not to talk to police until he has had an opportunity to investigate the case, or he may wish to be present with his client during any police questioning. In doing so an attorney is merely exercising the good professional judgment he has been taught. This is not cause for considering the attorney a menace to law enforcement. He is merely carrying out what he is sworn to do under his oath—to protect to the extent of his ability the rights of his

---

[49] In quoting the above from the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Brandeis we, of course, do not intend to pass on the constitutional questions involved in the *Olmstead* case.

[50] Schaefer, Federalism and State Criminal Procedure, 70 Harv. L. Rev. 1, 26 (1956).

client. In fulfilling this responsibility the attorney plays a vital role in the administration of criminal justice under our Constitution.

In announcing these principles, we are not unmindful of the burdens which law enforcement officials must bear, often under trying circumstances. We also fully recognize the obligation of all citizens to aid in enforcing the criminal laws. This Court, while protecting individual rights, has always given ample latitude to law enforcement agencies in the legitimate exercise of their duties. The limits we have placed on the interrogation process should not constitute an undue interference with a proper system of law enforcement. As we have noted, our decision does not in any way preclude police from carrying out their traditional investigatory functions. Although confessions may play an important role in some convictions, the cases before us present graphic examples of the overstatement of the "need" for confessions. In each case authorities conducted interrogations ranging up to five days in duration despite the presence, through standard investigating practices, of considerable evidence against each defendant.[51] Further examples are chronicled in our prior cases. See, *e. g., Haynes* v. *Washington,* 373 U. S. 503, 518–519 (1963); *Rogers* v. *Richmond,* 365 U. S. 534, 541 (1961); *Malinski* v. *New York,* 324 U. S. 401, 402 (1945).[52]

---

[51] Miranda, Vignera, and Westover were identified by eyewitnesses. Marked bills from the bank robbed were found in Westover's car. Articles stolen from the victim as well as from several other robbery victims were found in Stewart's home at the outset of the investigation.

[52] Dealing as we do here with constitutional standards in relation to statements made, the existence of independent corroborating evidence produced at trial is, of course, irrelevant to our decisions. *Haynes* v. *Washington,* 373 U. S. 503, 518–519 (1963); *Lynumn* v.

It is also urged that an unfettered right to detention for interrogation should be allowed because it will often redound to the benefit of the person questioned. When police inquiry determines that there is no reason to believe that the person has committed any crime, it is said, he will be released without need for further formal procedures. The person who has committed no offense, however, will be better able to clear himself after warnings with counsel present than without. It can be assumed that in such circumstances a lawyer would advise his client to talk freely to police in order to clear himself.

Custodial interrogation, by contrast, does not necessarily afford the innocent an opportunity to clear themselves. A serious consequence of the present practice of the interrogation alleged to be beneficial for the innocent is that many arrests "for investigation" subject large numbers of innocent persons to detention and interrogation. In one of the cases before us, No. 584, *California* v. *Stewart,* police held four persons, who were in the defendant's house at the time of the arrest, in jail for five days until defendant confessed. At that time they were finally released. Police stated that there was "no evidence to connect them with any crime." Available statistics on the extent of this practice where it is condoned indicate that these four are far from alone in being subjected to arrest, prolonged detention, and interrogation without the requisite probable cause.[53]

Illinois, 372 U. S. 528, 537–538 (1963); *Rogers* v. *Richmond,* 365 U. S. 534, 541 (1961); *Blackburn* v. *Alabama,* 361 U. S. 199, 206 (1960).

[53] See, *e. g.,* Report and Recommendations of the Commissioners' Committee on Police Arrests for Investigation (1962); American Civil Liberties Union, Secret Detention by the Chicago Police (1959). An extreme example of this practice occurred in the District of Columbia in 1958. Seeking three "stocky" young Negroes who had robbed a restaurant, police rounded up 90 persons of that general description. Sixty-three were held overnight before being

Over the years the Federal Bureau of Investigation has compiled an exemplary record of effective law enforcement while advising any suspect or arrested person, at the outset of an interview, that he is not required to make a statement, that any statement may be used against him in court, that the individual may obtain the services of an attorney of his own choice and, more recently, that he has a right to free counsel if he is unable to pay.[54] A letter received from the Solicitor General in response to a question from the Bench makes it clear that the present pattern of warnings and respect for the

---

released for lack of evidence. A man not among the 90 arrested was ultimately charged with the crime. Washington Daily News, January 21, 1958, p. 5, col. 1; Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee on H. R. 11477, S. 2970, S. 3325, and S. 3355, 85th Cong., 2d Sess. (July 1958), pp. 40, 78.

[54] In 1952, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, stated:

"Law enforcement, however, in defeating the criminal, must maintain inviolate the historic liberties of the individual. To turn back the criminal, yet, by so doing, destroy the dignity of the individual, would be a hollow victory.

. . . . .

"We can have the Constitution, the best laws in the land, and the most honest reviews by courts—but unless the law enforcement profession is steeped in the democratic tradition, maintains the highest in ethics, and makes its work a career of honor, civil liberties will continually—and without end—be violated. . . . The best protection of civil liberties is an alert, intelligent and honest law enforcement agency. There can be no alternative.

. . . . .

". . . Special Agents are taught that any suspect or arrested person, at the outset of an interview, must be advised that he is not required to make a statement and that any statement given can be used against him in court. Moreover, the individual must be informed that, if he desires, he may obtain the services of an attorney of his own choice."

Hoover, Civil Liberties and Law Enforcement: The Role of the FBI, 37 Iowa L. Rev. 175, 177–182 (1952).

rights of the individual followed as a practice by the FBI is consistent with the procedure which we delineate today. It states:

> "At the oral argument of the above cause, Mr. Justice Fortas asked whether I could provide certain information as to the practices followed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have directed these questions to the attention of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and am submitting herewith a statement of the questions and of the answers which we have received.
>
> "'(1) When an individual is interviewed by agents of the Bureau, what warning is given to him?
>
> "'The standard warning long given by Special Agents of the FBI to both suspects and persons under arrest is that the person has a right to say nothing and a right to counsel, and that any statement he does make may be used against him in court. Examples of this warning are to be found in the *Westover* case at 342 F. 2d 684 (1965), and *Jackson* v. *U. S.*, 337 F. 2d 136 (1964), cert. den. 380 U. S. 935.
>
> "'After passage of the Criminal Justice Act of 1964, which provides free counsel for Federal defendants unable to pay, we added to our instructions to Special Agents the requirement that any person who is under arrest for an offense under FBI jurisdiction, or whose arrest is contemplated following the interview, must also be advised of his right to free counsel if he is unable to pay, and the fact that such counsel will be assigned by the Judge. At the same time, we broadened the right to counsel warn-

ing to read counsel of his own choice, or anyone else with whom he might wish to speak.

" '(2) When is the warning given?

" 'The FBI warning is given to a suspect at the very outset of the interview, as shown in the *Westover* case, cited above. The warning may be given to a person arrested as soon as practicable after the arrest, as shown in the *Jackson* case, also cited above, and in *U. S.* v. *Konigsberg,* 336 F. 2d 844 (1964), cert. den. 379 U. S. 933, but in any event it must precede the interview with the person for a confession or admission of his own guilt.

" '(3) What is the Bureau's practice in the event that (a) the individual requests counsel and (b) counsel appears?

" 'When the person who has been warned of his right to counsel decides that he wishes to consult with counsel before making a statement, the interview is terminated at that point, *Shultz* v. *U. S.,* 351 F. 2d 287 (1965). It may be continued, however, as to all matters *other* than the person's own guilt or innocence. If he is indecisive in his request for counsel, there may be some question on whether he did or did not waive counsel. Situations of this kind must necessarily be left to the judgment of the interviewing Agent. For example, in *Hiram* v. *U. S.,* 354 F. 2d 4 (1965), the Agent's conclusion that the person arrested had waived his right to counsel was upheld by the courts.

" 'A person being interviewed and desiring to consult counsel by telephone must be permitted to do so, as shown in *Caldwell* v. *U. S.,* 351 F. 2d 459 (1965). When counsel appears in person, he is permitted to confer with his client in private.

"'(4) What is the Bureau's practice if the individual requests counsel, but cannot afford to retain an attorney?

"'If any person being interviewed after warning of counsel decides that he wishes to consult with counsel before proceeding further the interview is terminated, as shown above. FBI Agents do not pass judgment on the ability of the person to pay for counsel. They do, however, advise those who have been arrested for an offense under FBI jurisdiction, or whose arrest is contemplated following the interview, of a right to free counsel *if* they are unable to pay, and the availability of such counsel from the Judge.'" [55]

The practice of the FBI can readily be emulated by state and local enforcement agencies. The argument that the FBI deals with different crimes than are dealt with by state authorities does not mitigate the significance of the FBI experience.[56]

The experience in some other countries also suggests that the danger to law enforcement in curbs on interrogation is overplayed. The English procedure since 1912 under the Judges' Rules is significant. As recently

---

[55] We agree that the interviewing agent must exercise his judgment in determining whether the individual waives his right to counsel. Because of the constitutional basis of the right, however, the standard for waiver is necessarily high. And, of course, the ultimate responsibility for resolving this constitutional question lies with the courts.

[56] Among the crimes within the enforcement jurisdiction of the FBI are kidnapping, 18 U. S. C. § 1201 (1964 ed.), white slavery, 18 U. S. C. §§ 2421–2423 (1964 ed.), bank robbery, 18 U. S. C. § 2113 (1964 ed.), interstate transportation and sale of stolen property, 18 U. S. C. §§ 2311–2317 (1964 ed.), all manner of conspiracies, 18 U. S. C. § 371 (1964 ed.), and violations of civil rights, 18 U. S. C. §§ 241–242 (1964 ed.). See also 18 U. S. C. § 1114 (1964 ed.) (murder of officer or employee of the United States).

strengthened, the Rules require that a cautionary warning be given an accused by a police officer as soon as he has evidence that affords reasonable grounds for suspicion; they also require that any statement made be given by the accused without questioning by police.[57]

---

[57] [1964] Crim. L. Rev., at 166–170. These Rules provide in part:

"II. As soon as a police officer has evidence which would afford reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person has committed an offence, he shall caution that person or cause him to be cautioned before putting to him any questions, or further questions, relating to that offence.

"The caution shall be in the following terms:

"'You are not obliged to say anything unless you wish to do so but what you say may be put into writing and given in evidence.'

"When after being cautioned a person is being questioned, or elects to make a statement, a record shall be kept of the time and place at which any such questioning or statement began and ended and of the persons present.

. . . . .

"III. . . .

. . . . .

"(b) It is only in exceptional cases that questions relating to the offence should be put to the accused person after he has been charged or informed that he may be prosecuted.

. . . . .

"IV. All written statements made after caution shall be taken in the following manner:

"(a) If a person says that he wants to make a statement he shall be told that it is intended to make a written record of what he says.

"He shall always be asked whether he wishes to write down himself what he wants to say; if he says that he cannot write or that he would like someone to write it for him, a police officer may offer to write the statement for him. . . .

"(b) Any person writing his own statement shall be allowed to do so without any prompting as distinct from indicating to him what matters are material.

. . . . .

"(d) Whenever a police officer writes the statement, he shall take down the exact words spoken by the person making the statement, without putting any questions other than such as may be needed to

The right of the individual to consult with an attorney during this period is expressly recognized.[58]

The safeguards present under Scottish law may be even greater than in England. Scottish judicial decisions bar use in evidence of most confessions obtained through police interrogation.[59] In India, confessions made to police not in the presence of a magistrate have been ex-

---

make the statement coherent, intelligible and relevant to the material matters: he shall not prompt him."

The prior Rules appear in Devlin, The Criminal Prosecution in England 137–141 (1958).

Despite suggestions of some laxity in enforcement of the Rules and despite the fact some discretion as to admissibility is invested in the trial judge, the Rules are a significant influence in the English criminal law enforcement system. See, *e. g.*, [1964] Crim. L. Rev., at 182; and articles collected in [1960] Crim. L. Rev., at 298–356.

[58] The introduction to the Judges' Rules states in part:

"These Rules do not affect the principles

. . . . .

"(c) That every person at any stage of an investigation should be able to communicate and to consult privately with a solicitor. This is so even if he is in custody provided that in such a case no unreasonable delay or hindrance is caused to the processes of investigation or the administration of justice by his doing so . . . ." [1964] Crim. L. Rev., at 166–167.

[59] As stated by the Lord Justice General in *Chalmers* v. *H. M. Advocate,* [1954] Sess. Cas. 66, 78 (J. C.):

"The theory of our law is that at the stage of initial investigation the police may question anyone with a view to acquiring information which may lead to the detection of the criminal; but that, when the stage has been reached at which suspicion, or more than suspicion, has in their view centred upon some person as the likely perpetrator of the crime, further interrogation of that person becomes very dangerous, and, if carried too far, *e. g.*, to the point of extracting a confession by what amounts to cross-examination, the evidence of that confession will almost certainly be excluded. Once the accused has been apprehended and charged he has the statutory right to a private interview with a solicitor and to be brought before a magistrate with all convenient speed so that he may, if so advised, emit a declaration in presence of his solicitor under conditions which safeguard him against prejudice."

cluded by rule of evidence since 1872, at a time when it operated under British law.[60] Identical provisions appear in the Evidence Ordinance of Ceylon, enacted in 1895.[61] Similarly, in our country the Uniform Code of Military Justice has long provided that no suspect may be interrogated without first being warned of his right not to make a statement and that any statement he makes may be used against him.[62] Denial of the right to consult counsel during interrogation has also been proscribed by military tribunals.[63] There appears to have been no marked detrimental effect on criminal law enforcement in these jurisdictions as a result of these rules. Conditions of law enforcement in our country are sufficiently similar to permit reference to this experience as assurance that lawlessness will not result from warning an individual of his rights or allowing him to exercise them. Moreover, it is consistent with our legal system that we give at least as much protection to these rights as is given in the jurisdictions described. We deal in our country with rights grounded in a specific requirement of the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution,

---

[60] "No confession made to a police officer shall be proved as against a person accused of any offence." Indian Evidence Act § 25.

"No confession made by any person whilst he is in the custody of a police officer unless it be made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate, shall be proved as against such person." Indian Evidence Act § 26. See 1 Ramaswami & Rajagopalan, Law of Evidence in India 553–569 (1962). To avoid any continuing effect of police pressure or inducement, the Indian Supreme Court has invalidated a confession made shortly after police brought a suspect before a magistrate, suggesting: "[I]t would, we think, be reasonable to insist upon giving an accused person at least 24 hours to decide whether or not he should make a confession." *Sarwan Singh* v. *State of Punjab,* 44 All India Rep. 1957, Sup. Ct. 637, 644.

[61] I Legislative Enactments of Ceylon 211 (1958).

[62] 10 U. S. C. § 831 (b) (1964 ed.).

[63] *United States* v. *Rose,* 24 Court-Martial Reports 251 (1957); *United States* v. *Gunnels,* 23 Court-Martial Reports 354 (1957).

whereas other jurisdictions arrived at their conclusions on the basis of principles of justice not so specifically defined.[64]

It is also urged upon us that we withhold decision on this issue until state legislative bodies and advisory groups have had an opportunity to deal with these problems by rule making.[65] We have already pointed out that the Constitution does not require any specific code of procedures for protecting the privilege against self-incrimination during custodial interrogation. Congress and the States are free to develop their own safeguards for the privilege, so long as they are fully as effective as those described above in informing accused persons of their right of silence and in affording a continuous opportunity to exercise it. In any event, however, the issues presented are of constitutional dimensions and must be determined by the courts. The admissibility of a statement in the face of a claim that it was obtained in violation of the defendant's constitutional rights is an issue the resolution of which has long since been undertaken by this Court. See *Hopt* v. *Utah*, 110 U. S. 574 (1884). Judicial solutions to problems of constitutional dimension have evolved decade by decade. As courts have been presented with the need to enforce constitutional rights, they have found means of doing so. That was our responsibility when *Escobedo* was before us and it is our

---

[64] Although no constitution existed at the time confessions were excluded by rule of evidence in 1872, India now has a written constitution which includes the provision that "No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself." Constitution of India, Article 20 (3). See Tope, The Constitution of India 63–67 (1960).

[65] Brief for United States in No. 761, *Westover* v. *United States*, pp. 44–47; Brief for the State of New York as *amicus curiae*, pp. 35–39. See also Brief for the National District Attorneys Association as *amicus curiae*, pp. 23–26.

responsibility today. Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them.

V.

Because of the nature of the problem and because of its recurrent significance in numerous cases, we have to this point discussed the relationship of the Fifth Amendment privilege to police interrogation without specific concentration on the facts of the cases before us. We turn now to these facts to consider the application to these cases of the constitutional principles discussed above. In each instance, we have concluded that statements were obtained from the defendant under circumstances that did not meet constitutional standards for protection of the privilege.

No. 759. *Miranda* v. *Arizona.*

On March 13, 1963, petitioner, Ernesto Miranda, was arrested at his home and taken in custody to a Phoenix police station. He was there identified by the complaining witness. The police then took him to "Interrogation Room No. 2" of the detective bureau. There he was questioned by two police officers. The officers admitted at trial that Miranda was not advised that he had a right to have an attorney present.[66] Two hours later, the

[66] Miranda was also convicted in a separate trial on an unrelated robbery charge not presented here for review. A statement introduced at that trial was obtained from Miranda during the same interrogation which resulted in the confession involved here. At the robbery trial, one officer testified that during the interrogation he did not tell Miranda that anything he said would be held against him or that he could consult with an attorney. The other officer stated that they had both told Miranda that anything he said would be used against him and that he was not required by law to tell them anything.

214-307 O-66-7

officers emerged from the interrogation room with a written confession signed by Miranda. At the top of the statement was a typed paragraph stating that the confession was made voluntarily, without threats or promises of immunity and "with full knowledge of my legal rights, understanding any statement I make may be used against me." [67]

At his trial before a jury, the written confession was admitted into evidence over the objection of defense counsel, and the officers testified to the prior oral confession made by Miranda during the interrogation. Miranda was found guilty of kidnapping and rape. He was sentenced to 20 to 30 years' imprisonment on each count, the sentences to run concurrently. On appeal, the Supreme Court of Arizona held that Miranda's constitutional rights were not violated in obtaining the confession and affirmed the conviction. 98 Ariz. 18, 401 P. 2d 721. In reaching its decision, the court emphasized heavily the fact that Miranda did not specifically request counsel.

We reverse. From the testimony of the officers and by the admission of respondent, it is clear that Miranda was not in any way apprised of his right to consult with an attorney and to have one present during the interrogation, nor was his right not to be compelled to incriminate himself effectively protected in any other manner. Without these warnings the statements were inadmissible. The mere fact that he signed a statement which contained a typed-in clause stating that he had "full knowledge" of his "legal rights" does not approach the knowing and intelligent waiver required to relinquish constitutional rights. Cf. *Haynes* v. *Washington*, 373 U. S.

---

[67] One of the officers testified that he read this paragraph to Miranda. Apparently, however, he did not do so until after Miranda had confessed orally.

503, 512–513 (1963); *Haley* v. *Ohio*, 332 U. S. 596, 601 (1948) (opinion of MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS).

No. 760. *Vignera* v. *New York*.

Petitioner, Michael Vignera, was picked up by New York police on October 14, 1960, in connection with the robbery three days earlier of a Brooklyn dress shop. They took him to the 17th Detective Squad headquarters in Manhattan. Sometime thereafter he was taken to the 66th Detective Squad. There a detective questioned Vignera with respect to the robbery. Vignera orally admitted the robbery to the detective. The detective was asked on cross-examination at trial by defense counsel whether Vignera was warned of his right to counsel before being interrogated. The prosecution objected to the question and the trial judge sustained the objection. Thus, the defense was precluded from making any showing that warnings had not been given. While at the 66th Detective Squad, Vignera was identified by the store owner and a saleslady as the man who robbed the dress shop. At about 3 p. m. he was formally arrested. The police then transported him to still another station, the 70th Precinct in Brooklyn, "for detention." At 11 p. m. Vignera was questioned by an assistant district attorney in the presence of a hearing reporter who transcribed the questions and Vignera's answers. This verbatim account of these proceedings contains no statement of any warnings given by the assistant district attorney. At Vignera's trial on a charge of first degree robbery, the detective testified as to the oral confession. The transcription of the statement taken was also introduced in evidence. At the conclusion of the testimony, the trial judge charged the jury in part as follows:

> "The law doesn't say that the confession is void or invalidated because the police officer didn't advise the defendant as to his rights. Did you hear what

I said? I am telling you what the law of the State of New York is."

Vignera was found guilty of first degree robbery. He was subsequently adjudged a third-felony offender and sentenced to 30 to 60 years' imprisonment.[68] The conviction was affirmed without opinion by the Appellate Division, Second Department, 21 App. Div. 2d 752, 252 N. Y. S. 2d 19, and by the Court of Appeals, also without opinion, 15 N. Y. 2d 970, 207 N. E. 2d 527, 259 N. Y. S. 2d 857, remittitur amended, 16 N. Y. 2d 614, 209 N. E. 2d 110, 261 N. Y. S. 2d 65. In argument to the Court of Appeals, the State contended that Vignera had no constitutional right to be advised of his right to counsel or his privilege against self-incrimination.

We reverse. The foregoing indicates that Vignera was not warned of any of his rights before the questioning by the detective and by the assistant district attorney. No other steps were taken to protect these rights. Thus he was not effectively apprised of his Fifth Amendment privilege or of his right to have counsel present and his statements are inadmissible.

No. 761. *Westover* v. *United States.*

At approximately 9:45 p. m. on March 20, 1963, petitioner, Carl Calvin Westover, was arrested by local police in Kansas City as a suspect in two Kansas City robberies. A report was also received from the FBI that he was wanted on a felony charge in California. The local authorities took him to a police station and placed him in a line-up on the local charges, and at about 11:45 p. m. he was booked. Kansas City police interrogated West-

---

[68] Vignera thereafter successfully attacked the validity of one of the prior convictions, *Vignera* v. *Wilkins,* Civ. 9901 (D. C. W. D. N. Y. Dec. 31, 1961) (unreported), but was then resentenced as a second-felony offender to the same term of imprisonment as the original sentence. R. 31–33.

over on the night of his arrest. He denied any knowledge of criminal activities. The next day local officers interrogated him again throughout the morning. Shortly before noon they informed the FBI that they were through interrogating Westover and that the FBI could proceed to interrogate him. There is nothing in the record to indicate that Westover was ever given any warning as to his rights by local police. At noon, three special agents of the FBI continued the interrogation in a private interview room of the Kansas City Police Department, this time with respect to the robbery of a savings and loan association and a bank in Sacramento, California. After two or two and one-half hours, Westover signed separate confessions to each of these two robberies which had been prepared by one of the agents during the interrogation. At trial one of the agents testified, and a paragraph on each of the statements states, that the agents advised Westover that he did not have to make a statement, that any statement he made could be used against him, and that he had the right to see an attorney.

Westover was tried by a jury in federal court and convicted of the California robberies. His statements were introduced at trial. He was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment on each count, the sentences to run consecutively. On appeal, the conviction was affirmed by the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. 342 F. 2d 684.

We reverse. On the facts of this case we cannot find that Westover knowingly and intelligently waived his right to remain silent and his right to consult with counsel prior to the time he made the statement.[69] At the

[69] The failure of defense counsel to object to the introduction of the confession at trial, noted by the Court of Appeals and emphasized by the Solicitor General, does not preclude our consideration of the issue. Since the trial was held prior to our decision in *Escobedo* and, of course, prior to our decision today making the

time the FBI agents began questioning Westover, he had been in custody for over 14 hours and had been interrogated at length during that period. The FBI interrogation began immediately upon the conclusion of the interrogation by Kansas City police and was conducted in local police headquarters. Although the two law enforcement authorities are legally distinct and the crimes for which they interrogated Westover were different, the impact on him was that of a continuous period of questioning. There is no evidence of any warning given prior to the FBI interrogation nor is there any evidence of an articulated waiver of rights after the FBI commenced their interrogation. The record simply shows that the defendant did in fact confess a short time after being turned over to the FBI following interrogation by local police. Despite the fact that the FBI agents gave warnings at the outset of their interview, from Westover's point of view the warnings came at the end of the interrogation process. In these circumstances an intelligent waiver of constitutional rights cannot be assumed.

We do not suggest that law enforcement authorities are precluded from questioning any individual who has been held for a period of time by other authorities and interrogated by them without appropriate warnings. A different case would be presented if an accused were taken into custody by the second authority, removed both in time and place from his original surroundings, and then adequately advised of his rights and given an opportunity to exercise them. But here the FBI interrogation was conducted immediately following the state interrogation in the same police station—in the same compelling surroundings. Thus, in obtaining a confession from West-

---

objection available, the failure to object at trial does not constitute a waiver of the claim. See, *e. g.*, *United States ex rel. Angelet* v. *Fay*, 333 F. 2d 12, 16 (C. A. 2d Cir. 1964), aff'd, 381 U. S. 654 (1965). Cf. *Ziffrin, Inc.* v. *United States*, 318 U. S. 73, 78 (1943).

over the federal authorities were the beneficiaries of the pressure applied by the local in-custody interrogation. In these circumstances the giving of warnings alone was not sufficient to protect the privilege.

No. 584. *California* v. *Stewart.*

In the course of investigating a series of purse-snatch robberies in which one of the victims had died of injuries inflicted by her assailant, respondent, Roy Allen Stewart, was pointed out to Los Angeles police as the endorser of dividend checks taken in one of the robberies. At about 7:15 p. m., January 31, 1963, police officers went to Stewart's house and arrested him. One of the officers asked Stewart if they could search the house, to which he replied, "Go ahead." The search turned up various items taken from the five robbery victims. At the time of Stewart's arrest, police also arrested Stewart's wife and three other persons who were visiting him. These four were jailed along with Stewart and were interrogated. Stewart was taken to the University Station of the Los Angeles Police Department where he was placed in a cell. During the next five days, police interrogated Stewart on nine different occasions. Except during the first interrogation session, when he was confronted with an accusing witness, Stewart was isolated with his interrogators.

During the ninth interrogation session, Stewart admitted that he had robbed the deceased and stated that he had not meant to hurt her. Police then brought Stewart before a magistrate for the first time. Since there was no evidence to connect them with any crime, the police then released the other four persons arrested with him.

Nothing in the record specifically indicates whether Stewart was or was not advised of his right to remain silent or his right to counsel. In a number of instances,

however, the interrogating officers were asked to recount everything that was said during the interrogations. None indicated that Stewart was ever advised of his rights.

Stewart was charged with kidnapping to commit robbery, rape, and murder. At his trial, transcripts of the first interrogation and the confession at the last interrogation were introduced in evidence. The jury found Stewart guilty of robbery and first degree murder and fixed the penalty as death. On appeal, the Supreme Court of California reversed. 62 Cal. 2d 571, 400 P. 2d 97, 43 Cal. Rptr. 201. It held that under this Court's decision in *Escobedo,* Stewart should have been advised of his right to remain silent and of his right to counsel and that it would not presume in the face of a silent record that the police advised Stewart of his rights.[70]

We affirm.[71] In dealing with custodial interrogation, we will not presume that a defendant has been effectively apprised of his rights and that his privilege against self-incrimination has been adequately safeguarded on a record that does not show that any warnings have been given or that any effective alternative has been employed. Nor can a knowing and intelligent waiver of

---

[70] Because of this disposition of the case, the California Supreme Court did not reach the claims that the confession was coerced by police threats to hold his ailing wife in custody until he confessed, that there was no hearing as required by *Jackson* v. *Denno,* 378 U. S. 368 (1964), and that the trial judge gave an instruction condemned by the California Supreme Court's decision in *People* v. *Morse,* 60 Cal. 2d 631, 388 P. 2d 33, 36 Cal. Rptr. 201 (1964).

[71] After certiorari was granted in this case, respondent moved to dismiss on the ground that there was no final judgment from which the State could appeal since the judgment below directed that he be retried. In the event respondent was successful in obtaining an acquittal on retrial, however, under California law the State would have no appeal. Satisfied that in these circumstances the decision below constituted a final judgment under 28 U. S. C. § 1257 (3) (1964 ed.), we denied the motion. 383 U. S. 903.

these rights be assumed on a silent record. Furthermore, Stewart's steadfast denial of the alleged offenses through eight of the nine interrogations over a period of five days is subject to no other construction than that he was compelled by persistent interrogation to forgo his Fifth Amendment privilege.

Therefore, in accordance with the foregoing, the judgments of the Supreme Court of Arizona in No. 759, of the New York Court of Appeals in No. 760, and of the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in No. 761 are reversed. The judgment of the Supreme Court of California in No. 584 is affirmed.

It is so ordered.

MR. JUSTICE CLARK, dissenting in Nos. 759, 760, and 761, and concurring in the result in No. 584.

It is with regret that I find it necessary to write in these cases. However, I am unable to join the majority because its opinion goes too far on too little, while my dissenting brethren do not go quite far enough. Nor can I join in the Court's criticism of the present practices of police and investigatory agencies as to custodial interrogation. The materials it refers to as "police manuals" [1] are, as I read them, merely writings in this field by professors and some police officers. Not one is shown by the record here to be the official manual of any police department, much less in universal use in crime detection. Moreover, the examples of police brutality mentioned by the Court [2] are rare exceptions to the thousands of cases

[1] *E. g.*, Inbau & Reid, Criminal Interrogation and Confessions (1962); O'Hara, Fundamentals of Criminal Investigation (1956); Dienstein, Technics for the Crime Investigator (1952); Mulbar, Interrogation (1951); Kidd, Police Interrogation (1940).

[2] As developed by my Brother HARLAN, *post*, pp. 506–514, such cases, with the exception of the long-discredited decision in *Bram* v. *United States*, 168 U. S. 532 (1897), were adequately treated in terms of due process.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rebecca O'Neill file

FROM: Laughlin McDonald

DATE: January 16, 1967

Rebecca O'Neill was indicted for attempted murder in Muscogee County, Columbus, Georgia. She was convicted of assault and battery on June 20, 1966. She apparently was indicted on March 3rd of that year. The alleged crime was committed on December 31, 1965.

The facts of the case involve an altercation between Mrs. O'Neill (Negro) and a white woman who work at the same factory where Mrs. O'Neill was employed. The problem was whether or not Mrs. O'Neill's coat was in the right place. The white woman insisted it was not. Mrs. O'Neill tried to ignore her but the white woman, according to Nancy Spears, attacked Mrs. O'Neill with a stick. Mrs. O'Neill successfully disarmed her assailant and proceeded to beat her about the head and shoulders to the tune of twenty stitches and some time in the hospital. Mrs. O'Neill claims that once she got the stick she blanked out. Mrs. Spears says "I can believe that." I can believe it too.

Mrs. O'Neill was represented by a Negro attorney from Columbus named Albert Thompson. After the conviction in which Mrs. O'Neill was sentenced to twelve months in jail, Thompson withdrew from the case. Mrs. O'Neill then hired Walter Owens, a white attorney from Columbus, who appealed the case. Appeal was denied on January 10, 1967.

It is my understanding that we have ten days in which to request a rehearing.

The constitutional issues involved are whether or not the defendant was adequately warned as to her rights to remain silent prior to making certain self-incriminatory statements. There is also a question as to whether or not the defendant was informed that she had right to counsel.

~~OED - Columbus Ga.~~
~~324-7148~~

2.
Rebecca O'Neill

Mrs. Spears office number is #887-9356. Her home number is #887-7847. auburn, ala.

-9295

January 20, 1967

Mr. W. B. Skipworth, Jr.
Solicitor General
Chattahoochee Judicial Circuit
Post Office Box 1867
Columbus, Georgia

Re: Rebecca O'Neal v. State of Georgia

Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed a copy of the Motion for Rehearing in the above-styled case.

Sincerely,

Morris Brown

MB:gh
Enclosure

Original & 6

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF GEORGIA

Case No. 42360

REBECCA O'NEILL,	)	
Plaintiff In Error	)	
v.	)	Appeal from Muscogee Superior Court CASE NO. 24924
STATE OF GEORGIA,	)	
Defendant In Error	)	

MOTION FOR REHEARING

Now comes REBECCA O'NEILL, plaintiff in error, in the above stated case, herein referred to as movant, and within the time allowed by law moves for a rehearing and reversal of the decision rendered by this court on January 10, 1967. The decision of the court herein was contrary to the contentions of movant, and she respectfully shows to the court that in rendering said decision the court overlooked certain material facts in the record and certain decisions, and provisions of the Constitution of the State of Georgia, and the Constitution of the U.S. which are controlling as authority and which require a different judgment from that rendered; and further that the court erroneously construed or misapplied certain provisions of law and certain controlling

authorities herein after set forth.

due process clause of the under the 14th. a of the C of the U.S. and the 5th. a of the C of the U.S.

GROUNDS FOR MOTION FOR REHEARING

1. The court erred in allowing into evidence certain ~~in~~criminatory statements made by movant to police officers ~~to be offered in evidence~~ without first ascertaining that the statements ~~they~~ were freely given within the meaning of Miranda ~~etc.~~ v. Arizona, 384 U.S. and related decisions, (1966) and the Fifth a. of the Constitution of the U.S. Even though no objection was made by counsel for movant at the time of the admission into evidence of the trial ~~to certain of these incriminatory statements~~, the court had a duty sua sponte to implement procedural safeguards in the application of the ~~Fifth~~ privilege against self incrimination before permitting ~~to~~ witnesses to testify to statements, admissions or confessions made to them by ~~an accused~~ movant.

2. The court erred in holding that the failure of ~~law enforcement~~ police officers to advise movant prior to interrogation ~~the defendant~~ that an attorney would be appointed for her by the court in the event ~~that~~ she was indigent was harmless error, ~~etc.~~ within the meaning of Miranda v. Arizona supra, and related cases, ~~and~~ the privilege against self-incrimination contained in the Fifth a. of the C of the U.S., ~~and~~ the right to counsel provisions of the Sixth a of the C of the U.S, and the due process clause of the 14th. a of the C of the U.S.

CONCLUSION

We have attempted to point out the matters overlooked by the court and have undertaken to refrain from rearguing the case and we shall not here repeat our previous arguments, but we do urge ~~urge that they be considered and~~ that they be reconsidered and

invite a re-reading of the original brief heretofore filed on behalf of movant.

Upon the grounds of this motion we submit that a rehearing should be granted and the decision reversed.

Respectfully submitted,

Morris Brown
Attorney for Movant
1122 Healey Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Of counsel:

Laughlin McDonald
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Charles Morgan, Jr.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Ronald Sievers
5 Forsyth St
Atlanta, Ga.

GROUNDS FOR MOTION FOR REHEARING

1. The court erred in allowing into evidence certain incriminatory statements made by movant to police officers without first ascertaining that the statements were freely given within the meaning of Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436 (1966), the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and §2-106 of the Constitution of the State of Georgia. Even though no objection to their admission was made by counsel for movant at the time of trial, the court had a duty sua sponte, ~~because of~~ under the due process clause ~~under the Fifth~~ of the ~~and~~ Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the Fifth amendment of the C of the U S and ~~and~~ §2-103 of the Constitution of the State of Georgia to implement procedural safeguards in the application of the privilege against self incrimination before permitting witnesses to testify to statements, admissions or confessions made to them by the movant.

2. The court erred in holding that the failure of police officers to advise movant, prior to interrogation, that an attorney would be appointed for her by the court in the event she was indigent was harmless error, in light of Miranda v. Arizona, supra, and related cases; the privilege against self incrimination contained in the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States; the right to counsel provisions of the Sixth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States; the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States; and §2-103, 2-105, and 2-106 of the Constitution of the State of Georgia.

GROUNDS FOR MOTION FOR REHEARING

1. The court erred in allowing into evidence certain incriminatory statements made by movant to police officers without first ascertaining that the statements were freely given within the meaning of Miranda v. Arizona 384 U.S. 436 (1966), the Fifth Ammendment of the Constitution of the United States and § 2-106 of the Constitution of the State of Georgia. Even though no objection to their admission was made by counsel for movant at the time of trial, the court had a duty sua sponte, because of the ~~due~~ due process clause under the ~~fourteenth ammendment of the Constitution~~ fifth and fourteenth ammendments to the constitution of the United States and § 2-103 of the Constitution of the State of Georgia to implement procedural safeguards in the application of the privilege against self incrimination before permitting witnesses to testify to statements, admissions, or confessions, made to them by the movant.

2. The court erred in holding that the failure of police officers to advise movant, prior to interrogation, that an attorney would be appointed for her by the court in the event she was indigent was harmless error in

light of Miranda v Arizona, supra and related cases; the privilege against self incrimination contained in the Fifth Ammendment of the Constitution of the United States; the right to counsel provisions of the Sixth Ammendment of the Constitution of the United States; ~~and~~ the due process clause of the fourteenth ammendment of the Constitution of the United States; and § 2-103, 2-105 and 2-106 of the Constitution of the State of Georgia.

Rough draft

STATE OF GEORGIA

FULTON COUNTY →

I, MORRIS BROWN, counsel of record for REBECCA O'NEILL, movant, certify that upon careful examination of the opinion of the Court in the above stated ~~x~~ case, I believe that the facts, ~~statutes,~~ constitutional provisions, and decisions pointed out in the foregoing Motion for Rehearing have been overlooked or that such provisions of law or controlling authority have been erroneously construed or misapplied this _____ day of January, 1967.

_____
Morris Brown

Failure to object at trial doesnt constitute a waiver of the claim —

G.L. 698(1) US v Foy 333 F 2d 12, 16 (CA 2dn Cir 1964, aff'd. 381 US 654 (1965) Cf. Ziffrin Inc. v US 318 US 73, 78 (1943).

110 Ga App 346

GSC cites on waiver 47 Ga 598, 609
137 " 458, 459
214 Ga 794, 795
220 " 801, 802 (142 SE 2d 239)

Rehearing denied on 1/26

116 SE 365

Was it harmless error that accused was not advised that she had a right to a free attorney if she was indigent.

Miranda Case p 473

242 F supp 273
207 NE 2d 358
↑ good

In order fully to apprise a person interrogated of the extent of his rights under this system then, it is necessary to warn him not only that he has the right to consult with an attorney, but also that if he is indigent a lawyer will be appointed to represent him

43 While a warning that the indigent may have counsel appointed need not be given to the person who is known to have an attorney or is known to have ample funds to secure one, the expedient of giving a warning is to simple and the rights involved too important to engage in ex post facto inquiries into financial ability when there is any doubt at all on that score.

Have right to attorney immediately, mere fact later acquires an attorney is not of importance

2 + h

Have problem of retroactivity

~~Johnson says only cases~~

Was there a waiver because counsel didnt object.

Green v State 110 GA App 346

Question of fact as to whether evidence should have been rejected as obtained by illegal search & seizure. Held that the failure of the D to object to the evidence at the time it was actually offered amounted to a waiver of any objection which he might have had thereto.

132 Ga 573
Brantley v Georgia

See 6-801 - Procedure of Appeal

Doctor - very pro prosecution

p. 25 p 28 - voluntariness of conf
p 35 - jail conditions

Crim

File - ~~Summoff~~ ☒ revised (call C Nates
R. O'Neal PIO - article
(1)
(2)
(3)

~~State of Ga~~ - v. Rebecca O'Neal
~~indicted for the the~~ attempted murder.
~~convicted~~ of assault & battery at
~~Muscogee~~ County, Columbus, Ga.

Tom Jackson ~~Albert~~ Thompson - her atty. negro

~~Convicted~~
~~given~~ ~~approx.~~ one year (12 mts.)

~~Dec. 31,~~ 1965 - alleged act committed

~~tried shortly~~ Meagher & convicted -
~~on~~ March 3, Tried June 20, 1966

~~Jury tried~~: walter Owens atty (white)
~~appealed~~ the case - he lost on
~~appeal~~ Jan. 10, 1967.

(1) defense was self-incriminating statements

Cuming, Ga.
OFFICE - 887 - 9356
(4) Home - 887 - 7847

Orlo Morris -

(1)
(2)

Idem
Sonans
~~Archaic~~
Arcane
Arcane

ORIENTATION PHASE

URBAN SLUM EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Proposal Component

By

THE INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS

OF

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY

March 1967

CONTENTS

		Page
I.	Sponsoring Agency	1
II.	Purpose	2
III.	Plan	3
	A. Curriculum	4
	B. Facilities	8
	C. Coordination with Other Components	8
	D. Evaluation	9
IV.	Schedule	10
V.	Staff	11
VI.	Budget	14
VII.	Appendices	
	A	
	B	

I. THE SPONSORING AGENCY

Loyola University, located in New Orleans, Louisiana, has an enrollment of 4887 students representing forty-four states and twenty-seven foreign countries. The full and part-time faculty number 364. The University has an excellent reputation for academic achievement and community service.

The Institute of Human Relations will be the agency of the university responsible for the orientation phase of the New Orleans Urban Slum Employment Program. Established in 1947 as the Institute of Industrial Relations, the primary goal was to guide and inspire men of labor and management to work together in ordering an economic society toward the general welfare.

Through the years the Institute developed and broadened in scope and magnitude and, to better reflect these changes, the name was changed to the Institute of Human Relations in 1964. Three broad categories were established as integral but autonomous divisions of activity. These are the Labor-Management Center, the Social Order Center and the Inter-American Center.

Presently, the Institute is completing a program under the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (Project Seesaw). This Experimental and Demonstration Project, funded by the Office of Manpower Policy Evaluation and Research

(formerly Office of Manpower, Automation and Training), U.S. Department of Labor, provided occupational training to 60 men and 90 women in three centers in Southeast Louisiana.

Thus, the Institute of Human Relations has for many years continued it's active involvement in the development of human resources.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this orientation phase of two-weeks is to help the unemployed participants to gain confidence, insights and motivation for seeking and holding productive jobs; and to help them develop responsible and hopeful attitudes toward their families and community.

The structure of these two-week sessions is based on the premise that the hard-core unemployed understand themselves as victims of society. As victims, they see their lives as hopeless and limited to ghetto existence. The individual operating out of the victim self-image is one whose behavior is chronically self-defeating. He may want a job very badly; but his job seeking behavior reflects his victim image ("why bother to clean up; I won't get the job anyway").

Reflecting on the total experience of training Project Seesaw, our conviction is that the development of creative self-images is essential for individuals to function realistically and constructively in today's society. The ability to

make decisions is crucial in the development of creative self images. Persons who operate out of victim images are not decision-makers; they are passive beings whose lives accommodate to decisions made by others.

Thus, the purpose of the group orientation session is to provide the context within which chronically unemployed persons can develop creative self-images through the decision making process.

The programmed series of group sessions includes the use of techniques to provide the members of the group with information and opportunities to develop and exercise decision making capability in the practical realm of preparing for, seeking and holding jobs, developing a new understanding of family relationships and a new operational model of the meaning of citizenship and creative corporateness.

III. PLAN

The Institute of Human Relations will provide group orientation sessions at five centers. There will be a center in donated space in each target area, and one at the HRD center of the Louisiana State Employment Service. Thirty trainees will participate in each two-week session in each center. Thus, a total of 150 trainees will participate simultaneously in the five centers. Twenty-four consecutive sessions are planned for each center.

A. Curriculum

1. Total Unit

Each ten day orientation is designed as a unit. The progression of the curriculum is cumulative. The content of each day's session is based on the content of the previous day or days.

The overall purpose of the curriculum is to provide the structure and tools for development of decision making process and ultimately new self images. Within this context, the decisive man is an intentional, comprehensive and futuric person.

The orientation sessions are designed to provide opportunity for participants to deal constructively with three specific major problems: Unemployment, family malfunction, and isolation from possibilities of civic participation. The curriculum provides the framework for participants to deal with reality, to see new possibilities and to make creative decisions about these three major problem areas. Thus, the curriculum is designed to first deal with the most pressing need of the individual-employment. The second subject area of the curriculum deals with the individual and his employment as it relates to the family. The third subject area moves to the larger social context - society and creative participation therein.

The specific problems and gifts of minority group membership will be part of the course content wherever appropriate.

2. Subject Areas

a. Preparation:

The first day of each 10-day sessions is intended to provide an introduction and preview of the course.

b. Subject Area I: Employment and Vocation

This sub-unit will cover 3 days in the 10 day period, and will deal with realities, alternatives and decisions concerning job placement and training in the New Orleans area. Specifics of job interview preparation will be included, as well as information related to insurance, fringe benefits etc. (See Apendix A for detailed model.)

c. Subject Area II: Family

Family roles, consumer education and new possibilities for the family in 20th century context will be introduced in this sub-unit (See Apendix A).

d. Subject Area III: Citizenship

This sub-unit will introduce new possibilities for personal participation in determining the future of society. Political structures, the formation of responsible groups, social order and voting will be discussion topics. (See Apendix A).

3. Daily Framework and Teaching Techniques

Each 6 hr. day will consist of a brief lecturette, an art form discussion, a meal conversation, and a work shop.

a. The lecturette will introduce information and ideas to spark the thinking of the group. The group leader will make continual and extensive use of images on the blackboard as a vehicle for transmitting understanding of content material.

b. The art form discussions will center around ideas and problems the group sees in the movie, painting, poetry etc. which is introduced. These art forms will be carefully selected to spark imagination and discussion pertinent to the subject at hand. The group leader will participate only in asking questions. The questions will follow a structured progression: Objective, reflective and interpretive questions. (This progression follows the human decision making process; looking objectively at a problem, etc., reflecting or considering alternatives, and interpreting the data, or making the decision).

While the discussion is structured, it is always flexible. All group discussions incorporate the above progression, but without the conscious effort to follow the normal order much time is spent retreating. The structured art form methodology accelerates discussion of subject matter. The wide use of art forms (like the blackboard images) affords a non-verbal group the opportunity to actually consider a greater volume of material than if the written word was employed. The rationale here is truly the old saying "a picture is worth a thousand words".

c. Meal Conversations - The total group will eat lunch together each day, and a structured meal conversation will be held, dealing with such topics as the responsible employer, the responsible employee, problems of employment, problems of family, politics etc. The group leader will only throw out questions, enabling the group to deal creatively with the discussions.

d. Workshop - Every day a workshop period will be held. At this point in the day the larger group will be divided into smaller groups (approx. 6 persons in each small group). The workshop groups will deal with practical problems, such as filling out of applications, plans for an interview, family budgeting, listing neighborhood problems and possible solutions, etc. The group leaders will participate here <u>only</u> as resource persons. Each small group will select its own leader and reporter. A brief sharing with the larger group will take place at the end of each workshop period, and the reporters of the workshop groups will report the conclusions of the individual groups.

e. Assignments - At the end of each day a brief assignment will be "given" to the group. The nature of the assignment itself will hopefully come from the group itself after the orientation is in session for several days. It will not be a mandatory assignment in any sense but will be a suggestion related to the life of the participants and directed

at stimulating thought and decision. It will also be directly related to course content, and will ideally push toward the content for the next day. Examples of these might be: ask three friends what job they would hold if they could have any job in the world; consider three concrete employment possibilities for yourself, etc. (See Apendix A).

Indirect pedagogy - Paintings, pictures, sculpture, and music will be used indirectly (just being there) to expand the perspective of the trainees. It will be selected on the basis of whether or not it will assist the learning experience.

B. Facilities

Donated space will be obtained from target area churches, schools, businesses, or public institutions, The budget provides some share of utility, maintenance and janitorial costs. A room of at least 500 square feet will be arranged as shown in the diagram in appendix B.

C. Coordination with other Components

1. Recruiting - Institute of Human Relations personnel will be available to assist recruiting personnel in explaining the group orientation sessions to prospective participants.

2. Coaches - is the term applied to those persons hired to attend the orientation sessions with the persons to whom they are assigned. This will hopefully

give them valuable insights about these persons. The participants will probably wish to reconvene the group at intervals after the completion of the orientation phase. The coaches can be instrumental in helping get the group together again to share their experiences in job seeking, work experiences, etc.

3. Placement

Throughout the course, orientation teachers will make notes on their observations of the participants and these will be presented in the form of supplemental data sheets for the use of the placement personnel immediately at the end of the orientation phase. The sessions are to be scheduled to run from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. Thus, the trainees will be available to meet with the vocational counselors and placement personnel during the afternoons throughout the orientation phase.

4. Special Services

It is anticipated that some participants will be in need of special health and/or other services. Orientation personnel will be prepared to refer such persons to appropriate offices and agencies. The early afternoon closing of the sessions will afford time for seeking these services.

D. Evaluation

The teaching team at each center will evaluate the progress of individual trainees as well as that of the

entire group on a daily basis. One staff member at each center will evaluate material and presentation of the group leader in order to constantly assess the techniques and course content.

m Concrete examples of attitude and behavior as indices of development of decision making processes and creative self images will be the context within which evaluations are considered. Evaluation must be an on going process throughout each and all segments of the group orientation sessions.

The teachers will make daily entries on a progress record for each participant. These recoreds will be kept for use in overall project evaluation.

IV. Schedule

The first Group Orientation Session will begin two weeks after the contract is excuted. This initial two week period will be used to complete the process of hiring and orientation of personnel, readying facilities, and ordering equipment and supplies. Because certain of these elements are well under way, it is considered possible to meet this extremely tight schedule. Twenty-four consecutive sessions will be conducted in each center (a two-week break will occur at Christmas time).

V. STAFF

A. Director:

The Project Director will have over-all responsibility for administration of the group orientation sessions and will maintain close coordination with other phases of the program.

B. Curriculum Director:

The Curriculum Director will be responsible for the development and content of the curriculum for the group orientation sessions. He will also supervise the orientation and coordination of the group discussion leaders as well as direct evaluation sessions. The Curriculum Director will also work with representatives of other program phases (job developers) in coordination of activities.

C. Head Teachers:

One Head Teacher will be assigned to each center and will be responsible for coordination of the teaching team and utilization of decision making methodology at the center.

D. Teachers:

Two teachers will be assigned to each center. Working with the Head teacher as a team, the teachers will implement the curriculum using the special techniques as described.

All teachers at the center will be responsible for continual evaluation of individual and group progress as well as assignment of teaching techniques.

E. Administrative Assistant:

The Administrative Assistant will be responsible to the Project Director and Curriculum Supervisor. He will coordinate use of instructional supplies (films, projectors, etc with the curriculum schedule and be responsible for transportation of material to various centers. Supervision of maintenance personnel and physical facilities at the centers will also be his responsibility.

F. Office Manager - Bookkeeper

The Office Manager - Bookkeeper will have responsibility for work flow at the central office (Loyola Institute of Human Relations) and supervision of clerical personnel as well as responsibility for securing supplies in coordination with the Administrative Assistant.

He will also maintain financial records, be responsible for fiscal reports, payroll, accounts payable, etc.

G. Secretary

The Project Secretary will maintain the filing system and service the office needs of the program staff.

H. Clerk Typists

Two clerk typists will service the clerical needs of the staff. A heavy clerical load will be presented by

preparation of instructional materials and record maintenance for the estimated 150 trainees going through the program every two weeks.

I. Janitors: (Part-time)

One Janitor will be assigned to each center for six hours per week. Janitors will be responsible for maintaining facilities at the centers.

VI. BUDGET

A. Personnel

1.	Director (12 months @ $1000.)	$ 12,000
2.	Curriculum Director (12 months @ $850.)	10,200
3.	Head Teachers (5 for 12 months @ $750.)	45,000
4.	Teachers (10 for 12 months @ $667.)	80,040
5.	Administrative Assistant (12 mos. @ $600.)	7,200
6.	Office Manager-Bookkeeper (12 mos. @ $600.)	7,200
7.	Secretary (12 months @ $400.)	4,800
8.	Clerk Typists (2 for 12 months @ $350.)	8,400
9.	Part-time Janitors (5 for 6 hrs a week for 50 weeks @ $2.00 per hour.)	3,000
		$ 177,840

B. CONSULTANTS

1.	Special Lecturers (2 persons in each 2-week session, 5 centers, 24 sessions, $15. per lecture)	3,600
2.	Consultants	
	a) Self-image education methodology team: 2 persons for 5 days teacher training before program and 2 days discussion after 4 cycles, $100. per day	1,400
	b) Other: Evaluation design, audit, etc. (10 days @ $100.)	1,000
		$ 6,000

C. Travel

1.	18 staff members require travel. Estimated average is 3 trips per week, 15 miles average distance, for 50 weeks @ 10¢ per mile.	4,050
2.	Consultant travel - 4 round trips from Chicago @ $120.00	480
3.	Consultants per diem (14 days @ $16.)	224
		$ 4,754

D. Office & Classroom Facilities

1. Offices - Provided by Loyola University
2. Orientation Centers - 5 in neighborhoods, donated. Value: $2.50 per sq. ft. per year; 500 sq. ft. min. ($6,250)

E. Office Supplies

(22 staff members require an estimated $75. per yr.) $ 1,650

F. Instructional Supplies and Equipment

30 students x 5 centers x 24 sessions @ $10. per student $36,000

G. Telephone

$104. per month x 12 months	$ 1,248

H. Office Equipment & Furniture

7 desks with chairs @ $105.	$ 735
2 filing cabinets @ $61.	122
1 storage cabinet @ $75.	75
6 typewriters (rental @ $20. per month x 12 mos)	1,440
1 adding machine (rental @ $15. x 12 mos.)	180
1 mimeograph machine	330
7 work tables @ $40	280
14 folding chairs @ $3.	42
(Reduced if we can have SEESAW equipment)	
	$ 3,204

I. Classroom Furniture

Each Center:

40 folding chairs @ $4.	$160.		
6 folding tables @ $40.	240.		
1 blackboard on stand @ $20.	20.		
1 storage cabinet @ $75.	75.		
	$495. x 5 centers	$	2,475

J. Utilities & Maintenance

$25. per mo. per center x 5 centers x 12 mos.	$ 1,500

K. Employee Benefits

6.75% x $177,840	$ 11,904

L. University Overhead

42.05% of on-campus salaries ($49,800.)	$ 20,941
19.75% of off-campus salaries and consultant costs ($134,000.)	26,465
	$ 47,406
TOTAL	$ 293,981

APPENDIX A

Day _____

1 CONTENT	INTENT
CONVERSATION: Give name, something significant about self, favorite song, what expect from course.	1. To put human content in names, getting acquainted is more than learning names. 2. Enable individuals to become comfortable with each other. 3. Begin to form group consciousness.
LECTURETTE: Urban explosion. Preview of course.	1. Expand the perspective of trainees, set context of course in 20th century urban perspective. 2. Begin to spark imagination and thinking; (begin to introduce new possibilities). 3. Give preview of course.
ART FORM: Film dealing with multiplicity of possibilities in 20th century.	1. To build further on lecturette but using a different medium. (Film used will be thought provoking but not dealing with serious problem content.) 2. Introduce art form methodology to group. 3. Set group at ease with this methodology and medium.
LUNCH CONVERSATION: 1. What do you expect from job? 2. What job would you hold? 3. Why?	1. Introduce possibility for verbalizing concerns, interests, etc. 2. Enable participants to begin process of evaluation of jobs as more than money. 3. Further prepare for rest of course and expand ideas.
WORKSHOP: Study map of New Orleans, locate selves, major sites, major job concentrations.	1. Assist the participant to develop a visual image of his city. 2. Begin process of seeing himself as part of larger community. 3. See potential "job" location as related to total community.
ASSIGNMENT: Ask three friends what job they would hold if they had choice of any job in the world.	1. Spark the idea of real job possibility in an enjoyable context. 2. Encourage communication via a definite vehicle with other persons. 3. Prepare students for definite consideration of possibilities which will be introduced in following two days.

Day 2

CONTENT	INTENT
CONVERSATION: Volunteer report on assignment.	1. Brief opportunity for volunteer exchange of information. 2. Additional relating to each other. 3. Group leaders will gain valuable insights into carry-over of previous day.
LECTURETTE: Limits of life and limits of my life. Limits of jobs available in New Orleans (Standards, qualifications, etc. in addition to what jobs actually exist).	1. To expand limited vision of actual limits of life and jobs. 2. To ground participants in reality. 3. To provide understanding of what factors make up reality of employment considerations.
ART FORM: Painting.	1. To enable participant to see art as a commentary about life. 2. To engage in authentic reflection upon own lives. 3. To effect a group consciousness to the dimension of real identity.
LUNCH CONVERSATION: Employment 1. Image of 2. Problems 3. How would you solve?	1. To begin talking of employment as more than a "job". 2. To define concrete problems. 3. Open possibilities that change can take place.
WORKSHOP: Speaker: Employer, Urban League Director or role model. Topic: Jobs available in New Orleans. DISCUSSION of TALK	1. Provide believability and introduce possibilities. 2. Relatedness with the actual employment world. 3. Source of concrete information.
ASSIGNMENT: 3 limits of my life	1. "Push" trainee to concretize his own life reality. 2. Experience in objective thought about oneself. 3. Bridge day #2 to day #3.

Day 3

CONTENT	INTENT
CONVERSATION: (Volunteer) On yesterday's assignment.	Same as Day #2
LECTURETTE: Possibilities of life and of my life Training/placement possibilities.	1. Introduce alternatives with Reality content. 2. Provoke serious thought about concrete possibilities in lives of participants. 3. Provide specific information about training/placement possibilities in New Orleans.
ART FORM: Popular Movie Dealing with problems of unemployment and job alternatives.	1. Provide group with opportunity to ground their understanding of employment in the concretions of movie drama. 2. Translate insights to own lives. 3. Begin to push toward understanding of vocation (more comprehensive and creative image than "work").
LUNCH CONVERSATION: Responsible employer Responsible employee (Role Playing)	1. Raise the profound and troublesome issue of responsibility in a concrete situation (i.e., Employment). 2. Provide concrete structure (role playing situation) to grapple with problem. 3. Enable participant to see responsibility as a concrete response to a life situation.
WORKSHOP: Mechanics of Interviews, Applications, Tests, Considerations: Benefits, etc.	1. Provide information and practice in filling out documents, etc. 2. Encourage participant to assist each other. 3. Provide concrete tools for job seeking.
ASSIGNMENTS: (3) possibilities for me.	1. Spark creative thought about participant, life, and future. 2. Push at participant making own decision about employment. 3. Further preparation for Day 4.

Day 4

CONTENT	INTENT
CONVERSATION:	REPORT on previous day's assignment (Volunteers)
LECTURETTE: Vocation is something more than occupation. How do I decide?	1. Deal with occupation or employment vs. vocation (or vocation in occupation). 2. Introduce conscious understanding of decision-making process. 3. Clarify how personal decisions are made.
ART FORM: Poetry dealing with universal life questions.	1. See poetry as expression of life experiences. 2. Substitute words for words of poet. 3. Translate to own life experiences and pressures.
LUNCH CONVERSATION: Vocation	1. Verbalize concrete possibilities and decisions with employment for individuals. 2. Push at understanding of vocation/occupation as universal and historical problems of man. 3. Push at vocation/occupation real decision of participant.
WORKSHOP: Plan for Job Interviews and evaluations, considerations of jobs.	1. Objective plan for getting to and carrying out interview plan. 2. Provide further experience in mechanics of interviews, preparations, applications, etc. 3. Reinforce emerging new self-image of participant (believable ability to become employed). Mechanism set in motion.
ASSIGNMENT: Take GATB test.	1. Participate in national test. 2. Provide information for self and experience in testing. 3. Provide information for study to validate or improve test.

Day 5

CONTENT	INTENT
CONVERSATION:	Review (volunteer) assignments. More participation from group at this point.
LECTURETTE: Review of 20th century context. Role of male in family (specifically Negro male if appropriate). Family economic planning.	1. To set the understanding of family and roles in urban 20th century context. 2. See male/father role of family with new possibilities. 3. See economic planning as free response to family rather than burden that legally must be assumed.
ART FORM: Film (movie) dealing with further expanding of horizons.	1. Reflection of sense of awe at seeing image of largest context. 2. Spark new thoughts of possibilities of vocation/occupation as related to family. 3. Begin to translate new roles and real possibilities for family.
LUNCH CONVERSATION: Family	1. Introduce possibilities for verbalizing concerns and interests of family. 2. Enable participant to begin serious and conscious evaluation of problems and possibilities of family. 3. Spark new images and decisions about family.
WORKSHOP: Problems, goals, status of family problems.	1. Introduce decision-making process in dealing with universal (abstract) family. 2. Provide opportunity for tools training for participant's family analysis. 3. Provide opportunity for translations of general problems to specific families.
ASSIGNMENT: Take family somewhere integrated.	1. Introduce idea of taking family as unit somewhere (even if for a bus ride). 2. Introduce possibility for new image of family as total group (rather than individual). 3. Spark thought about family in relation to total community structure.

Day _____

6 CONTENT	INTENT
CONVERSATION:	Report on assignments.
LECTURETTE: 20th century attitudes of inclusiveness, cosmopolitaness, universal concern-female roles and family order.	1. 20th century world attitudes are common to all men. 2. Female roles (new future possibilities). 3. Family order is necessary for responsible planning.
ART FORM: Movie dealing with minority family problems and alternatives.	1. Raise question of responsible family members, and responsible family unit. 2. Provide group with opportunity to ground their understanding of family in concretions of movie drama. 3. Translate insights to own family situation.
LUNCH CONVERSATION: Responsible father.	1. Again deal with troublesome problem of responsibility but in context of father. 2. Concrete structure (role playing). 3. Opportunity for translation to own family situation.
WORKSHOP: Budgets, schedules, child care, plans, etc. Insurance Retirement, other fringe benefits	1. Sort out what are creative responses to family. 2. Provide tools for considering planning related to family. 3. See income of employment directly related to family.
ASSIGNMENT: Make budget for own family.	1. Spark creative responsibility as possibility for own families. 2. Concretize tools for practical use. 3. Translate information learned to concrete use at home.

DAY

7 CONTENT	INTENT
CONVERSATION: Volunteer reports on assignment.	1. Recall content of day 6. 2. Place budgeting experience in 'common' context of group.
LECTURETTE: Worldwide revolution in interior/external mood (lack of space for privacy, new solutions are needed);New family models; Child/Elder & Education	1. Provide understanding of universal problem of 'crowding';relationship identification to other cultures who have faced this problem (Asians). 2. Introduce new possibilities and new images for family and family members (especially problems of elders today). 3. Need for continuing education for all family members.
ART FORM: Poetry dealing with individual and family contextual problems.	1. See poetry again as a valid reflection of life experience. (As a universal cultural medium.) 2. See poem as 'push' at personal and family identity problems. 3. Translation of problems as potential gifts.
LUNCH CONVERSATION: Vocation - pointed toward the future: What will you be doing in 20 years?	1. See self as related to image of the future. 2. See self in family role as part of the future. 3. See self as participating in determining future.
WORKSHOP: Discuss life plans for family.	1. Introduce possibilities for concrete planning for family members and total family unit. 2. Provide tools for actualizing family planning. 3. Pushing at understanding of corporate plans and responsibilities.
ASSIGNMENT: Hold a family meeting.	1. Spark possibility for relating to family members in a new way. 2. Sharpen sensitivity and methodology for relating to family members. 3. Push at possibility for total family unit to gain new insights into new family function.

Day 8

CONTENT	INTENT
CONVERSATION: Volunteer report on assignment.	Recall previous day's content and concretize experiences with family meetings as real possibilities.
LECTURETTE: Political structures (national to parish level). Group formation is always for a specific task. Possibilities for study and development of symbols and their uses.	1. Provide information for understanding of political structures, groups, etc. 2. Deepen understanding of why groups are formed. 3. Provide translation of general information to push individual to identify and associate with some group.
ART FORM: Movie dealing with civic problems, urban renewal, problems and possible solutions.	1. Raise life questions in movie drama context. 2. Push at responsible responses to specific problems of city, politics. 3. Translate insights to own community and neighborhood situation.
LUNCH CONVERSATION: Politics: images evoked, problems and possible solutions.	1. Push at serious images of politics. 2. Define concrete problems. 3. Push at individual and group assuming responsibility for problem solving.
WORKSHOP: List problems, goals and strategy for solving problems of neighborhood.	1. Push for definition of real problems. 2. Provide tools for analysis of problems. 3. Push for individual and group participation in neighborhood.
ASSIGNMENT: Go in teams to registrar of voters, Board of Health, and other public agencies. Gain information for total group.	1. Provide structured possibility for gathering information for the group from public agencies. 2. Introduce concrete action on behalf of a group. 3. Translate this activity to life as part of creative participation in society.

Day

9 CONTENT	INTENT
CONVERSATION: Report on team visits to public agencies.	Concretize importance and significance of these visits.
LECTURETTE: Need for social order, social goals, or mission; voting & why vote.	1. Introduce information for actual use of day #8 lecturette information. 2. Explain how alternatives of goals are accomplished. 3. Translation of individual information to lives of group members.
ART FORM: Poetry - social poems, how desires are translated into creative responses.	1. Poetry expresses deepest longings of group. 2. Define needs and longings. 3. Translate this for local implementation.
LUNCH CONVERSATION: The responsible group. What activities and roles should be assumed.	1. Again push at troublesome subject of responsibility context of a group. 2. What constitutes a responsible group. 3. Translation to actual situation of participants.
WORKSHOP: Speaker: Indigenous community leader. Discuss talk.	1. Provide believability in form of role model. 2. Define specific problems, needs, goals. 3. Translate to participant's lives and challenge participant to become involved in community reformulation.
ASSIGNMENT: Take an informal poll of 20 persons. How many are registered to vote?	1. Provide experience in 'going out' to the community for a specific purpose. 2. Have participant gather raw data. 3. Push participant to decide what needs to be done about unregistered persons.

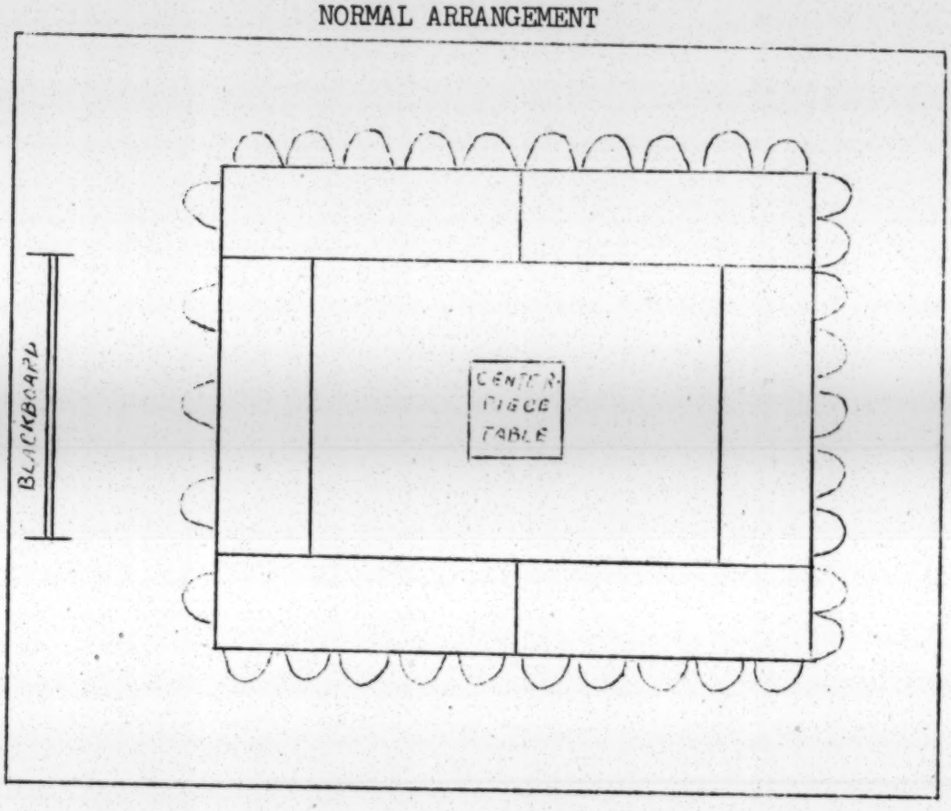
Day

10

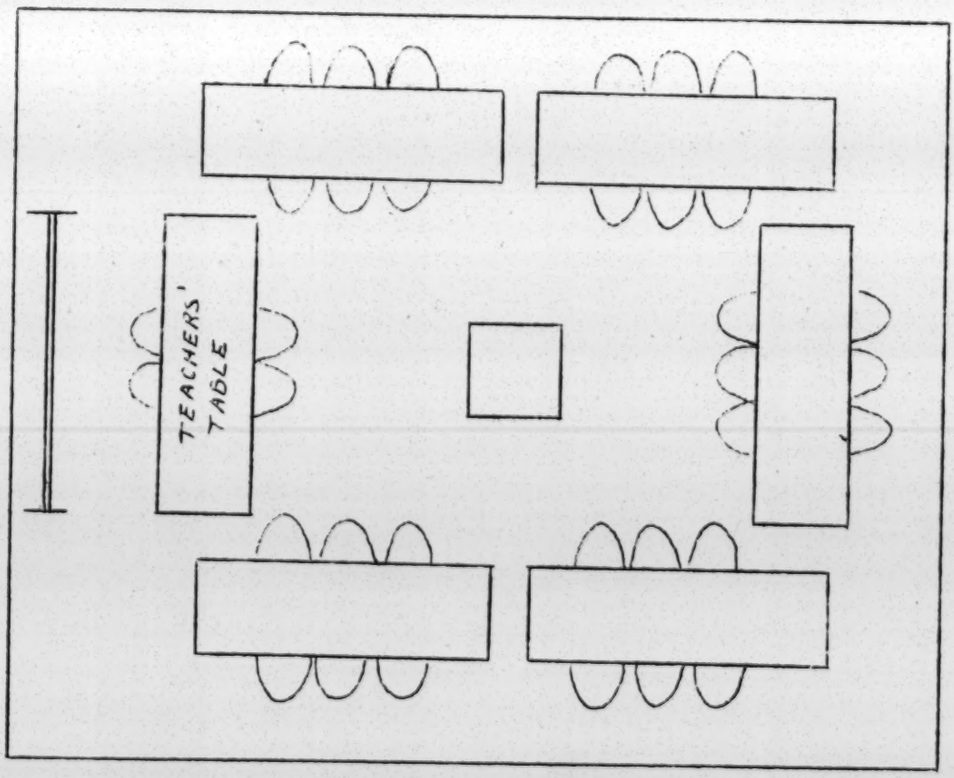
CONTENT	INTENT
CONVERSATION:	Report and interpretation by group of assignment reports.
LECTURETTE: Group discipline, group tactics and new image of politics.	1. Provide comprehensive information concerning groups (building on day #8 and #9). 2. Introduce concrete possibilities for future. 3. Translations of new images for this group.
ART FORM: Prose selection calling responsible civic participation.	1. Challenge group to responsible civic participation. 2. Enable group to define concrete possibilities. 3. Leave all participants with imperative to responsibily participate in new images of job, family and community.
LUNCH CONVERSATION: Imperatives for individual and group as they leave course.	1. Enable participant to verbalize total responsibility and future imperative for own life. 2. Enable group to see their part (if any) in being creative group of persons. 3. Assist group to direct itself to the future possibilities (respond to imperative to meet again, etc.).
WORKSHOP: Statement for Community Action	1. Introduce concrete tools for responsible community participation. 2. Deal with problem of individual goals and group goals. 3. Point participants to future possibilities.
ASSIGNMENT: Ask a group member (volunteer) to send us <u>out</u>.	1. Formalize ending of orientation. 2. Provide anyone of group with opportunity to verbalize group thrust and imperative. 3. Provide creative push to future opportunities for family, person and community.

APPENDIX B

NORMAL ARRANGEMENT



WORKSHOP ARRANGEMENT



ORIENTATION PHASE OF

THE URBAN SLUM EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

IN NEW ORLEANS

The Institute of Human Relations of Loyola University will conduct the "orientation" phase of the Urban Slum Employment Program in New Orleans. This is part of a new top-priority program of the U. S. Labor Department and the Office of Economic Opportunity which is designed to place in jobs 2000 to 4000 persons from slum areas in each of 19 cities. The $100,000,000 for this program has been taken from existing funds for authorized programs under the Manpower Development and Training Act and under various titles and amendments to the Economic Opportunity Act. The first year of this "crash" program will begin in mid-April, 1967. The program will be coordinated in New Orleans by our community action agency, Total Community Action, Inc. Loyola was recommended by the Labor Department to conduct the "orientation" sessions. These sessions will be conducted after "outreach" recruitment and before placement on jobs (subsidized or other). We were recommended to handle this phase of the program on the basis of an experimental and demonstration MDTA training program which we are concluding at three centers in Southeast Louisiana.

We will operate five centers in the anti-poverty target areas of New Orleans. We will have sessions of 10 days, 6 hours a day, with 30 persons in each session for 24 consecutive sessions. Thus, during the year an estimated 3600 persons will participate in the sessions. The follow-up "coaches" (sub-professional counselors) and some placement-team members will also go through the orientation.

New techniques of adult education, group dynamics, small group workshops, art form discussions, role-playing, action assignments, etc., will be used to "weld" the participants into a group, and to get each person to make personal commitments and plans in all areas of his life -- personal vocation, family plans, and citizenship in the world of today and tomorrow.

We are very excited about the potential of this program, based upon our experience with these techniques. We believe it will be the most significant phase of this massive and comprehensive manpower program, and the needed stimulus for community organization in the poverty areas of New Orleans. The continuation of the program beyond the first year is dependent on the success during that year. The most successful techniques will serve as national prototypes in future "human resources development" programs which are becoming central in anti-poverty efforts.

PROJECT REACH

This program is a direct outgrowth of the one we are concluding. This Project REACH (Rural Employment Action and Counseling Help), is an experimental counseling and referral program, with job development, and technical assistance for local groups to set up needed training and education programs. It will be conducted from three rural centers in Southeast Louisiana.

Our "group counseling" sessions in this program will use essentially the same curriculum, but the sessions will be spread over nine weeks, with 2 groups of 30 persons being conducted in each center concurrently. In a year's time an estimated 1080 persons will participate.

For this program, we are in charge of all aspects: recruiting, training, counseling, referral to jobs and training, job development, technical assistance to local communities for developing their locally sponsored training, education and employment programs, and follow-up evaluation.

This program is scheduled to begin on May 1, 1967.

January 6, 1967

Mrs. John Patton
1745 W. Wesley Road, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30319

Dear Mrs. Patton:

The enclosed draft paper represents our thinking on the problems of Alto. Naturally, since the paper would be issued by your organization, we are perfectly amenable to any changes you may wish to make. However, we would appreciate being given the opportunity to discuss any changes before they become final.

We very much appreciate your interest in this matter and feel that the issuance of such a paper to the press, the Governor and the Legislators will have a positive influence on reform efforts in this area.

If you have any questions, we will be happy to answer them or to appear before your board if you feel that would be desirable.

Once again, thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

John O. Boone, Director
Project on Crime and
Corrections

JOB:wf

June 28, 1967

Mr. J. W. Pinkston, Superintendent
Grady Memorial Hospital
Butler Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Pinkston:

On Friday, June 23, 1967, I telephoned requesting emergency ambulance service to carry a co-worker to Grady Memorial Hospital, and was advised that all of the ambulances were busy or out on calls.

At this time, my co-worker appeared to be in a severe state of shock. Fortunately, her condition was not as serious as I thought it was. Nevertheless, my point concern the nature of your ambulance services.

At your convenience, will you advise me of procedures for supplying ambulance services? We wish to be assured that another occurrence of this sort will solicit better service.

Very truly yours,

John O. Boone

JOB/vmb

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

BOX 4689
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30302

EUGENE PATTERSON
Editor

July 3, 1967

Mr. John O. Boone
Chairman, Public Relations
NAACP Special Drive
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30305

Dear Mr. Boone:

After carefully considering the press release which you sent to me on June 28th, I feel it would be best from your point of view as well as ours if we held off using this material. Since we cannot yet identify the NAACP as the organization you are talking about, I believe the mysterious approach to the announcement might have the reverse effect. That is, it could conceivably lead to a bit of wrangling among other organizations which might begin maneuvering to circumscribe the work you plan to do, and in the jumpy white community the generalized approach might lead to a negative reaction rather than a positive one. I strongly feel it would be best to hold this material - which otherwise is quite good - until we can identify the NAACP as the subject organization.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Eugene Patterson

Eugene Patterson

August 8, 1967

Hotel Sam Peck
625 W. Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Gentlemen:

Please reserve a single room in my name for six (6) days, beginning August 20th.

If you cannot accommodate me, I would appreciate it if you would attempt to arrange comparable accommodations elsewhere in the downtown area.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

William J. Farmar
Assistant Director
Project on Crime & Corrections

WJF/vmb

(Paper prepared by John O. Boone, Director, Project on Crime and Corrections, Southern Regional Council, Inc.)

MINORITY GROUP BEHAVIOR AND RESULTANT ATTITUDES TOWARD LAW ENFORCEMENT

An Analysis of the Environmental and Psyvhological Factors which Stimulate Minority Group Reactions

We live in what, I fear, is the beginning of an era of serious social conflict. As the pin-studded map before you clearly indicates, this conflict is growing increasingly more violent in its means. At the same time, however, it would seem to be growing less focused in its goals. The relatively non-violent struggle of the past ten years -- called the Civil Rights Movement -- used conflict as one of many alternative instruments in the achievement of socially approved goals -- the right to vote, the right of free access to public facilities and other ends to which decent men found it difficult to raise any legimate objection. However, as the movement turned to other issues -- to the basic questions of equal rights in housing, employment and education -- the interests of large groups in the social structure were seriously threatened and opposition to change hardened perceptibly. Additionally, as opposition acquired a broader base, and, I might add, prevalent in all sections of the country, it became less visible. It is difficult to see where to focus a concentrated attack on unemployment, housing segregation in the cities and defacto segregation in the schools.

These injustices are supported by basic attitudes and values which are basic to our social structure -- attitudes concerning

property rights, job skills and the neighborhood school traditions. An open housing march in a few neighborhoods in Chicago can't force millions of Americans to live next door to Negroes; the boycott of one company, however effective, can't force thousands of companies to change their employment policies; a strike against one school can't force all the community school systems in the country to adopt policies of equal and integrated education. The power against which the Civil Rights Movement is directing its energies today is difussed, unrelated and, in great part, impersonal and unconcerned. The result is an intense frustration in the movement that has resulted in policy shifts, the break-up of coalitions and general confusion.

Activists see very clearly that meaningful integration is an impossible short-term goal. Many of them believe that it is impossible for our present social system to assimilate minority groups. They are turning increasingly to the idea of organizing the Black community independently of the larger social structure. Thus, we hear: "Black Power." "Black is beautiful," "Black is better," slogans which are not causes, but symptoms of the intense hatred and bitterness which seethes inside the Ghetto. A poem of Leroi Jones perhaps typifies this spirit of "Negritude" which is beginning to permeate the Ghettos of our nation. It is called "KA'BA" (the Arabic word for Black):

Our world is full of sound
Our world is more lovely than anyone's

> Tho we suffer, and kill each other
> and sometimes fail to walk the air
> We are beautiful people
> With African imaginations
> Full of masks and dancing and swelling chants.
> With African eyes, and noses, and arms,
> Tho we sprawl in grey chains in a place
> Full of winters, when what we want is sun. [1]

Another dramatic example of this incipient attitude is the following description of "Dialog Night," a process of communication between Negroes and whites in Los Angeles, California:

> . . . The Dialog began when someone asked: "What are we here for?"
>
> . . . A white co-ed answered: "To help you," and the night was off and running.
>
> . . . The girl was brutally told she would grow up to be a patronizing shrew.
>
> . . . A white man suggested an alternative answer: "Unity is the thing we need -- we're down here to establish unity."
>
> . . ."Down here to establish unity?" A Negro stabbed back, "Baby, you ain't comin' down here once in your life -- even every single week -- to establish any unity. Anyway, how do you know we want any part of unity with you?" [2]

"Brotherhood" was not the answer. Nor was "understanding." Nor even "to learn what you think." No answer that a white person suggested was the answer. Some hidden piece of racism was found in whatever came from whitey's mouth.

---

[1] Leroi Jones, "KA'BA," The Probe, Vol. I, No. 1, May, 1967.

[2] Chicago Daily News.

This is the spirit that underlies the distrubances of recent years. Violence is no longer an alternative means for achieving specific demands. It is no longer utilized as it was as early settlers confronted problems. The conflict is no longer "realistic" in the sense that the conflict which accompained the growth of the labor movement was "realistic," i.e., a way to force the opposition to grant higher wages, shorter hours, better conditions. No. The conflict is now "unrealistic," that is, it is occasioned by the need for the release of hostility, bitterness and despair. Goals are not important. Even the objects of attack are of secondary concern, and this is how policemen become scapegoats. The target becomes a target by "situational accident." It happened to be there. If the particular target is no longer available, the violence will express itself in other ways. In the following discussion on minority group attitudes toward law enforcement, it will be important to bear always in mind that the policeman, despite the often-hurled, and frequently true, charges of "brutality," is not, in reality the target of riotous behavior. He just happens to be there -- the authoritarian, highly visible, uniformed representative of a social structure that the rioters (and many non-rioters) perceive as oppressive and hateful.

The slum-dweller, as he reaches maturity, looks around at his environment -- at the way he -- and his friends -- and his neighbors live; he sees the delapidated conditions of the building in which he resides; the run-down, overcrowded school he attended

until it no longer seemed worth the trouble; he sees the piled-up garbage, the unpaved streets, the rat-infested buildings. As he grows more physically mobile, he sees other neighborhoods -- white neighborhoods -- whice are not like his -- which have big, shiny, well-lighted, well-stocked drug stores and supermarkets and clothing stores, and an almost endless variety of services which do not exist in his community. Ne notices that their streets are not full of potholes, that they have sidewalks which are not cracked or broken. He sees these and many other things and says to himself: "I didn't cause any of this." Why do I have to live this way?" I'm a man." He had developed role models -- and identified with a range of "possibilities " through teachers, movies, television and many other image makers.

And so, perhaps, he tries to break out. And then he begins to realize that the only place he can move is to another slum; that the job he got last week, stacking boxes in a warehouse, is not just a job, but a beginning of what he will be doing for the rest of his life -- performing menial tasks for meager wages. And so, he sees himself as he is -- trapped by a system over which he has absolutely no control. At the age of nineteen, he is powerless, helpless and defeated. He is bitter, resentful, frustrated and, yes, fearful -- fearful for his manhood and sometimes, even, for his survival.

This is not, of course, a universal process in the Negro community. As Merton has pointed out, there are a number of individual modes of adaptation to strains in the social structure.[3]

1) Conformity is the most common adaptation. Commitment to goals and institutional norms on the part of a large proportion of people is what makes society possible. However, there is considerable reason to believe that this type of adaptation is less common in the Negro than in the white community. Systematic exclusion from access to legitimate opportunity systems has, over a period of generations, tended to limit the size of the group in the Negro community who are motivated to strive actively, through institutional procedures, to move onward and upward in the social hierarchy.

2) Ritualism is also a frequently observed adaptation. Many Negroes, in the face of almost universal discrimination and prejudice, tend to abandon lofty goals of financial success and rapid social mobility, while continuing to abide, almost compulsively, by institutional norms. The person who adopts this kind of response who "plays it safe," who avoids high ambitions and consequent frustration, is not ordinarily considered to be a

---

[3] Robert K. Merton, Social Theory & Social Structure, (Rev. Edition, New York, The Free Press of Glencoe, 1957), p. 140.

deviant, however, such behavior clearly represents a departure from the "normal" cultural model.

3) Retreatism is a less common but still significant adaptation. In fact, it is not so much an adaptation but a rejection of both cultural goals and institutionalized practices directed toward those goals. Retreatist mechanisms constitute some of the adoptive activities of psychotics, outcasts, vagrants, chronic drunkards and drug addicts. In a broader sense, some of the more extreme religious activities of, especially, Southern Negroes, might be described as "collective retreatism," although this form of activity is essentially a private rather than collectinized method of adaptation.

4) Innovation is the form of adaptation that is most frequently the concern of law enforcement agencies. It consists of the acceptance of cultural goals (success, power, wealth, status, etc.), but the rejection of the normative means of attaining them, and a resultant use of illegitimate means, such as crime, to achieve culturally prescribed goals. In support of this, Merton maintains that unlawful behavior such as delinquency and crime appears to be most common in the lower strata of our society and this is "a normal" response to a situation where the cultural emphasis upon financial success has been absorbed, but where there is little

access to conventional and legitimate means for becoming successful.[4] The nature of our social structure and traditional relation of the Negro to it, makes such behavior quite predictable in the Ghetto.

5) Rebellion, the last form of adaptation, is of increasing importance today. It resembles retreatlism in that it involves rejection of both accepted means and goals; however, also involved are the adoption of new and different values and instruments for achieving them. This type of adaptation when "the institutional system is regarded as a barrier to the satisfaction of legitimate goals."[5] "If it goes on to organized political action, the allegiance of persons such as the radical or revolutionary must be withdrawn from the existing social structure and transferred to new groups with new ideologies. Rebellion is an adaptation which is on a clearly different plane from the others. It represents a transitional response seeking to institutionalize new goals and new procedures to be shared by other memebers of the society. It thus refers to efforts to change the existing cultural and social structure rather than to accommodating efforts within this structure."

---

[4] Merton, Social Theory & Social Structure, Op. Cit., p. 145.

[5] Ibid., p. 156.

[6] Marshall B. Clinard, Editor, Anomie and Deviant Behavior, A Discussion and Critique, (Copyright, New York, The Free Press of Glencoe, 1964), p. 17.

These two concepts, i.e., Coser's formulations on types of social conflict -- "realistic" v. "unrealistic," and Merton's typology of forms of adaptation to strains in the social structure, are central to any discussion of minority groups behavior.

So much for theory. The central question in our discussion is how these forces, particularly unrealistic conflict and rebellious behavior relate to the police and their role as agents of social control.

An enhanced appreciation of the interrelation of the communith and its police system is a valuable by-product of the current disorders. Attesting to this development is the concern that the President's Commission on Law Enforcement expressed about the role of the police in the community. The Commission was extremely frank in setting forth its point of view, candidly pointing out that while this is the problem that is usually -- and politely -- referred to as "police-community relations," it is overwhelmingly a problem of the relations between the police and the minority group community, between the police and Negroes, Puerto Ricans, and Mexican-Americans.[7]

I must be just as frank in this paper as I endeavor to outline a few ideas about minority group behavior and attitudes. In short, the minority groups, the Negro (and/or the Puerto Ricans or Mexican-Americans, depending on the makeup of the community),

---

[7] "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society," Report of the President's Commission on Law Endorcement and Administration of Justice. U.S. Government Printing Office, February, 1967, p. 99.

and the police are in a severe state of conflict with each other. The police does not trust the group and the group distrusts the police. It is an impasse. Frequently dramatized during the latter stages of the racial disorders that have occurred. I have talked with professional workers, news reporters and leaders who have observed what is called the social process of conflict between the police and inhabitants of the ghetto. All of the impressions, with very few variations, fit the following report.[8]

> "Negro slum-dwellers and white policemen are enemies. In fact, there is an undeclared state of war existing between them, and like any two warring factions, they both hate and fear each other.
>
> The hatred and fear, on the part of the slum-dwellers is quite overt. They readily admit to their fear. In fact, due to their inability to deal with the power and authority of policemen, their entire manner of relating to policemen is couched in a framework of "the fearful one." They are sullen, non-communicative, predatory, seethingly angry and very deceptive. In fact, in their value system, to associate with policemen is the next thing to treason; to have an open confrontation with one, whether verbal or physical, is the height of stupidity; to deceive one through lies, cunning or glibness of tongue is considered the epitome of wisdom.
>
> Policemen, on the other hand, generally don't admit their hatred of Negro slum-dwellers, and for the most part, are totally unaware of their fear of these people. This hatred and fear can easily be observed, however, as it is manifested during interaction between Negro slum-dwellers and police. The policeman's seemingly inability to address a Negro slum-dweller in anything remotely resembling a civil manner; his arrogant-domineering manner; his over-anxiousness to

---

[8] Report by Ronald Sturrup, Street Worker with the Butler Street YMCA, who has been on the scene during the three Atlanta distrubances

assert his authority, and his quickness to use physical force are all indicative of hatred, which of course, is the product of an underlying fear.

These attitudes have existed between the two parties for ao long that they have become traditional and institutionalized. A Negro born or raised in the slums automatically accepts the slum-dwellers view point toward the policeman. He justifies his view point and actions by crying "police brutality." A rookie policeman coming on the force soon adopts the policeman's attitude. He justifies his view point and actions by saying "they are lawless people." Neither group sees the problem for what it is -- conditioned fear. It creates a vicious circle.

This vicious circle seems to be reversed temporarily during the "tail end" of so-called "race riots."

Several Negro news reporters who were able to closely observe last year's Atlanta "riots" as well as this year's riots, give the following report which seems to support this theory. They state: In the beginning of the "riots" the Negroes seek security in numbers and darkness. They stand off in great huddles and throw rocks, bottles and fire bombs at police cars, policemen, white-owned stores, and passenger cars driven by whites. When the police charge them, they fell through alleys, across lawns and into homes or melt among innocent spectators sitting on stoops or porches.

This will go on for about an hour, then they will break up into small roving bands. Generally, by now, about three-fourths of the initial rioters have been dissuaded by the police. At this point, the rough stuff really begins. These bands try to catch police off guard and attack them with rocks, fire bombs, etc. The police in turn try to corner these bands off and arrest them. They rarely do. They succeed only in catching the slow runner or simply arresting others who refuse to move fast enough when commanded. This goes on for about another hour.

It is at this point that the traditional roles begin to reverse themselves. These roving gangs by now have melted into groups ranging in size from two to perhaps thirty rioters. (Curiously enough, most of them generally are women, all are between 16 and 25 years old).

The fighting stops. The issue has boiled down to raw defiance of police orders to get off the street. This group will simply refuse to go. They don't fight, shout, curse or cause any distrubance. They just stand around or walk up and down the streets. When ordered to go home they say such things as "I live here." "You are the outsider." "Why the hell don't you go home and take all those guns with you." Or, "I ain't going no G.D. place." Or, "Let me see you make us leave." The women castigate the police for shooting or beating people. Many anti-white sentiments are expressed and they tell the police, "why don't you kill us too." They become the defiant arrogant, unreasoning, unreasonable ones. They just watch this group silently, angrily, sullenly.

One very dramatically impressive incident during last year's Boulevard riot will illustrate the above mentioned.

After two days and nights of rioting, a hard-core group of about one hundred defiants were left. They were determined to assert their right to walk the street whenever and whereever they pleased. They began walking on Boulevard toward North Avenue. The police wearily walked along beside them, their guns cocked and pointing. The defiants were on the sidewalk and the police in the street. The defiants walked slowly, strutting cockily as they chatted and joked about walking where they "goddamn pleased."

When they reached Fort Street Methodist Church, one woman stopped the crowd by shouting, "I wonder if these white MF's will shoot us down for sitting on the church steps to pray." She then addressed similar questions to the silent, watchful policemen. They remained quiet and sullen. The group sat on the church stairs and began singing. They sand the spiritual entitled "Amen." They sang a very long time improvising verses to express their feelings, attitudes, conditions in life, and determination to be free. There were many women in the group-end-in activity. It was a one-hundred voice choir with hand clapping and body swaying to support the singing. The singing, the clapping, the rythmic body swaying group of defiant Negroes against a background of about fifty shotgun, rifle and riot gun carrying white policemen standing wearily before them was an experience

> that could plant itself indelibly on the mind of the most insensitive person alive."

The police have a formidable task to perform, even when they enjoy a sympathetic public that cooperates with them, as in most rural, small town and suburban environments. In the neighborhoods of big cities, where vast blocs of minority groups reside, there is much distrust of the police, especially among boys and young adult men, with whom the police have most contact. In the city's slum and ghettos, it is common for citizens to fail to report crimes or refuse to cooperate in investigations. Policemen are insulted and sneered at and sometimes, victims of assault. This is not meant to imply that the neighborhoods do not need and want effective policing, neither do I say that all members of minority groups distrust the police or that only minority groups distrust the police. I do imply, however, that to study minority group behavior and attitudes toward law enforcement is to experience a laboratory course in police-community relations problems.

An underlying factor in this connection is the image of policing and law among Negroes as "white law." This attitude is understandable because for many years there was hardly a handful of Negroes working in the South as police officers. According to the 1940 census, over three-fourths of the nearly thirteen million Negro Americans lived in the South. However, among those states with the largest Negro populations, Mississippi, South

Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama, there was not even one Negro policeman.[9]

Relative to the police, the Negro could not live with them and could not live without them. Negro neighborhoods were inadequately patrolled by whites, whose methods were often harsh and, not infrequently brutal. If there presence was on occasion intolerable, their absence was worse; and, many a neighborhood was left practically without police protection.[10]

This prompted Negro leaders to make polite requests for the employment of policement from their own race. In 1945, little more than 20 years ago, New South reported 134 Negro men and women working for police departments in the South.[11]

In other phases of the administration of justice, it is much worse. This was as true of Southern Federal Courts as of state and municipal courts. In 1965, the SRC reported only nine Negroes employees in Southern Federal Courts, all Deputy U.S. Marshalls, plus a small number of clerical workers. About fifteen years ago, I was privileged to have been one of the first Negroes employed in the Federal Prison Systems in the South. It is therefore, no great wonder that the law is conceptionlized as white. Despite the increased use of minority group members on police forces, they

---

[9] Elliot, M. Rudwick, "The Unequal Badge," Southern Regional Council, 1962, p. 3.

[10] Ibid.

[11] Ibid.

are rapidly acculturated. As a human relations agency, the police system may be conceptually viewed in relation to society as a service organization, supported by the community; largely for the purpose of maintaining order, like other agencies such as prisons, mental hospitals, and social welfare agencies, the police department is a means of safeguarding other institutions of the society; and, it was a bitter pill for many to swallow the Negro as a protector.

Significantly, as the number of Negroes increased in the ranks of those who administers justice, it was discovered that in their ranks also, there were good and bad and indifferent.

There were some who over-identified with moral values and standards; there were others who over-identified with the problems they were assigned to control and both inclined one to go beyond established legal procedures. Of course, this is not a problem restricted to law enforcement. In most vocations, I'm afraid, there are many who have difficulty managing relationship reactions. Over the years, I have frequently had occasion to say to the graduate students of social work whom I have trained: "If you discover that you cannot work with people, get a job working with things." This advice is most appropriate for policemen. A policeman who cannot use himself effectively with people, who cannot maintain a balanced view in a variety of situations is severly handicapped.

The fact of the matter is, that the policeman is only a human being, subject, like the person he has to serve, to feelings of anxiety, dislike, affection, and vulnerability. He may be strongly attracted to the struggling, handicapped father who felt compelled to rob a bank with a toy pistol in order to feed his deprived family, or strongly repelled by others, like the bragging, swindling delinquent; he is swept with compassion for the hurt child and enraged at the child's parents.

Perhaps the first step toward the goal of self-management by the policeman is the simple one of honestly facing himself and his feelings. To deny that he has feelings -- that he likes everyone on an equal measure -- is to deny the facts of his own feelings. The first step to objectivity is for him to recognize his subjectivity, to be self-aware.

Another element that training programs should take into consideration is one's motivation to become a law enforcement official.

Considering my own inclination toward juvenile delinquency, I have boasted that I became a damn good correctional social worker, because I was very close to the problem. After peruing the theories of Erick H. Erickson, I am not so certain about the value of having grown up with the problem and think that the question of why we choose the roles we do (doctor, social worker, policeman, etc.), is of paramount importance. Erickson said: "As the school child makes methods his own, he also permits accepted methods to make them their own. To consider as good only what works, and

to feel accepted only if things work, to manage and to be managed, can become his dominant delight and value. And since technological specialization is an intrinsic part of the human horde's or tribe's or culture's system and world image, man's pride in the tools that work with materials and animals extends to the weapons which work against other humans as well as against other species. That this can awaken a cold cunning as well as an unmeasured ferocity rare in in the animal world, is, of course, due to a combination of developments. Among these we will be most concerned (because it comes to the fore during youth) with man's need to com ine technological pride with a sense of identity: a double sense of personal self-sameness slowly accrued from infantile experiences and of shared sameness, experienced in encounters with a widening part of the community. This need too, is an evolutionary necessity as yet to be understood and influenced by planning: for men - not being a natural species any more, and not a mankind as yet - need to feel that they are of some special kind (tribe or nation, class or caste, family, occupation, or type), whose insignia they will wear with vanity and conviction, and defend (along with the economic claim they have staked out for their kind) against the foreign, the inimical, the not-so-human kinds. Thus, it comes about that they can use all their proud skills and methods most systematically against other men, even in the most advanced state of rationality and civilization, with the conviction what they could not morally afford not to do so.[12]

12 Erick H. Erickson, "Youth, Fiderlity and Diversity," Youth Change and Challenge, Basic Books, Inc., N.Y., 1963, p. 2.

The President's Crime Commission, as it endeavored to evaluate police-community relations, pointed out that "It may be paradoxical that the same people who are victimized by crime are most hostile to police, but it is not remarkable.[13] The Commission's studies showed that too many policemen do misunderstand and are indifferent to minority-group asperations, attitudes, and customs, and that incidents involving physical or verbal mistreatment of minority-group citizens do occur and od contribute to the resentment against police that some minority-group members feel.[14]

In this connection sterotyping is one of the greatest sins in the realm of communications. Aldous Huxley once stated:

> "If you call a man a bug, it means that you propose to treat him as a bug, whereas if you call him a man it means that you propose to treat him as a man. My profession is to study men which means that I must always call men by their name; always think of them as men; yes, and always treat them as men; because, if you don't treat men as men, they don't behave as men . . ."[15]

When one accepts stereotypes relative to the Negro, the net result is an astonishing ignorance about the Negro minority. The process of stereotyping minorities is well known to us all. In a discussion concerning organized crime, Italians come to mind. Jewish people are crafty merchants and Spanish people (or is it the French) speak to us of "love." The facts, of course, are different. People all over the world are generally the same --

---

14. "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society," Report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement & The Administration of Justice, U.S.Gov't. Printing Office, Feb. 1967, p. 99.
15. ibid.

with fingernails, toenails, blood and tissues; they eat, sleep, live and die the same.

Shakespeare put his finger on the heart of this proposition hundreds of years ago, through the great speech of Shylock in the Merchant of Venice:

> "Hath not a Jew eyes? Hath not a Jew hands, organs dimensions, senses, affections, passions? Fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same Winter and Summer as a Christian is? If you prick us, do we not bleed? If you tickle us, do we not laugh? If you poison us, do we not die?

The Negro now knows and understands that, for all of his oppressor's sheeted regalia, his harsh racialism, his now-not-so-formidable segregation laws, beneath these masks he is but a mere man. What once worked as terrifying tools of control can never work again. Because the Negro knows that when the white man is hungry, he eats; when he is tired, he sleeps; and, like Shylock, if you tickle him, he will laugh.

The point of all this is to contravent the belief that minority group behavior is some kind of "otherness." Minority group behavior is human behavior -- as the song has it "Every little movement has a meaning all its own." According to Helen Perlman, while the lyricist was probably attempting to explain only the behavior of romance, he expressed a basic truth about all behavior. "The person's behavior has this purpose and meaning: to gain satisfactions, to avoid or dissolve frustrations, and to maintain his balance in movement.[16]

In the early stages of life, the needs cited by Perlman are elementary, directed toward physical and emotional security; but, as one develops, the things he wants and needs are shaped by his perceptions; his quest is for food to satisfy mental and emotional

---

16. Perlman, Helen, Social Casework, The University of Chicago Press, 1957. p.7

as well as physical hungers, and for security in its manifold forms of money, love, status and interest.[17]

The structure and functioning of personality are the products of inherited and constitutional equipment in continuous interaction with physical, psychological and social environment which the individual experiences.

We are irritated, or blocked, or made anxious or afraid, or' sometimes we are agreeably excited or challenged. In any event, we make efforts to cope in some way so as to regain our sense of dynamic stability. Depending on what we want and how much we want it and upon our reservoirs of energy and our capacity, we feel, think, and act in ways calculated (unconsciously or consciously) to restore our sense of security and relative mastery. Sometimes, we retreat from a difficulty, and Negroes have done much of this; sometimes, we detour around it be relinquishing one goal and pursuing a substitute; sometimes, we compromise and accomodate ourselves to the situation; sometimes, we attack it head-on or by strategic maneuvers of thought or action -- but always, our effort is to solve the problem which obstructs our balanced forward movement in living.

Let us consider the impact of the continuous interaction between the Negro and his social environment. For more than 350 years he has been the opporessed. The ghetto, rural and urban, is now an integral part of his psyche. The "soul songs" speak to him of forelorn hope. In all things public and private, social and economic, the Negro has felt forced to remember his color. In relationships with public and private officials, he has had to remember his race. Occasionally, he felt proud to read about a Booker T. Washington, Ralph Bunche or to throw a punch with Joe Louis. But of late, he has come to claim the racial consciousness that had been imposed for so many years. In this connection, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., gave the Negro new pride; pride in himself and not just in a Booker

---

17. Perman, op.cit., p 7/

T. Washington, a Jackie Robinson, or a Ralph Bunche. (King also gave many white men a new pride and an opportunity to deal more effectively with feelings of guilt.) Furhhermore, along these lines, what is termed the "Black Power Syndrome" signalled a new trend. Afro-characteristics are enhanced, and Stokeley Carmichael teaches: "Baby, you are pretty." Supported by Dr. King's position that it is all right to violate unjust laws, as well as by Black Pwer theories, "white law" becomes less formidable. I do not mean that the Negro no longer fears the policeman, on the contrary. But he has come to accept his identity, not as a humiliating fact, but as a symbol of determination -- a militant demand for justice. Minority group behavior today is focused on social injustices.

Inevitable in human life are those difficulties, assaults, obstacles, requirements, great and small, which impinge upon us and intrude between us and the ready gratification of our desires. When, in any stage of development, we encounter frustrations or obstacles to our drives, our behavior is responsive.

Human beings will resort to violent actions only under extremely frustrating, ego-damaging, and anxiety-producing situations. Coser points out that if the incidence of violence increases rapidly (as it appears to be increasing currently) be it in the society at large or within specific segments of it, this can be taken as a signal of severe (social) maladjustment.[18]

The ghetto is sustained by those who have power both ot confine those who have no power and to perpetuate their powerlessness. Kenneth Clark vividly identified the dimensions of this problem when he wrote:

> "The objective dimensions of the American urban ghettoes are overcrowded and deteriorated housing, high infant mortality, crime and disease. The subjective dimensions (to which the police are often exposed) are resentment, hostility, despair, apathy, self-deprecation, and its ironic companion, compensatory grandiose behavior.

---

18. Lewis A. Coser, "Some Socail Functions of Violence," Patterms of Violence, The Annals, March 1966, p 13.

> "The ghetto is ferment, paradox, conflict, and dilemma. Yet withing its pervasive pathology exists a surprising human resilience. The ghetto is hope, it is despair, it is churches and bars. It is aspiration for change, and it is apathy. It is vibrancy, it is stagnation. It is courage, and it is defeatism. It is cooperation and concern, and it is suspicion, competitiveness, and rejection. It is the surge toward assimilation and it is alienation and withdrawal within the protective walls of the ghetto."19

In a very real sense, as I have pointed out, the police are the scapegoats of an unjust society. They did not create the ghetto. They did not restrict persons to a specific area and limit their freedom of choice on the basis of skin color. Nevertheless, policemen, Negro and white, should be prepared to deal with people. They must come to accept minority group behavior, that it is human behavior; that the behavior of all peoples of the world are basically the same, shaded by the vicissitudes of their personal environments.

The basis of amicable interpersonal relationships, is police-community relations and otherwise, is common courtesy. The little extra effort it requires pays such big dividends that it is puzzling why so few peopel cultivate the virtue. Courteousness is not a sign of weakness or servility. It is simply an admission that other folks, besides ones self, are human beings. They too have feelings to be hurt. They, too, like to be considered important. They want to be heard when they have something to say, consulted about matters and policies concerning themselves, or at least given some explanation as to why such matters and policies are being put into effect. They are jealous of their preogatives, defensive of their rights, and sensitive to adverse criticisms. In a nutshell, the policeman must sell himself before he sells his services.

---

19. Kenneth B. Clark, Dark Ghetto, Harper & Row, New York, 1965 pp 11-12.

A few days ago, in the Washington Post, it was reported that "The Hunch Playing days for Cops are Over."[20] This was in reference to a greater use of statistics in todays war on lawlessness. But this statement by the President's Commission on Crime has even greater implications for law enforcement officers and their Continuing Education. This means that the police will require more money, for salaries and the development of new ways of dealing with offenders. Department must pursue higher levels of knowledge, expertise, initiative, and integrity. They must especially develop expertise in effectively dealing with group behavior. While the policeman's role of scapegoat in the ghetto may be unjust, it is nevertheless very real and cannot be dealt with by the police alone.

The police and the community should work together and lift this burden from the shoulders of our law enforcement systems. Means must be developed for riding not only the deviant but the body social, of its sins.

GEORGE McMILLAN
5 Baltimore Place, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Phone: 404—874-0375

November 22, 1968

Dear John:

You will find enclosed credentials letter from Little, Brown. I suggest you have 25 xeroxed so that you can hand a copy to each person you interview. You will be surprised how grateful they are to have them for the record.

Sincerely,

GM

Mr. John O. Boone
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

GEM:cw

LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY
PUBLISHERS
34 BEACON STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02108

1837

LARNED G. BRADFORD
EDITOR IN CHIEF

20 November 1968

To Whom It May Concern:

This will identify Mr. John Oscar Boone who is doing a special research project in connection with a book being published by Little, Brown and Company -- a study of James Earl Ray, the accused assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King. The book is being written by Mr. George McMillan of Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. Boone is an experienced prison social worker; he is former chief, classification and parole department, U. S. Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Indiana. He has received the Superior Performance Award in the Federal Bureau of Prisons for, "Unusual Success in Treatment of Prisoners." He holds degrees from Morehouse College, Atlanta University, and has done graduate work at the University of Chicago.

Mr. Boone is engaged by us to research the prison record and performance of James Earl Ray.

We will appreciate your help and assistance.

Sincerely,

Larned Bradford

LGB/rcm

Boone

FYI
G/so McM

November 21, 1968

Dear Tom:

The Southern Regional Council of Atlanta has loaned me the services of Mr. John Oscar Boone.

Mr. Boone is going to help me collect material on James Earl Ray in prison. He is an experienced prison social worker. He is former chief, classification and parole department, U.S. Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Indiana. He was also casework supervisor at the federal penitentiary in Atlanta; He holds degrees from Morehouse College, Atlanta University and has done graduate work at the University of Chicago.

Sometime within the next two or three weeks, Mr. Boone is coming to St. Louis in my behalf. He is going to look into Ray's behavior in Missouri State penitentiary. I am hopeful that Mr. Peter Rabbit can find a few minutes to talk with Mr. Boone. Can you speak to Mr. Rabbit about this for me?

Thank you for this and past kindnesses.

Sincerely,

Dr. Tom Fitzgerald
Madison County Mental Health Clinic
1721 Washington Avenue
Alton, Illinois

FYI Boone

November 26, 1968

Dear Mr. Twomey:

I am deeply grateful to have the material on Earl Ray (Menard #21025) which you sent me in your letter of November 13, 1968.

Here is a description of the additional material I would like to have, if it exists in your records.

1. I would like to have every detail I can get about Earl Ray's movements. As I told you on the phone, I now have reason to think that the association between James Earl Ray and his uncle, Earl Ray, was close, persistent and extended over a long period of time, from the time when James Earl Ray was 12 or 13 (living in Ewing, Mo.) until his uncle died in 1959. That is, from 1935 until 1959.

2. Because Earl Ray did not marry until he was 38, and because he had difficulties in both of his marriages, I wonder whether you have any record of his sexuality while he was in Menard? Is there any record of homosexual activity on Earl Ray's part?

3. I am interested in whether other members of James Earl Ray's family might have police records. You mention Earl Ray's father as a man who rented buggies in Quincy: do you have any record on this man (who would of course be James Earl Ray's grandfather)? Do you have any record on Frank Fuller or Mrs. Frank Fuller, both of whom live in Quincy. Mrs. Fuller was Earl Ray's sister, James Earl Ray's aunt. She claimed Earl Ray's body when he was found dead under a railroad bridge near Albany, New York in 1959. Do you have any record on either of James Earl Ray's brothers, Jerry Ray and John Ray?

Thank you very much for your help.

Sincerely,

Mr. John J. Twomey
Sociologist Supervisor
Diagnostic Depot
Box 86
Menard, Illinois

GEORGE McMILLAN
5 Baltimore Place, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Phone: 404—874-0375

December 10, 1968

Dear John:

I have reason to think that James Earl Ray's father was in Iowa State Penitentiary in Fort Madison in 1948. Can you check the circumstances for me?

Can you find out what he was convicted for, his sentence, how long he served? Of course, I would be especially interested in seeing his social history at Iowa State.

His correct name was James Ray. He sometimes used the name Ryan, and he was known for several years in Ewing, Missouri, as "Speedy" Raynes.

Thank you very much for anything you can find out about this.

Sincerely,

GM

Mr. John Boone
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

GM:kr

December 30, 1968

Mr. Clarence L. Townes, Jr.
Special Assistant to Chairman
Republican National Committee
1625 G. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. Townes:

This is in reference to our telephone conversation yesterday concerning my brother, who was connected with the Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons for several years, and his plans in the near future.

When he left the Federal Prison System in 1965 to direct a Project on Crime and Corrections for the Southern Regional Council, Myrl Alexander, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons assured him that his re-entry would be welcomed after the Project ended and that any new and meaningful experiences would probably result in advanced service opportunities in the Department of Justice, especially in reference to minority affairs. While the Director is prepared to keep his promise, he is cautious of the kind of role he will offer because he does not know how the ball is going to bounce in the new administration.

Lawyer's rather than social science practitioners have been attractive in the Department of Justice and for this reason, I thought about asking you to scan his qualifications and skills and see if they might be useful to the administration, since some special influence might be required to illuminate possible roles such a person might play.

In considering this request, you may notice the following experiences in particular, among the others that are listed on the attached:

1. Fifteen years experience in the Federal Bureau of Prisons Correctional Program in roles which ranged from prison guard to chief of a Department, only two steps below warden level, and one of only four black men in the prisons system in high level positions.

2. Work in connection with reform of systems of criminal justice in the South and direct contact with private and public sources that are interested in improving law enforcement and correctional procedures.

He would be most interested in a community service role in the Department of Justice but we would appreciate any consideration that you are able to pursue.

Sincerely yours,

Rev. J. E. Boone
Minister

Rev. JEB/mv

April 14, 1969

Mr. Andy Jaffe
912 Healey Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Andy:

Thank you for suggesting Dr. Tate's name to the Resurgens Group. The press continues to avoid anymmention of his name. In my opinion, this is systematic and designed to keep his name out of the minds of the people as a candidate for Mayor because he is the only one, noth withstanding all the other black men mentioned, that has the potential for uniting the total black community around a black man for Mayor.

Frankly, however, this may be a blessing in disquise, possibly we should keep quiet about this until we are really united behind himaand ready to move. Of course, he has not decided to run yet, nonetheless, thank you very kindly for your effort.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW

JOB/mv

P.S. I frankly think that it would be better if he did not appear before the Resurgens Group at this time.

John: Please forgive my unseemly sarcasm, but I am at the end of a long, hard day and trying to keep myself going extra miles by writing private little laughs into my correspondence. As Dr. Tate knows I think he would make a fine candidate and look forward to his speaking to Resurgens and eventually running. Later in the season, the Atlanta Press Club intends to have a long panel show featuring all the candidates. Best. Andy.

March 25, 1969

Dear Dave:

Last night at a meeting of world leaders, our own Dr. Horace Tate allowed that he was interested in the Atlanta mayoralty race and wondered what would be a good forum.

He is among that long, distinguished list of gentlemen who are "intrigued" by the idea, without being fully ready to declare.

I told him Resurgens was offering its speaker's rostrum for just such a nonpolitical politician and said I would place his name in nomination (for speaker).

I am doing that and I hope you will be able to send him an invitation.

The only thing that disturbs me is that the office has now attracted so many able men it (1) makes it especially difficult for the good, forward-looking folks to make their vote count and (2) makes those of us who don't offer look a little like cowards.

Sorry I have to miss Thursday's meeting, but it coincides with an Atlanta Press Club function, of which I am the humble moderator and presiding officer. But keep up the really fine work.

Regards,

Andrew Jaffe

Mr. David Houser
% Arthur Andersen & Co.
34 Peachtree St.
Atlanta, Ga.

April 21, 1969

Mr. J. E. Murphy
Director
Federal Youth Center
Ashland, Kentucky 41101

Dear Jim:

Thank you for offering me the opportunity to apply for one of the two unfilled positions in your innovative experiments with youth at the center. It sounds very challenging, particularly, the position that suggest an opportunity to open up higher educational and training experiences for youth who have been in trouble. However, there are two considerations that holds up my application. First, and I will be very frank with you Jim, I am returning to the Bureau of Prisons because I have four years to put in before I would be eligible for retirement -- not that I would retire then, but, I suppose one would feel pretty free knowing that he is in a position to give it all up when he feels like doing so. I assume the new programs do not involve the 20 year retirement plan. Secondly, only the stipulated salary for the Directors position is commensurate with the minimum that I expect to have upon reentry into the prison service. Even with the minimum I am taking

a cut of $7,000.00.

Nevertheless, I would possibly apply for the positions, preferably the Field Representative's position, if the tenure could be applied to my retirement and if the salaries would be moved up to the level that I carried when I left the service.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Director, Project on the
Administration of Justice

JOB/mv

The Police on the Urban Frontier

A Guide to Community Understanding

by Judge George Edwards

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
Institute of Human Relations
165 East 56 Street New York, N.Y. 10022

About the Author

THE HON. GEORGE EDWARDS was Police Commissioner of Detroit in 1962-63 and is now a Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. He has also been Director of the Welfare Department of the United Automobile Workers (CIO); Director-Secretary of the Detroit Housing Commission; President of the Detroit Common Council; Probate Judge in Charge of the Wayne County (Michigan) Juvenile Court; Circuit Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, Wayne County; and a Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan.

Judge Edwards was appointed by the Chief Justice of the United States to head the Committee on the Administration of the Criminal Law of the Judicial Conference of the United States — the governing body for the administration of the Federal judicial system as a whole. He is a member of the Council of Judges of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, and of the National Commission on the Reform of Federal Criminal Laws.

As a law enforcement officer, my fundamental duty is to serve mankind; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation, and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the Constitutional rights of all men to liberty, equality and justice. . . . I will never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, animosities or friendships to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime and with relentless prosecution of criminals, I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force or violence. . . .

— Police Officers' Code of Ethics

. . . Asked about charges of police brutality he [Los Angeles Chief of Police Willard Parker] answered flatly, "There is no brutality." And when the riot did get reasonably under control [he said:] "We're on top and they are on the bottom." That, in a nutshell, is the heart of the Negroes' complaint: they claim it has been ever thus.

— Report on the Watts riot,
by Don Moser, *Life*, August 27, 1965

They who make peaceful revolution impossible make violent revolution inevitable.

— President John F. Kennedy

A policeman's lot is not a happy one!

— W. S. Gilbert and A. S. Sullivan,
The Pirates of Penzance

AUTHOR'S PREFACE

THE WRITING of this pamphlet in the midst of the greatest civil strife in the United States since the end of the Civil War is at best a risky undertaking. History is so much easier to analyze a decade after the event than amid the turmoil and conflict of the event itself. And history has a way of sweeping aside both program and prophecy by producing what was never thought of, or what was deemed impossible. Also, many will feel that to attempt a critical analysis of the role of police in the United States, at a time when society relies principally upon police for protection, is little short of treasonable. At least this is likely to be the view of the John Birch Society, whose slogan, "Support your local police," has become a call for wholly unthinking and uncritical support.

As will become apparent, we by no means underestimate the danger to which racial extremists can subject our already vulnerable cities by exploiting the Negro community's resentment over intolerable social conditions. Newark and Detroit may indeed only be prologue to tragedies to come. But if, as we think, American police forces are impossibly ill-equipped in numbers, training, weaponry and program, and often in attitudes, to deal with the problems of this year and years to come, then the time to say so is now — while something might yet be done.

The twin problems of this decade are to complete the civil-rights revolution and, by lawful methods, to keep terrorists from destroying American society.

If we fail to do the former, we may betray American democracy and find ourselves moving toward apartheid and a Fascist state.

If we fail to do the latter, we may risk the destruction of our cities and the anarchy of civil war.

The time of decision is now!

January 1968 G. E.

INTRODUCTION

A RIVER of race hate runs through the dark streets of the central areas in our cities. Those who live and work there, whether black or white, are washed continually by its bitter waters.

Race prejudice is two-sided; it is deep; and it is explosive. There is no such thing as a controlled race riot. Once racial violence runs loose on city streets, fear and hatred tend to turn human beings, white and black, into savages. Usually utterly innocent people are the victims.

In one of the major riots of this century, race hatred took over the streets of a great city for 24 bloody hours. Thirty-six people died. One was a doctor who had practiced medicine on the east side of the city for many years. He was white, of Italian origin, but had many Negro patients. The morning the riot broke out, he was called by one of these patients, and promptly set out to visit him. On the street, he was met by a mob full of anger and race hatred. They didn't know the doctor; all they knew was that they had black faces and he had a white one. The mob stoned him to death.[1]

1. The victim was Dr. Joseph De Horatiis, who was killed June 21, 1943. See Robert Shogan and Tom Craig, *The Detroit Race Riot* (Philadelphia: Chilton Books, 1964), pp. 2, 51. This version of Dr. De Horatiis' death is based in part upon the original Detroit Police Department record pertaining to the case.

Later in that same 24-hour period, a Negro workman was heading home from his job, driving alone. He was stopped by a mob full of anger and race hatred. They knew nothing about his except that his face was black and theirs were white. They turned his car over, set fire to the gasoline tank, and burned his to death inside the car.[2]

2. This is one of a number of unidentified deaths which occurred during the Detroit riot of 1943. The story as given here was related to the author, then a member of the Detroit City Council, by the Battalion Commander of the Detroit Fire Department, which reported to the scene and investigated the episode.

During the last few summers, America has seen tragedies of the same kind enacted in almost all of its large cities. In 1960, James Baldwin's essay, *The Fire Next Time*, warned of coming explosions; beginning in 1964, the prediction came to pass — more devastatingly each year — with the "Burn, baby, burn" incendiarism of Philadelphia, Watts, New York, Newark, Detroit, and other urban centers.

All of these disasters have had one conspicuous feature in common: each was triggered by a confrontation between a Negro and a policeman.

The relationship between the police and minority groups in big-city ghettos is one of the sorest spots in American life today. In the words of a recent report by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, a "wall of isolation" surrounds the police, blocking understanding between them and the dwellers in the slums, and permitting the growth of every kind of misunderstanding and hatred.

The policeman, whose mission it is to guard the peace, walks uneasily in the ghetto. What worries him is not so much the ordinary criminal; usually he feels he can cope with lawbreakers, whose apprehension is his main job. He fears, rather, the very people he is there to protect. For many otherwise law-abiding ghetto dwellers are openly hostile to him; many refuse to cooperate with him in maintaining law and order; and on occasion some may attack him.

Ghetto residents for their part complain of mistreatment by police. In every major city, police brutality is a familiar complaint — on picket signs, at police stations, in hearings at City Hall. And this charge cannot be dismissed as empty talk by irresponsible elements; it has been effectively documented by three authoritative national commissions over a period of four decades,[3] and is a matter of deep concern to many sensible, law-abiding citizens, both Negroes and whites.

Yet the nation, by and large, has failed to take effective action against this mutual hostility, which figures so large in what may prove to be America's gravest domestic crisis since the Civil War. We have voiced our support of the police in their job of quelling disorders, on the grounds that, whatever the causes of unrest, order must prevail. But where the equally urgent task of reconciling the underlying conflict is concerned, our efforts usually have been "too little and too late." Thus, in 1967, virtually all large cities were stepping up police planning and training for riot control; few were working effectively on police-community programs to lessen tensions.

If this conflict is to be resolved without even graver catastrophes, every big city must step up its efforts to remedy what is wrong with its police practices — to provide equal and effective law enforcemen, and to make racial confrontations as bloodless as possible. The nation as a whole must devise and support a comprehensive program for increasing the professional caliber and the effectiveness of local police forces. And citizens, individually or through their organizations, must back and assist these efforts at every level. We will not have first-rate law enforcement until the people make it a truly national concern.

---

3 9pt footnote to come ....

THE POLICE IN THE 20th-CENTURY CITY

In modern America, an effective police force is vastly more important than it was in former times. As our civilization has changed from rural to urban, we have turned over more and more of its burdens to the police — far more than most people recognize. Today, police officers determine, to no small degree, the safety and quality of city life. How they do their job may well decide whether or not the city as we know it will survive.

The policemen who patrol the streets of our cities have to deal not only with overeager drivers, drunks, thieves and muggers, but also with unruly or abandoned children, bickering adults and disturbed persons. What is more, we ask them to handle all of the tasks they encounter — from accidents and violent crimes to personal problems that were once thought to be private family affairs — with the wisdom of a Solomon, the concern of a social worker and the prompt courage of a combat soldier.

Here is a sampling of the problems which the police in cities must handle:

— A car runs out of gas in the middle of a crowded expressway.
— A child is impaled on a steel reinforcing rod in a building excavation.
— An 11-year-old boy is found wandering on the street at 2 o'clock in the morning.
— A mentally retarded youngster is suspected of setting fires in his neighborhood.
— A bookie is using a complex electronic device, called a "cheese box," to conceal his telephone number.
— Boys are playing ball in the streets, and the neighbors complain. (If the police chase the boys off the streets, where do they go?)
— A young man assaults his father, who calls the police. (But when the police subdue him, the father attacks them for abusing his son.)
— A motorist has to be removed from the tangled wreckage of a head-on collision.
— Black nationalists are holding an angry street meeting in the heat of summer, in the city's most crowded neighborhood.
— A pregnant women cannot reach the hospital in time, and her baby must be delivered in the back seat of a scout car.

The police radio — the control center of every metropolitan police department — is where these and all other tasks of the force converge. A citizen calls for help, usually by telephone. At once, a police dispatcher calls the nearest scout car with the address of the "run" and a description of the trouble, phrased in terse, lean English that tells the story fast. A citizen will report a drunk lying unconscious on the curb at Van Dyke and Jefferson Streets. That goes over the police radio as "Car 92: Jefferson and Van Dyke, one down." Or someone may complain that his neighbors are shouting and coming to blows — over disciplining the children, say,

or too much drinking, or a new dress she wants, or a party where he paid too much attention to another woman. The police radio sums it up: "17201 Tournelle, family trouble." If a weapon figures in the altercation, a warning is added.

The officer in the scout car promptly answers "Got it," and the tone in which he says it sometimes tells volumes. If a bandit with a revolver is reported to be holding up a drugstore, the words are spat out with assurance and urgency; here the officer is headed for a tense combat situation for which he is trained and where the lines are clearly drawn. But if it is a case of family trouble, the words are likely to be spoken with weary resignation, as if to say, "Oh, God, here we go again."

Thus, every minute of the day and night, the police radio voices the toils and troubles of the city — as well as the toils and troubles of the police in their responses to the city's problems. And when the parable of the good Samaritan is re-enacted in the streets of our 20th-century cities, the Samaritan more often than not wears a blue coat.

THE CHALLENGE TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

YET THE police function is in trouble in every section of the United States. New needs and responsibilities in law enforcement are multiplying, as a result of six major trends in American life:

1. The increase in reported urban crime.
2. The effects of urbanization.
3. The impact of population migration.
4. The United States Supreme Court's requirement of police compliance with the Bill of Rights.
5. The impact of the civil rights movement.
6. The rising tide of race riots and violence.

It is easy to understand why these trends exist, and to find justification for all but the first and the last. But the fact remains that each in some way has compounded the problems of local police and contributed in some measure to the current crisis in law enforcement.

The Increase in Reported Urban Crime

Almost any day, in almost any part of the country, a glance at the newspaper will leave one with the impression that America is living amid a staggering increase in all forms of lawlessness — a crime wave inundating our cities and overwhelming the police. Taken at face value, the statistics seem to bear out this view. In 1965, 2,780,015 "offenses known to the police" were recorded by the FBI Uniform Crime Index: recorded crimes against property were up 35 per cent since 1960, and recorded crimes against persons were up 25 per cent. If we adjust these figures for population growth, we are still left with an increase.

Actually, the matter is not so clear-cut. As a careful, not at all alarmist report of the National Crime Commission points out, the Uniform Crime Index is a highly fallible resource in tracing crime trends, for there is not always the same amount (though always a vast amount) of *unreported* crime. Much of the increase in recorded offenses may simply be a result of more accurate or more honest police reporting, and of the greater willingness of some people to tell the police about unlawful acts. Another part of the increase is doubtless due to large-scale migration from jurisdictions where most offenses weren't recorded to where they are. Some increase in crime reporting is simply due to broader insurance coverage, which naturally stimulates reporting of violations. Each of these factors could cause an increase in reported offenses, quite independent of any actual rise in crime.

Even so, the National Crime Commission concluded: "There is much crime in America, more than ever is reported, far more than ever is solved, far too much for the health of the Nation."[4] "The existence of crime, the talk about crime, the reports of crime, and the fear of crime have eroded the basic quality of life of many Americans."[5] And, whether the increase in reported crime is real or statistical, whether it reflects declining moral values or higher

---

4. *The Callenge of Crime in a Free Society: A Report by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice* (Washington: February 1967), p. 1.

5. *Ibid.*, Summary, page v.

standards of law enforcement, it places added demands upon an already burdened police force.

Urbanization

At the turn of this century, America was still overwhelmingly a rural nation. Today, for better or worse, the great majority of our people live in cities. This rapid urbanization is closely linked with the high incidence of crime. As Plutarch observed nearly 2,000 years ago, "the city is the teacher of the man." But the city teaches both good and evil.

The city's complexity and congestion greatly increase the chances of disturbance and crime. Sheer lack of space heightens the chances of property damage; overcrowding (particularly the inhuman overcrowding of the slum ghetto) produces explosions of youthful energy and, with them, conflict. The frustrations of tenement living lead readily to fights, to alcholism, to drug addiction and to assaults and murder.

At the same time, the anonymity of the city creates license. In big-city street crimes, there is almost always someone who has seen what happened; but the witness probably knows neither victim nor assailant, and may not even be sure which is which. Often he will not feel sufficiently concerned with the affair to call the police. Meanwhile, actual or potential criminals know that in the city they can easily get away from observation and control by families and acquaintances.

Furthermore, opportunities for crime are greatest in the city. On the farm, some property, such as poultry or livestock, is likely to be closely held and defended. Other kinds of property, like fruit in season, may be available in abundance, and no one will care much is a little of it is taken. But the self-service supermarket and the $3,000 automobile with the keys in place are temptations of the city. It is not improbable that the same temptations that led another generation to steal apples now lead to shoplifting and automobile theft.

Finally, the big city puts affluence and the worst poverty side by side. And television or the movies constantly bring reminders of unattainable wants into the hearts of slum dwellers.

No wonder, then, that high crime rates are primarily an urban phenomenon. In 1965, according to the *Uniform Crime Reports*, cities with populations over 1,000,000 had the highest rate of known offenses for five of the seven index crimes: homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault and larceny. The highest rates for the other two — burglary and motor-vehicle theft — were found in cities from 250,000 to 1,000,000.

The National Crime Commission reports that of 2,780,015 "offenses known to the police" in 1965, some 2 million occurred in cities, more than half a million in suburbs, and only about 170,000 in rural areas. The number of crimes per 100,000 residents was over 1,800 in cities, just under 1,200 in suburbs, and 617 in the country. If we assume that there has been an actual, not just a statistical, increase in crime, these figures strongly suggest that urbanization is one basic cause.

In almost every way, law enforcement is a larger and more complex job in an urban than in a rural setting. When a farm boy on a spring day, a generation ago, yelled, ran, picked up a rock and threw it — who cared? He was a boy. But when a city boy of today, moved by the same animal spirits, throws rocks, he is likely to set off a police call and find himself a police statistic.

Freedom on the frontier is one thing; freedom in the metropolis is another. On the frontier, liberty meant simply the right of each man to do without hindrance almost anything he wanted to do; but in the big city, liberty might be better defined as the maximum freedom of choice that can be given each man without trespassing on the freedom of others. People in Daniel Boone's time would not have put up with traffic lights; they needed none on their foot trails. But we accept traffic lights, even though they interfere with our liberty, because we know that without them all of us would be constantly snarled in hopeless traffic jams.

The basic job of every organized government from the beginning of history has been to keep order. But the United States, throughout its history, has looked upon liberty as an equally sacred objective. The policeman has to reconcile the two, and in the big city that can be quite a task.

Migration

Of the various aspects of urbanization, the one that has had far and away the greatest impact upon problems of law enforcement has been the migration of millions from the rural South to the core areas of the great Northern cities. Some of these newcomers, particularly in Midwestern centers, are white "hillbillies"; but the overwhelming majority are Negroes.

The significance of the Negro migration can be pictured to some degree even from the bare statistics. Senator Robert F. Kennedy, in a recent speech, cited the following figures:

> In 1910 only 29 per cent of American Negroes lived in urban areas. Then the great migration began. By 1960, 65 percent lived in urban areas.
>
> And of the Negroes who lived in urban areas in 1960, 80 percent were concentrated in the central cities.
>
> Between 1950 and 1960 alone, the number of Negroes in the central cities increased by 3¼ million. . . .
>
> Nearly every major city has within it one or more large areas where the population is more than 95 percent Negro. One area in Chicago of nearly 350,000 is 97.9 percent Negro. Central Harlem, an area of over 241,000 people, is also 97.9 percent Negro.[6]

It has often been pointed out that this is by no means the first wave of migration which the great American cities have been required to absorb. They received and educated the millions of immigrants who arrived from European countries in the decades immediately before and after 1900. Today, the variety of names found in every important segment of American life testifies to the cities' capacity for assimilating masses of impoverished, foreign immigrants.

To date, the Negro migration has proved a harder problem. Charles E. Silberman notes that between 1950 and 1960 the 12 largest cities gained nearly two million poor Negro residents, while losing over two million white middle-class residents to the suburbs. The cities, he says, are in trouble because they are not dealing successfully with the newcomers from Mississippi or Tennessee, as they once did with those from County Cork or Sicily:

> It is the explosive growth of their Negro populations . . . that constitutes the large cities' principal problems and concern. When city officials talk about spreading slums, they are talking in the main about physical deterioration of the areas inhabited by Negroes. And when they talk about juvenile delinquency, or the burden of welfare payments, or any of a long list of city problems, officials are talking principally about the problems of Negro adjustment to city life. For the large city is not absorbing and 'urbanizing' its new Negro residents rapidly enough; its slums are no longer acting as the incubator of a new middle class.[7]

---

6. *Congressional Record*, February 2, 1966, pp. 1787-1788.
7. Charles E. Silberman, "The City and the Negro," *Fortune*, March 1962, pp. 88-91, 139-154.

In 1961, James B. Conant, with unhappy prophecy, warned of the "social dynamite" which this unassimilated migration was piling up in the cities:

> In a slum section composed almost entirely of Negroes in one of our largest cities . . . two-thirds of the male dropouts did not have jobs and about half of the high school graduates did not have jobs. In such a situation, a pupil may well ask why bother to stay in school when graduation for half the boys opens onto a dead-end street?
>
> An even worse state of affairs was found in another special study in a different city. In a slum area of 125,000 people, mostly Negro, a sampling of the youth population shows that roughly 70 per cent of the boys and girls ages 16-21 are out of school and unemployed. When one stops to consider that the total population in this district is equal to that of a good-sized independent city, the magnitude of the problem is appalling and the challenge of our society is clear.[8]

To talk of delinquencies committed by Negroes, or to describe the children of Negro migrants as "social dynamite" in our cities, may seem to give ammunition to those who claim that Negro citizens of this country are essentially a "criminal class." Anyone who looks at the facts must reject such a notion. While it is true that in most of our large cities Negroes commit proportionately more recorded crimes than do whites, the difference is not due to any racial characteristic. Disadvantaged persons of all races have

8. James B. Conant, *Social Dynamite in Our Large Cities*, speech before Conference on Unemployed, Out-of-School Youth in Urban Areas, Washington, May 24, 1961.

a higher crime rate than the well-off, and Negroes in disproportionate numbers are disadvantaged. Proportionately, far more Negro than white citizens live in slums or congested quarters or both. (In Chicago, proportionately four times as many Negro as white families live under crowded conditions.) Far more hold jobs in the lowest-paid categories; far more are unemployed; far more are school dropouts — and all are members of families which have memories of continuous degradation and discrimination through the past 300 years.

All migrants to our country have brought with them both assets and disabilities from their former homes. Negroes bring strength, patience, humor, talent in many of the arts, stoicism in the face of adversity, and an abiding faith that the American dream is meant for them. But they also bring the bitter heritage of their history.

Nowhere are these scars more evident than in the widespread disorganization of Negro family life. Until slavery ended, just a century ago, marriage was a forbidden institution to the overwhelming majority of Negroes; slave stock was bred by plantation owners as farmers today breed animals. This fact deserves to be borne in mind by critics of Negro divorce and illegitimacy rates. It also should be remembered by those concerned with delinquents, for there is a direct correlation between the incidence of broken homes and that of juvenile delinquency.

Another disadvantage of many of the newcomers to the cities is that they come from areas with no firm tradition of effective law enforcement. In the early part of this century, police in Southern cities tended to shrug off crimes by Negroes against other Negroes. Even in murder cases there was often little or no effort to identify or prosecute the assailant. Property crimes in Negro neighborhoods were largely unreported — or, if reported, ignored. As a result, many Negroes never came to look upon the policeman as the guardian of their own safety and property.

What this adds up to is that crime is not a race problem but is produced by human degradation. If you subject *any* population group, whatever its national origin or color, to poverty, discrimination, denial of rights, lack of education, lack of culture and lack of employment opportunities, that group will produce more than an average percentage of delinquents and criminals. On the other hand, where these disadvantages are not present, Negroes are as law-abiding as whites. In many cities there are long-established neighborhoods where Negro businessmen, lawyers, doctors, or high-seniority factory workers have bought land, built homes and reared their youngsters. Such areas are frequently among the quietest in any entire city. Just as it is easy to police the better white neighborhoods of any city, so it is easy to police the better Negro sections.

The Supreme Court and the Bill of Rights

Over and above the problems posed by shifting social conditions — particularly by the changing status of the Negro — police forces today are challenged by increasingly stringent rules in law enforcement.

For over a decade, the Supreme Court has actively led this country toward fuller realization of the high ideals embodied in the Constitution. Article III of the Constitution in effect makes the Supreme Court the interpreter of these ideals; and the present Court has taken that obligation seriously, setting ever higher standards of due process of law.

The Supreme Court has declared, in essence, that only the courts can decide to deprive a person of liberty. In the absence of a judicial warrant or probable cause, there cannot be a lawful arrest; and illegal detention for "investigation" may invalidate a confession.[9]

The Court has reminded us that it is a fundamental principle under our Constitution not to compel a person to testify against himself.[10]

The Court has ruled that when a person is being questioned in police custody after arrest for a crime, he must be informed of his constitutional right to counsel and his right not to testify against himself. Absence of such warnings will result in making a confession inadmissible.[11]

---

9. *Mallory v. U.S.*, 354 U.S. 449 (1957); *McNabb v. U.S.*, 318 U.S. 332 (1943).
10. *Leyra v. Denno*, 347 U.S. 556 (1954).

The Court has told us that the Fourth Amendment prohibition on "unreasonable searches and seizures" will be enforced — even against convictions based on precedures that are held consistent with state law.[12]

The Court has acted to preserve a defendant's right to be confronted by an accuser and to cross-examine him effectively.[13]

And the Court has held that the Sixth Amendment and the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment give indigent defendants, who cannot afford lawyers of their own, a right to counsel at least in all felony prosecutions, whether state or Federal.[14]

These principles do not sound particularly shocking. We are fully familiar with all of them, and we unhesitatingly subscribe to them in theory. But when we do not like the way they affect a specific case — when someone we think guilty is retried or freed because Constitutional principle has been disregarded or violated — we become concerned.

Let us then look at the four cases which have occasioned most of the current controversy over the United States Supreme Court: *Mallory, Mapp, Gideon* and *Miranda.*[15]

---

11. *Escobedo v. Illinois*, 378 U.S. 478 (1964); *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436 (1966).
12. *Mapp v. Ohio*, 367 U.S. 643 (1961).
13. *Jencks v. U.S.*, 353 U.S. 657 (1947); *Pointer v. Texas*, 380 U.S. 400 (1965).
14. *Gideon v. Wainwright*, 372 U.S. 335 (1963).

italic! In the Mallory case, a defendant was tried for rape and sentenced to death. He had been detained from early afternoon until the next morning at police headquarters without being taken before a committing magistrate, although such magistrates were available nearby. He was not told of his right to such an arraignment, his right to counsel, or his right to keep silent. By the time he was arraigned, he had made a confession, which figured in the evidence by which he was convicted.

In unanimously reversing the conviction, the Supreme Court stressed that arresting officers could not be left free to depart from the rule of prompt arraignment:

> We cannot sanction this extended delay, resulting in confession, without subordinating the general rule of prompt arraignment to the discretion of arresting officers in finding exceptional circumstances for its disregard.[16]

The Court spelled out the reasons for the rule that the police must promptly show legal cause for arrests:

> ... The awful instruments of the criminal law cannot be entrusted to a single functionary. The complicated process of criminal justice is therefore divided into different parts, responsibility for which is separately vested in the various participants upon whom the criminal law relies for its vindication. Legislation such as this, requiring that the police must with reasonable promptness show legal cause for detaining arrested persons, constitutes an important safeguard—not only in assuring protection for the innocent but also in securing conviction of the guilty by methods that commend themselves to a progressive and self-confident society. For this procedural requirement checks resort to those reprehensible practices known as the 'third degree' which, though universally rejected as indefensible, still find their way into use. It aims to avoid all the evil implications of secret interrogation of persons accused of crime.[17]

---

15. See notes 9, 11, 12 and 14.
16. *Mallory v. U.S., supra,* 354 U.S. at 455.

In the *Mapp* case, the defendant was convicted of possessing lewd and lascivious pictures and books. She had refused to admit the police, who had then entered her home forcibly. No search warrant was produced at the trial, nor was the failure to produce one explained. The Ohio Supreme Court upheld the conviction even though it viewed the conviction as "based primarily upon . . . evidence . . . unlawfully seized during an unlawful search of the defendant's home." The U. S. Supreme Court reversed this ruling and held that "all evidence obtained by searches and seizures in violation of the Constitution is, by the same authority, inadmissible in a state court."[18]

In the *Gideon* case, the defendant was charged with breaking and entering a poolroom — a felony under Florida law. At his trial he asked the court to appoint a lawyer for him, but the judge refused. The U. S. Supreme Court unanimously reversed Gideon's conviction, stating: "The right of one charged with crime to counsel may not be fundamental and essential to fair trial in some countries, but it is in ours." (Later retried with competent counsel, Gideon was found not guilty.)

---

17. *Ibid.*, at 452-453.

18. *Mapp v. Ohio, supra*, 367 U.S. at 655. The Supreme Court subsequently held that this rule did not "operate retrospectively upon cases finally decided . . . . prior to *Mapp*." *Linkletter v. Walker*, 381 U.S. 618 (1965).

In the *Miranda* case, a confession was admitted as evidence against a man charged with rape. The defendant had not been informed of his Constitutional rights to remain silent and to have legal counsel. The Supreme Court reversed the conviction on grounds which a dissenting Justice expressed as follows:

> The foremost requirement, upon which later admissibility of a confession depends, is that a fourfold warning be given to a person in custody before he is questioned: namely, that he has a right to remain silent, that anything he says may be used against him, that he has a right to have present an attorney during the questioning, and that if indigent he has a right to a lawyer without charge.[19]

The case was remanded for new trial; Miranda was again found guilty, this time without the confession, and sentenced to the same term of years as in the original trial.

It is difficult to disagree with the actual decisions in these cases. Do we not want the police to be required to get a search warrant before breaking into any home? Should a poor person be tried on a felony charge without a lawyer? Do we not want the police to follow both the Constitution and the law in arrest and interrogation? We do. But if we accept these principles, we must recognize that they call, by implication, for certain improvements in law enforcement:

1. They suggest that the police should place more emphasis on investigation before making an arrest.
2. They may make it necessary to establish facts which point to, or demonstrate, a suspect's guilt, apart from any confession.
3. They require close attention to what really moves an officer to make an arrest or search in a given case. An action admittedly based on a mere hunch will no longer stand up in court. (Where a "hunch" actually is based on prior knowledge of a crime recently committed, and on suspicious conduct by a person under observation, it may well represent legal probable cause.)
4. They call for increased use of the judiciary to issue warrants for arrest and search.
5. They suggest compliance with state and Federal statutes requiring that a person arrested for crime must appear promptly before a judge.
6. They indicate that every bar association and police department in the United States should immediately seek to devise ways and means to provide counsel for indigents.

Can anyone doubt that the requirements just outlined demand higher police training and more police manpower?

---

19. *Miranda v. Arizona, supra,* 384 U.S. at 504-505 (dissenting opinion).

The Civil Rights Revolution

With the civil rights revolution of the 1960's, this nation has finally gone to work on the historic task of raising 11 per cent of its people from the effects of 300 years of slavery and segregation. Such an undertaking is bound to be fraught with potentially dangerous tensions. Attitudes long accepted are being openly chal-

lenged; hostilities long repressed are being overtly expressed. Obviously, the role of the police under these circumstances is both crucial and exceedingly difficult.

Three facts in particular stand out:

First, the civil rights movement has decreased Negroes' tolerance of indignities inflicted by the police, and has greatly intensified the demand for equal law enforcement. The brunt of protest and picketing on this score has been directed at the police in Northern cities. In later pages, we will deal with these problems in some detail and see what can be done about them.

Second, civil rights parades, demonstrations and meetings, no matter how peaceable in planning and execution, require considerable police manpower. Vast additional planning efforts and man hours of work go into keeping legitimate protests from turning into riot.

Third, every time illegal violence is employed against civil rights demonstrations anywhere, it increases animosity against police officers everywhere. The dogs which Police Chief T. Eugene ("Bull") Connor set on young Negroes in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1963, probably caused more physical injury to police officers in other cities in the long run than to the demonstrators they were pictured as attacking. Similarly, nationwide hostility against police officers has been generated by episodes where police failed to curb violence that was thought to have been inspired by the Ku Klux Klan, or where police were charged with complicity in crimes against civil rights workers.

A new difficulty, for the police as well as for the community as a whole, is that lately the direction and tone of large parts of the civil rights movement have changed.

In the 1950's and early 1960's, the civil rights emphasis was on obtaining equality for Negroes through integration with the general American community. Non-violence was the guiding idea and the sole tactic. With the active backing of many white citizens, the movement succeeded in getting legally sanctioned segregation outlawed and equal rights laws enacted — laws forbidding discrimination in such fields as public accommodations, education and housing and employment.

But it soon became apparent that demolishing barriers would not by itself enable Negroes to make up for centuries of deprivation and demoralization. In income, employment and educational achievement, a great many Negroes actually were — and still are — falling farther behind the affluent white society. The gains just made had brought rising hopes and expectations to black Americans; but for most of the ghetto dwellers, the reality remained as bleak as ever.

In the past few years, the mood of many Negroes has changed from optimism to frustration, rage — and doubt that white America ever means to fulfill its promise of equal rights. Moreover, Negroes have come to see that patient non-violence is not always the rule on the American scene — that, as Tom Wicker wrote in *The New York Times*, "except on the lips of American Negroes, or those who may speak to Negroes, the advocacy of violence has a general immunity from censure. The world puts high value on physical courage, strength and determination; in the grotesque Washington phrase, it is admirable to be 'hard-nosed.' "[20]

And so, a growing number of Negroes — disappointed in the strategy of gradualism and voluntary integration, and disillusioned with the many white allies who fell away when the going got hard — are deciding that the Negro must get tough and must "go it alone."

This sort of thinking is not entirely new. Back in the 1920's, Marcus Garvey and his followers called on "former slaves" to return to their African homeland and establish a new nation there. In the 1930's, the Communist Party gained some attention with its advocacy of "self-determination of the black belt." In the 1950's and early 1960's, while full integration was the fundamental thrust of the civil rights movement, the Black Muslims, alone and with a very limited following, kept alive the advocacy of "Negro nationalism," and gave free expression to hatred of whites. But only in recent years have Negroes in substantial numbers begun to seek alternatives to the idea of gradual integration.

The new mood, usually called "Black Power," is not yet well defined. To some Negroes, Black Power means simply a more vigorous demand by the Negro community for a fair share of the

nation's wealth and opportunities. To some it means concerted efforts to strengthen Negro political influence (such as the campaigns that made possible the election of Negro mayors in Cleveland and Gary in 1967). To some — not all — it means refusal to form alliances with whites. To still others, it means a new-found, and wholesome, pride in their race and heritage.

---

20. Tom Wicker, "The Hard-Nose Phenomenon," *The New York Times*, September 3, 1967, section 4, p. 10.

But to some it means open, avowed hatred of white America, together with a conviction that only violence will make the nation give the Negro his due. The most alienated of this group have become determined to bring down American society with them if they fail.

Riots and Violence

Mass violence in Negro-white relations is not new in this country. In this country alone, prior to 1964, there were some 50 racial clashes, mostly in the wake of the two World Wars. What is new about the outbreaks of the last few summers is that the burning, looting and sniping have usually been initiated by Negroes, not by whites as in former years.

Violence in some form as an answer to excessive frustration has occurred in just about every decade and over just about every major social issue in the nation's history. Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the Negro civil rights movement is that it refused to listen to advocates of violence, and remained a wholly peaceful revolution, as long as it did.

That it might not always remain so became evident in the spring of 1966, on a freedom march in Mississippi, organized by James Meredith, the student who had earlier integrated the University of Mississippi. Meredith has labeled the demonstration a "march against fear." But among the participants was at least one who was to seize upon inspiring fear in whites as his own basic weapon: Stokely Carmichael, the leader of the left-wing Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

Also present on the Jackson march, in obvious competition for the minds and hearts of the marchers, was the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, the recognized spokesman of the non-violent civil rights movement. But in this region, where three civil rights workers — James E. Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner — had been murdered, and where Meredith had been shot and wounded on an earlier march, Dr. King's advocacy of Christian love seemed less appealing to many of the young and angry marchers than Carmichael's violent version of "Black Power."

Carmichael did not fully spell out the violent connotations of his appeal on the Mississippi march. They were to be spelled out later by him and his associate H. Rap Brown in Dayton, Ohio, in Cambridge, Maryland, in Detroit, Michigan, and elsewhere. Their message was that American society was so controlled by racism, and so brutal in its treatment of Negro citizens that its destruction was the legitimate and proper goal of any self-respecting Negro.

It was only a logical step from this premise to the advocacy of hatred of "whitey" or "the honkies," and to a demand for complete racial separation which frequently sounds like the Ku Klux Klan's line.

While in many respects demagogues like Carmichael and H. Rap Brown have probably been products of history rather than makers of it, their individual role in shaping riot patterns cannot be ignored. In Nashville, a speech by Carmichael was followed immediately by riots. In Cambridge, Maryland, Rap Brown urged Negroes to "burn this town down," and, referring to a particular school, he said: "You should've burned it down long ago."[21] The fires which followed leveled two blocks — and the school. In Dayton, Ohio, Brown is reported to have said during the height of the Cincinnati riots: "We must help our soul brothers in Cincinnati." General as these words were, the audience in that context understood them to have an obvious meaning, and proceeded directly to riot in the streets of Dayton.

On the heels of the Detroit riot, Brown made the matter even clearer to an audience of 1,000 in the riot area by saying: "Stop looting and start shooting."[22]

A significant common feature of the Cincinnati, Newark and Detroit riots of 1967 was a pattern of hit-and-run fire bombings, which left a string of major conflagrations an eighth to a quarter of a mile apart, frequently in a straight line down major thoroughfares. There also was a pattern of selectivity in the targets: Most frequently hit were credit furniture houses, which combined high combustibility with maximum unpopularity in the ghetto areas as a result of high interest rates and hard-line repossession practices.

---

21. "Black Militants Talk of Guns and Guerrillas," *U. S. News & World Report*, August 7, 1967, p. 32.

22. "Detective Hurt in Stoning After Rap Brown Talk," *Detroit News*, August 28, 1967, section A, p. 10.

Firemen and police, having responded in numbers to the first half dozen of these conflagrations, rapidly found themselves drawing upon their last reserves as the fire calls continued. In Detroit, 1,322 fire alarms were registered during the four days of rioting — more than 800 over normal. Much of the time, the Fire Department had no equipment to commit to new blazes.

It seems probable that the fire bombing that turned several of the 1967 riots from spontaneous, localized disturbances into city-wide conflagration was, at least to some degree, planned and organized. It takes some premeditation to make a Molotov cocktail. And the skip-hop pattern of fire bombing, plus the eyewitness accounts of arson squads, suggest much more than just the sudden inclination of a few young people who saw an opportunity for trouble. Significantly, some of the terrorists described the civil commotions of Newark and Detroit, not in terms of riot, but in terms of insurrection, and talked openly of plans for repetition. From Cuba, Carmichael spoke of the riots as "guerrilla war."

On the other hand, the evidence must be seen in context. *Newsweek's* special edition of November 20, 1967, entitled "The Negro in America," commented:

> Obviously, black-power and Communist organizers were in the field. They may even have sparked some riots and prolonged others. But no conspiracy theory will explain four summers of rioting in more than 100 cities.[23]

White America cannot, with accuracy, blame its present great difficulties upon "outside agitators." If we have in our cities — as we do — people who are committed to guerrilla war against Ameri-

23. "What Must be Done," *Newsweek*, November 20, 1967, pp. 33, 35.

ca, they are likely to be wholly home-grown agitators. If we ask why they should be so bitter and so alienated, they will cite 300 years of reasons, and a complacency about inequality and injustice which is still prevalent today.

When all of this is said, however, it still is true that society's concern in any premeditated violence must be very great indeed. It must be recognized for the future that two or three determined people with an automobile and some gasoline, bottles and rags can, in an hour, set ten widely spaced fires that will tie up the entire equipment of a major city's fire department. Nor should anyone assume that the tactics thus far employed represent the ultimate potential of urban guerrilla war. The utilities of a major city — water, gas, electricity and telephone — are highly vulnerable to determined attack. So are its expressways and tunnels. And there being no reason to avoid contemplation of the ultimate, so are department stores, high rise apartments, schools, hotels and hospitals. As of now, no urban police department has the manpower and capability to guard its city effectively against the ultimate potential.

To date the terrorists probably have the active allegiance of far less than 1 per cent of the country's Negro population. And probably two-thirds of the Negro population has such a stake in our society as to make it reject any incitement which advocates destruction of America. Yet ordinary people do get caught up in mob violence once it starts. In some portions of the Negro population, the 1967 riots have left at least some sympathy for, and some pride in, the perpetrators of violence — even among normally staid and responsible citizens.

The other side of the picture is that violence breeds violence —

that the police (and National Guard) charged with subduing rioters, looters and demagogues sometimes respond with excessive force of their own. Killings, sometimes in large numbers, have often been a feature of riot control, as in the Watts outbreak of 1965 and in those at Newark and Detroit in 1967. The Watts deaths undoubtedly had much to do with subsequent eruptions there.

However highly trained, a policeman is not immune from fear when faced with sniping or fire bombs. But that of course does not give him the right to resort automatically to fatal force instead of force appropriate to the conditions confronting him. Nor can the general impact of riot justify trigger-happy gunfire or the venting of personal race prejudice.

The police are not responsible for solving America's race problem. Doing away with urban ghettos and attaining full rights for Negroes are tasks for the nation as a whole; and viewed against the background just outlined, they take on an immediacy that should attract the most practical and hardheaded observer of the American scene.

But if we are to move toward the needed fundamental social changes without something approaching civil war, can anyone doubt the need to reexamine the police's role in this conflict, and its capacity to meet the challenge?

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN NEGROES AND POLICE

WHAT HAS BEEN pointed to thus far shows that the current crisis in law enforcement often is most visible in the relationship between the police and the Negro community.

That relationship has rarely been happy in the past, and today it is strained to the utmost. In most American cities, policemen and poor Negroes live in what can only be described as intermittent warfare. Hostility abounds on both sides — in the minds and hearts of unemployed Negro youths on ghetto streets, and in the minds and hearts of white police officers who may have to curb ghetto violence.

Many ethnic minorities besides Negroes have experienced conflict with police in years past, and some do today: Puerto Ricans in Eastern cities, especially New York, and Spanish-speaking groups in Los Angeles and other Southwestern and Western cities. But since Negroes are the largest and most cohesive disadvantaged group in our big cities, the hostility between them and the police is the most serious of such antagonisms. If we are to devise ways of bringing the controls of civilization more effectively into play between these antagonists, we must explore the origins and the depth of the conflict.

A Legacy of Bitterness

Hostility between Negroes and police has deep roots in the past — in the long years of officially enforced and popularly sanctioned second-class citizenship for Negroes.

Until 1954, when the United States Supreme Court outlawed segregated schools and thereby sounded the death knell for all legally established segregation, the law in Southern states assigned an inferior status to all Negro citizens solely because of their color. One of the normal duties of police forces in these states was to enforce this system. Elsewhere in the country, Negroes, though technically equal to whites, were also unofficially segregated and kept in inferior status by custom and tradition. Not surprisingly, policemen in both North and South became deeply imbued with the idea that a major part of their responsibility was to "keep the Negro in his place."

Since Negroes were classed as inferior not on the basis of conduct but simply of race, police in the days before 1954 often did not need to distinguish between the law-abiding and the lawless Negro. The inevitable outcome was hostility among Negroes toward police and among police toward Negroes.

Today, the Negro citizen still tends to see the police officer with his white face as the enforcer of the white man's law, which for

nearly 300 years kept his people enslaved or segregated. If he is old enough to have been a teen-ager in the 1930's, his first contact with the law, in some small Southern town, may well have been with a policeman who told him: "Nigger, don't let the sun set on you in this town!" Thirty years later, in a big Northern city, just this memory can turn a Saturday night party that has gotten loud enough for a police call into a dangerous melee.

Many people living today remember far worse things — the worst being the thousands of lynchings which were possible only because law enforcement agencies stood aside and let mobs work their will. From 1882 to 1959, 2,595 Negroes were lynched in nine Southern states.[24] No white person was ever punished for these offenses. And while lynching in the traditional form has almost disappeared from the American scene, its spirit lingers in anti-civil rights violence, also frequently condoned by local law enforcement personnel.

In 1963, a bomb planted in a Negro church in Birmingham, Alabama, killed four small children and injured several others. The same year a Baltimore postman, William Moore, was slain near Attalla, Alabama, while on a peaceful one-man freedom march, and Medgar Evers, a well-known civil rights leader, was murdered from ambush in Jackson, Mississippi. In 1964, Chaney, Goodman and Schwerner were murdered in Philadelphia, Mississippi, and Lemuel A. Penn, a Negro army reserve colonel, was shot to death while driving through the vicinity of Colbert, Georgia. In 1965, a white Unitarian minister, the Reverend James J. Reeb, died after a beating in Selma, Alabama, and shortly afterwards, Mrs. Viola Liuzzo, a Detroit housewife, was shot to death near Hayneville, Alabama. No one responsible for any of these crimes has been convicted in a state court. It took Federal intervention to get convictions in the Liuzzo and the Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner cases.

---

24. *1961 United States Commission on Civil Rights Report,* V: *Justice* (Washington, D.C.), p. 267.

Since the school desegregation decision was handed down in 1954, the message that the United States Constitution is color-blind has slowly penetrated, at least as a principle, into most parts of the country. But attitudes, customs and conduct patterns have not yet caught up. It is no secret that the 1954 ruling and the various other prohibitions of segregation in public facilities that followed in its wake were accepted with less than alacrity by some states and local governments. Indeed, certain governors, mayors and city councils have continued to uphold unconstitutional racial restrictions, using the local police to defy Federal efforts to enforce Supreme Court rulings.

Current Animosity

It would be comforting to think that the causes of conflict between Negroes and police all stemmed from the deep South and the past, and that present-day police practices had nothing to do with it. Unfortunately, it would also be untrue. While the conflict between the police and the Negro people is deeply rooted in history, it is also deeply rooted in current everyday experience.

Today, the police in most of America's great cities understand that they are the public's servants, charged with keeping the law; but they do not always carry this understanding into the Negro areas. There, all too often, police tend to act like an army of occupation. Many police officers see the citizen with a black face as a potential enemy. The depth of hostility may be measured by the great number of present-day police officers who invariably use the hated term "nigger" in talking about (and sometimes to) Negro citizens. A study by the President's Crime Commission Task Force on Police found that 72 per cent of the police officers whom it interviewed in three major cities exhibited prejudice against Negroes in their responses to Task Force observers.[25]

These negative attitudes often stem only in part from traditional

25. "Study Calls Police Bias Widespread," *The Washington Post*, June 29, 1967, p. A1.

prejudice. Many white police officers work in poor, predominantly Negro precincts where they are constantly seeing crimes com-

mitted, but live in middle-class white neighborhoods where they have little contact with crime. As a result, they tend to identify Negroes wih crime, and whites with peace and order. In addition few policemen understand why in ghetto neighborhoods, hostility greets even their most routine actions — such as the arrest of a drunk on a Saturday night. They respond with resentment of their own.

Whatever the reason for the policeman's hostility, the people of the ghetto bitterly resent it. The millions of Negro citizens who left the South to escape the inequalities and indignities of segregation and seek a better life for themselves and their families looked upon the North as the promised land. But in this promised land they found widespread community prejudice and, together with stricter policing than back home, widespread police bias. The contrast between their hopes and the reality gives rise to frustration and anger, which are often turned against the police.

Of course a great deal of the anger the policeman faces in the ghetto actually has nothing to do with him at all. For example, the police have no control over housing conditions in the ghetto. But a man who must live with his wife and ten children in two rooms is likely to be in a constant rage over these conditions; and the policeman, as the nearest representative of the world beyond the ghetto, may well bear the brunt of his fury.

Similarly, the police do not cause family discord or alcoholism. Yet a man who has just had a drunken, violent argument with his wife may, without provocation or warning, kill a policeman who seeks to give him a routine traffic ticket.

Again, the police do not create unemployment; nor are they responsible for the fact that discriminatory practices, old and new, make it much harder for Negro youngsters to find jobs than for white ones. But the Negro teen-ager, shut out of a world to which he feels he should belong, does not know the origins of his plight, and the cop on the corner becomes a symbol of the society which has turned its back on him. Given the opportunity, the teen-ager sometimes decides the cop is a good target for a rock.

Finally, both the occasional lawbreaker and the career criminal have a built-in antagonism toward the police and their work. In poor neighborhoods, the policeman has plenty of experience with both types and is constantly reminded of their hatred of what he stands for.

This background of antagonism and conflict means that the average police officer walks warily in a Negro neighborhood. Some apprehension is involved in any confrontation with a Negro male; and all too often, fear induces excessive use of force.

Negroes' Major Grievances Against Police

It is a simple fact that most Negro citizens do not believe that we have equal law enforcement in any city in this country. Whether the stated belief is well founded or not is at least partly beside the point. The belief itself is damaging enough.

Forms of address are a common and by no means unimportant cause of friction between police and Negro citizens. Probably 90 per cent of the police officers in the United States habitually use the term "nigger" in private conversation, and on many occasions the too familiar word slips out in the heat of an altercation. Inevitably it adds an element of passion which can change a routine arrest into a battle, fatal either to a police officer or a civilian.

A Negro adult who is hailed by a police officer with the words, "Hey, boy," knows that this form of address would not be used for a white person. Even if the policeman is making a legitimate inquiry, the tone provokes antagonism which the citizen carries away with him. The same is true when an officer making a traffic arrest addresses the offender by his first name. And the factory worker resents failure to accord him the normal title of "Mr." just as much as the more articulate middle-aged wife of a doctor resents being called "Alice" by someone she has never met.

Arrests without warrants, "for investigation," do even more to stir up hostility against police in the Negro community. Investigative arrests have never been lawful; but in most metropolitan police departments they are still accepted and hotly defended as a "necessary police tool." Two big cities, Detroit and Washington, have eliminated them as a matter of administrative policy.

The practice known as "stop and frisk" creates intense hostility. The widespread use of "stop and frisk" in the Negro, as opposed to

the white, areas of big cities, confirms Negroes' suspicions about unequal law enforcement. The Negro doctor on a sick call who finds himself spread-eagled on his automobile and searched considers it (rightly!) impossible to believe that this would have happened to his white counterpart.

Experiences life these are familiar to practically all Negro citizens in Northern cities. They tend to make persons who have never experienced or seen any physical abuse by a police officer ready to believe the worst stories of police "brutality." In fact, it often turns out that vehement complaints about "brutality" actually refer to indignities like those just described.

One exceedingly sore spot in the relations between Negroes and the police has been the use of police dogs. Those who advocate the practice say, "The Negroes are scared of dogs." So is everyone else. But fear obviously is the worst possible way to build a sound relationship.

To a policeman on a lonely beat, a dog may be a useful companion. Dogs also have their uses in guarding department stores and other buildings at night, when the doors are locked and no human being is supposed to be present. On the other hand, to threaten people with dogs in a tense situation having racial overtone — for example, at a civil rights demonstration — is like pouring gasoline on a fire.

Still, of all the police practices in day-to-day law enforcement that fan the flames of conflict, the most inflammatory is the actual use of excessive violence — "brutality" in the real sense — against Negroes. Under this heading come unnecessary violence at arrest, the "third degree" and what is known as "alley court," that is, deliberate roughing up of a police prisoner as punishment. "Alley court" is ordinarily used only against members of minority groups — currently the Negro population. Naturally, it inflames the feelings of that group. Besides, it deprives the police department of its most important ally in the war against crime: the overwhelming majority of residents in the core areas of the city who are law-abiding.

"Alley court" and "third degree" methods are not sanctioned by the law or the police manual, and are condemned by modern police administration. They probably are less common than the number of complaints might suggest. (In my experience, only one instance of physical abuse could be established for every five allegations of brutality.) But we cannot blink at the fact that such abuses do happen, in both Northern and Southern states. The President's Commission on Civil Rights in 1947 and the U.S. Civil Rights Commission in 1961 have documented substantial numbers of cases; and their findings leave no doubt that many of the roots of police-Negro conflict lie right there.[26]

In what we may hope is past history, brutalities of a considerably worse variety were common. There still are officers who will tell of being broken in by an older officer who walked up to an obviously drunken Negro, knocked him down with his fist, and explained to the rookie: "That's the way we teach them respect. Now I'll pick one for you and you deck him."

Not infrequently in the past, there also were outright police executions — usually of persons captured after killing a policeman. The "executioners" in such cases were usually exonerated by each other's testimony, and by the understandable outrage which prosecutors, judges and juries felt over the murder of a policeman. In this way, revenge would prevail over police discipline, whose final test is the capture, alive and intact, of the person charged with crime.

---

26. President's Commission on Civil Rights, *To Secure These Rights* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1947), pp. 25-27; *The 50 States Report*, submitted to the Commission on Civil Rights by the State Advisory Committees, 1961 (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1961).

Less often recognized as a source of friction is the use of fatal force that may be technically within the law. In these instances the police may shoot a fleeing person whom they have reason to believe to be a felon.[27] But often that person can be stopped or apprehended

by other means; and even more often he may pose no threat to anyone's life. In a disproportionate number of cases, the victims are Negroes. Such killings frequently inflame public opinion and on occasion have triggered riots.

Hardly less important than the Negroes' complaints about what the police do wrong are their complaints about what the police fail to do. Perhaps the sorest point is insufficient policing.

There is a tendency in assigning police patrols to take area and population primarily into account, with too little attention paid to the amount of crime. Other frequent complaints have to do with police response in emergencies, which is often less rapid in the ghetto than elsewhere, and with police investigation (and prosecution) of crimes, which is thought to be less effective there.

Finally, Negroes are rightly incensed over failure to stamp out organized crime. Most middle-class citizens in most cities are unaware of the extent of "syndicate" operations, because racketeers rarely maintain publicly known locations in the better neighborhoods. But in poor areas, especially in Negro ghettos, organized crime frequently operates on such a scale that it is widely known.

---

27. The common law prohibits use of fatal force for the apprehension of anyone for an offense less than a felony.

And if the people of a given neighborhood see that racketeering is tolerated, they assume that the police are in league with the operators. They know that wherever a numbers house, a walk-in bookie, an unlicensed drinking place or a house of prostitution operates openly, there must be corruption, whether in the local precinct or higher up, at Headquarters or City Hall.

Why Negroes Need Police Most

Negroes, then, resent the policeman, but they need him, and they know it. In New York's Harlem and Los Angeles' Watts, a year after these areas were torn by riots, public-opinion surveys found both widespread hostility against police and widespread desire for more and better police protection.

To the slum dweller, there is no contradiction in these two responses. For no portion of our society has a greater stake in effective, vigilant, vigorous law enforcement than do Negroes in the big cities. All the statistics underscore that Negroes are more likely to be victims of crime — particularly crimes of violence — than are whites.

Thus, in Washington, a few years ago, 84 per cent of assault victims were Negroes, according to an article in *Look* magazine (June 4, 1963). In a largely Negro precinct in Detroit, a study observed that 78 per cent of identified assault offenders were Negroes, but 76 per cent of assault victims also were Negroes. Similarly, a study of homicides in Dallas, conducted in 1963, found 68 per cent of suspects in homicides were Negroes, but so were 69 per cent of the victims.

As for crimes involving both whites and Negroes, a nationwide report published in 1964 indicates that such cases are relatively rare:

> National and official crime statistics do not provide data, but enough research has been conducted to permit the definite statement that criminal homicide, like most other assaultive offenses, is predominantly an intragroup, intraracial act. In a detailed five-year study of homicides in Philadelphia (1948-1952), it was noted that in 516, or 94 per cent, of the 550 identified relationships, the victim and offender were members of the same race. Hence, in only 34, or 6 percent, of these homicides did an offender cross the race line: 14 were Negro victims slain by whites, and 20 were whites slain by Negroes.[28]

In any event, whatever the relative incidence of crimes committed by Negroes, overwhelming percentages of the Negro population in any big American city are basically law-abiding in terms of both felony records and attitudes. In some cities, these percentages run as high as 90 per cent. The question is how to turn the 90 per cent into active supporters of law and order. For no police force can function effectively unless it has the cooperation and confidence of a large majority of the public.

---

28. Marvin E. Wolfgang, *Crime and Race: Conceptions and Misconceptions* (New York: Institute of Human Relations Press, 1964), p. 38.

19th-CENTURY TOOLS FOR 20th-CENTURY TASKS

PROBABLY the chief reason for the shortcomings of police work today — in the area of race relations and elsewhere — is that society has not materially changed in its attitudes toward the police in a hundred years. Despite the vast expansion of police functions, there has been little updating in the staffing and organization of police forces, in the qualifications expected of the police officer, or in his status, weapons or pay. The police forces of this country are essentially 19th-century organizations on which society has loaded 20th-century problems.

Outdated Standards and Lagging Status

As in the last century, we still recruit relatively poorly educated, poorly trained men for police work. We pay them about what we pay unskilled factory workers — something like $5,000 a year on the national average. We think of the policeman's job as basically physical. His strongest weapon, we feel, is his fist. And for added help we give him the same weapons we gave his grandfather. Arnold Sagalyn, the Director of Law Enforcement Coordination for the United States Treasury, characterizes the policeman's weaponry as follows:

> [A] police officer today must still depend on the same weapons which were standard equipment for our police nearly 100 years ago—the police stick and a lethal gun.... The limitations and ineffectiveness of the police officer's weapons leave him dangerously exposed to the hazards he faces in his work.[28]

28: Arnold Sagalyn (Director, Office of Law Enforcement Coordination, U.S. Treasury Department), Remarks before the National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology — Session on Weaponry, Chicago, March 9, 1967, p. 1.

The social status of police is also a carry-over from the 19th century. The policeman still ranks so low on the value scale of present-day public opinion that thousands of young men pass up challenging and fascinating police jobs for employment in factories, the post office or welfare departments.

The educational requirements for policemen, in most cities, are as low as their pay. In particular, the training that policemen receive in the social aspects of their job is still in its infancy. Few are systematically helped to understand the causes of the abnormal conditions — poverty, unemployment, delinquency, drug addiction, apathy — which they encounter on the job every day. And few are being taught to understand how the world looks from the point of view of persons affected by these problems.

Meanwhile, most police officers live in relative isolation from the rest of society. They not only work with other police officers; they also tend to bowl with them, drink with them, hunt with them, go to church with them. Their wives, too, socialize mostly with one another.

Since relatively few policemen are Negroes or members of other disadvantaged minority groups, the overwhelming majority of police officers have no social relationships with Negroes. Few have ever spent a social evening with a Negro or received one into their homes. This state of affairs does not help the groups understand, or deal with, one another on a basis of equality. Thus, the conflict between Negroes and the police actually is a conflict between two of the most segregated groups in American society.

Obsolete Organization

In addition to all these handicaps, the opproximately 400,000 police officers responsible for day-by-day law enforcement in the United States are split up into some 40,000 separate and largely autonomous jurisdictions — Federal, state, county and local.

The nearest thing we have to a national police service is the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This relatively small, highly professional body has general jurisdiction over all violations of Federal laws which are not within the specific province of any other specialized Federal agency. But it has no jurisdiction over local law enforcement.

Each of the 50 states has a central police organization, usually called the State Police, whose work consists mostly of patrolling

state highways. These forces generally do not get involved in local law enforcement unless a local sheriff or police chief asks for aid.

Below the state level, the more than 3,000 county governments maintain their own police. In most of them, a sheriff is the principal law enforcement officer. Usually he is an elected official, whose powers in the areas of law enforcement and carrying out court orders are spelled out by state law. More often, he and his force operate chiefly in unincorporated areas, and work in municipalities only in conjunction with city police. In many places, however, unincorporated townships have police departments of their own, which operate in much the same fashion as city departments.

Most

Yet, when all is said and done, the police function in the United States is primarily a local function, governed at the municipal level. There are 17,000 separate municipal police units in the country, ranging from one-man village forces to New York City's 28,000-man department. No national law or practice sets standards for all these units. Whatever degree of uniformity exists in standards of hiring, pay or conduct is chiefly due to custom or mutual communication — and to the work of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, a professional organization, which increasingly provides for exchange of information, ideas and methods.

Besides raising problems of efficiency, local control can make the police a pawn in struggles between City Hall or the state house and Washington — as has happened in several recent confrontations over Negro rights in the South. Under the powers which the U.S. Constitution reserves to the states or the people (plus a tradition of purely local law enforcement), state police are accountable to governors, and municipal police to mayors and city councils. In recent years Southern governors or mayors have repeatedly seen fit to cling to state or local laws that clearly would be found, or actually had been found, contrary to the U.S. Constitution in a court test. In such cases, the police had to go along and try to enforce the local law — and as a result found itself ranged against the Federal power. This is what happened, for example, in the controversies over desegregating the Universities of Mississippi and Alabama, in 1962 and 1963, and in the 1965 demonstrations at Selma, Alabama.

The decentralized, local control of police in the United States has not only made it possible for states and localities to withhold full civil rights from Negro citizens; it also accounts, in large measure, for the objectionable police and court practices that have figured so large in the civil rights debates of the 1960's — among them: investigative arrests, detention without prompt judicial hearing, improper methods of police interrogation, and denial of the citizen's right to refuse to testify against himself, or to confront and cross-examine his accuser. As we have seen, these topics have been progressively clarified by constitutional decisions of the United States Supreme Court and by lower Federal and state courts. But it is a long way from the Supreme Court, and its increasing concern for securing constitutional liberties, to the police officer on the city street, whose main concern is order. That is one big reason why national civil rights policy has been so slow in being translated into practice.

The Role of the Community

Institutions do not exist in a vacuum; they are shaped by the values and attitudes of the society in which they have their being. Thus, a police force in a democratic society can only be as good as the people want it to be; and to bring American law enforcement into the 20th century is a job for the community as well as for police administrators, or the public officials from whom the administrators take their orders.

The fact of the matter is that most citizens show little concern for the day-to-day work and the professional needs of police. Having delegated the task of guarding their safety to the policeman, they promptly forget about it — and him. But the policeman cannot function at his best as a forgotten man. Efficient law enforcement and, equally important, fair law enforcement, must always be a joint enterprise of the police and the public.

This does not mean that private individuals may go out and play policeman in the manner of vigilantes. It does mean that

citizens, black and white, must demand first-rate policing and supply both the means and the cooperation which first-rate policing requires.

Efforts and influence on behalf of better law enforcement can be brought to bear at every level: on the block, at the station house, at City Hall, at the State House and in Washington. Citizens can make themselves heard as individuals or, more effectively, through their organizations — for example, through block clubs, neighborhood associations, civil rights groups, churches, service clubs, labor unions, chambers of commerce, social service organizations, human relations agencies, and even through special associations created for the purpose. A later chapter will outline some of the ways in which citizens can work toward higher standards of law enforcement in their communities.

RECOMMENDATIONS IN BRIEF

THE SITUATION in American cities suggests three general objectives for any 20th-century police force:

1. More law enforcement and more effective law enforcement.
2. Equal protection of the law for all law-abiding citizens; equal enforcement of the law against all law violators.
3. The support of all law-abiding citizens for enforcement.

Official adoption and publication of these objectives by police departments may prove to be significant and helpful both to the police officers inside the department and to citizens outside.

However, generalities like these rapidly become meaningless if they are not translated into specifics. How to do that is the subject of the chapters that follow. They suggest steps by which any police command can move from the general principles to concrete action in its critical relationships with racial minorities, beginning with the issues identified earlier as the Negro community's main grievances. They also point out specific ways in which citizens can help obtain adequate, properly run police protection for everyone.

A chapter-by-chapter summary of the main recommendations follows:

POLICE PROFESSIONALIZATION:

Forbid use of racial slurs and other "trigger words" by policemen.

Replace rudeness with good manners, starting with the giving of traffic tickets.

End investigative arrests.

Ban the use of police dogs in core areas of cities.

End "alley court" (police punishment).

Identify troublemakers on the police force and transfer them to non-critical jobs.

THE DISCIPLINED USE OF FORCE:

Set clear standards for the proper use of force.

Promote the development of more effective, less destructive weapons.

Press for national and state regulation (including registration) of fire-arms.

Train police to deal properly with disturbed persons.

MORE — AND MORE EFFECTIVE — LAW ENFORCEMENT:

Increase law enforcement in high-crime precincts.

Devise methods for faster police response.

Drive out organized crime, paying particular attention to core areas.

EFFECTIVE RACE RIOT CONTROL:

Maintain steady communications between Negroes and police to insure citizen cooperation in times of trouble.

Provide for rapid mobilization and deployment of anti-riot forces.

Meet racial disturbances with well trained, disciplined, integrated forces in adequate numbers.

Keep curiosity seekers and known inciters of riots out of trouble areas.

Set up stand-by arrangements with state and national military forces.

CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION:

Organize for day-to-day contact with all sections of the community.

Deal courteously and cooperatively with potentially hostile organizations.

Provide for direct staff investigation of complaints from the public, and for final decisions on such complaints by the highest civilian authority in the police department.

ORGANIZING CITIZEN SUPPORT:

Police initiatives

Actively seek the cooperation of all citizens for law enforcement, particularly in high-crime areas.

Make it understood that improved crime control will produce a statistical increase in crime.

Community initiatives

Step up community involvement with law enforcement.

Help police obtain needed financing, manpower, equipment.

Support programs to overcome young people's hostility against police, and to interest them in police careers.

Help dispel distorted images of police in the community.

Seek business backing for programs to counter community tensions.

TOWARD A 20TH-CENTURY POLICE FORCE:

Integrate police forces; actively seek to attract members of minority groups to police careers, and help them qualify.

Improve the professional standards, training facilities and pay scales of police; enlarge forces to lower case loads.

Seek Federal assistance, particularly for college-level police training.

POLICE PROFESSIONALIZATION

MOST POLICE officers and all police administrators in America subscribe to the concept that the American policeman is a servant of the public. They see the police officer of the future as a professional, whose competence and performance warrant both self-respect and the public's support.

9—*Better Weaponry*

Unfortunately, some police officers are habitually rude and disrespectful in their dealings with some of the public. And some — few in terms of percentages, but many in absolute numbers — are sincerely convinced that peace and order cannot be maintained in American cities unless they take it upon themselves to administer physical punishment to those who they think deserve it. This idea, of course, is contrary to our basic law and has no sanction in public opinion. What is more, it inevitably sets large segments of the public against the police.

"Trigger Words" and Rudeness

The use of derogatory group names like "nigger," "wop," or "kike" is so widespread among Americans that it may take a generation to eradicate them from common speech. So is habitual failure to accord minority group members the normal courtesy titles of "Mr.," "Mrs." or "Miss." But as far as police work is concerned, "trigger words," disrespectful forms of address and other discourtesies can be banned right now. Without criticizing the vocabulary used in a gunfight, police administrators can see to it that their men do not respond to mere provocative language with similar language, and can impose appropriate reprimands or penalties when this rule is violated.

To be effective, this policy must start at the top. If a patrolman knows that his inspector (or police chief) habitually uses hate words in private conversation, he will not believe that the order forbidding him to do so carries much conviction behind it.

n/ As example of the command needed was issued in 1966 by Acting Police Commissioner George M. Gelston of Baltimore:

> It is directed that all citizens will be addressed by the appropriate title of "Mr.," "Mrs." or Miss," and that no epithets such as "wop," "kike," "polack," "nigger," etc., or "boy," "girl," etc., when addressed to adults, will be used.
>
> The dignity and professional status of this department is on the line; we either prove that this is a professional police department or not by our actions with the public.
>
> Regardless of the situation there is no excuse for an officer to become irritated or lose his temper while on duty.

Any member of the department who feels he cannot abide by the above should submit his resignation.

Any violation of the above will result in disciplinary action, to include discharge.

I have complete confidence that all members will cooperate and enhance the position of this department in the eyes of the public by courtesy and understanding action at all times.[30]

A promising place to start changing bad police manners into good is in the giving of traffic tickets. Citizens will notice the improvement at once, because traffic control accounts for the greatest number of contacts between them and the police. The effect on Negro citizens is particularly important, for when Negroes see that the tone of traffic policing has improved, it can substantially influence their attitudes toward the police in general.

Politeness in traffic control is easy to enforce, because every police department receives many complaints about discourteous traffic policemen in the mail. (Evidently, people who drive automobiles improperly are more articulate, on the average, than those arrested for other violations.) A number of police departments have instituted very successful programs to promote politeness in traffic arrests.

---

30. Richard Severo, "Strong Police Command Vital to Avert More City Violence," *The Washington Post*, June 30, 1966, section A, p. 6.

Investigative Arrests: "Stop and Frisk"

The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution prohibits arrest without "probable cause." Yet, as noted earlier, "stop and frisk" street searches and investigative arrests are common police practices in the Negro neighborhoods of many cities.

In the interest of both practicality and legality, police departments should accept the restriction that they cannot arrest a person without reason to believe that he has committed a crime. If they do have such reason, they have not only the right but the duty to arrest. Of course, police can approach any citizen they are curious about and ask him any questions they want — so long as they leave him free to refuse to answer, and do not keep him from departing when they cannot lawfully arrest him. The fact is that the vast majority of citizens approached thus by police respond vocally to any question and make no effort to terminate the conversation. Of

course, if the conversation turns from general questioning into interrogation of a suspect, the warnings provided by *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436 (1966) may be required.

Police departments should insist that suspects be booked for specific crimes, or not at all. If a man has been caught at 2 A.M. stepping out of a broken store window with his arms full of groceries, he should not be booked for "investigation of breaking and entering." He should be booked for "breaking and entering."

In many cities, however, police officers still book a suspect arrested for a specific crime as having been arrested for "investigation" of that crime. What they really mean is: "We have not yet done everything we want done about this investigation before we go to court."

Of course, that is not the issue at all. The question is whether the police have a valid reason — "probable cause" — for believing that a crime has been committed and that the person arrested is the culprit. If so, he ought to be booked not for investigation of, say, robbery, but for robbery. If not, he should not have been arrested.

Investigative arrests should be eliminated, as a matter of law and of administrative policy, in every jurisdiction in the country. True, this will not necessarily end improperly made arrests for which a specific offense is recorded. But experience suggests that these, too, will be much fewer when a ban on investigative arrests demands more thorough advance police work.

It is most unfortunate that the Advisory Committee of the American Law Institute, in a proposed draft of a Model Code of Pre-Arraignment Practices, has lent its weight to the form of investigative arrest called "stop and frisk." The Code would authorize 20 minutes of forcible street detention with search where "the officer suspects but does not have reasonable cause to believe that a felony or misdemeanor has been committed."

The statutory standards proposed for such detention are so vague as to be of doubtful constitutionality. In a crucial case, the United States Supreme Court held arrests for search or investigation to be contrary to the Fourth Amendment. The Court said:

> When the officers interrupted the two men and restricted their liberty of movement, the arrest, for purposes of this case, was complete. . . . [A]n arrest is not justified by what the subsequent search discloses. *Under our system suspicion is not enough for an officer to lay hands on a citizen.*[31]

31. *Henry v. U.S.*, 361 U.S. 98, 103-104 (1959). (Emphasis added). Further doubt is cast on "stop and frisk" by *Shuttlesworth v. Birmingham*, 382 U.S. 87 (1966), and *Thompson v. City of Louisville*, 362 U.S. 199 (1960).

And in a more recent case the United States Supreme Court held, in effect, that where a person had been "deprived of his freedom of action in any significant way" he has been "seized" as far as the Fourth Amendment is concerned.[32]

There is no way, in my judgment, to reconcile this language with the proposed Model Code's "stop and frisk" section.

Police Dogs

The use of police dogs in core areas of cities is wrong on practical and moral counts. It is also far more dangerous than is usually acknowledged.

In cold fact, police dogs are highly unreliable. At a recent police meeting, dog handlers showed how they could make a dog grab a man and then let go on command. But that night, a group of police administrators went on the street with a dog crew, and the operator of the crew said: "You saw that demonstration? The dog they showed you is the only one we have that will let go on command. I have arrested 17 people with my dog here, and she has chewed up 16 of them."

32. *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436, 444 (1966).

Extensive experiments were made with police dogs in the 1950s, to discover whether dogs could be successfully used as a crime-fighting tool. The findings: First, dogs could not be accurately directed at a particular individual, but often mauled innocent citizens. This naturally produced a hostile public reaction. Second, the police dog operators and their families became captives of the dogs; no one else could approach them, feed them or care for them without real hazard. Generally, such experiments were abandoned.

The fundamental question about police dogs is this: If it is so difficult (and it often is) for police officers and judges to tell who is guilty, how can you expect a dog to do so?

"Alley Court"

Cases of "alley court" often are not reported by the victims, and even when they are, the victim may be afraid to testify, or may make an extremely poor witness. For these reasons such episodes are rarely subject to correction by trial boards or courts.

Nonetheless, any alert, determined police administration will know when such things occur, and can put an end to them — by vigorously investigating each lead, by emphatically refusing to tolerate brutality, and by enforcing this refusal through its assignment, promotion and demotion powers.

"Alley court" episodes may stem from a police officer's basic attitude, his frustrations, or both. Policemen with reputations for courage and aggressiveness in law enforcement are rarely involved in such occurrences. More often the guilty party will be a desk officer, or a policeman who is a notorious laggard in action.

The officer who finds it necessary to demonstrate his superiority by physical violence usually picks a weak or defenseless victim: a drunk, a homosexual, a juvenile delinquent, a manacled prisoner brought to the precinct station by others. In a typical case, a policeman came across a teen-age crap game in an alley and caught three of the youngsters. He undoubtedly realized that an arrest was futile because he could not be sure who had been handling the dice or the money. His reaction on receiving denials was to rough up the boys and let them go.

The relatively few police officers who believe in "alley court" cannot be allowed to perpetuate an utterly indefensible institution. After all, the police officer is neither prosecutor, judge nor jury; his sole job is to identify violators of the law, to arrest them, and to bring them as peacefully and intact as possible before the judicial authority that will determine their guilt and mete out their punishment, if any. In the words of a recent policy statement

by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, "the police are not in the punishing business any more than they are in the rehabilitating business. The police job is to prevent crime and to detect and apprehend offenders. Treatment of the offender is some else's job."[33]

Troublemakers on the Force

A disproportionate amount of trouble in ghetto areas is caused by police officers who have short-fused tempers or sadistic impulses, or who simply lack common sense in crisis situations. They should be assigned to non-critical jobs. At one time, it was hoped that men with such defects could be identified through psychiatric tests at induction or later. Unfortunately, to date, his hope has not been borne out by experience. But after some years on the force, a police officer's record usually will show whether or not he ought to be in a scout car in a difficult precinct.

---

33. *The Police and the Civil Rights Act* (International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1964), p. 15.

A policeman known to be strongly prejudiced against Negroes should not be working in a central-city Negro area; he should be transferred to any outlying precinct inhabited by whites, and may prove satisfactory there. In the same way, an officer whose record shows that a suspicious number of people have been injured in the course of his arrests should be taken off the firing line.

Of course, care must be taken that this policy does not remove from critical work those men who are simply more brave and aggresive than most. But the distinction between the brave and the brutal is not hard to draw. The valiant officer demonstrates his courage in dealing with armed robbers, in fires or other real dangers; he does not ordinarily bring in a Saturday night drunk battered with a night stick.

Police departments have a good many jobs to which policemen who lack the coolness and judgment of a good patrol officer can be assigned. The precinct commanders, who know the potential troublemakers, should be required to review their personnel periodically with such assignment criteria in mind.

THE DISCIPLINED USE OF FORCE

IT IS ONE of the contradictions of civilization that the maintenance of peace, which is the police's basic mission, should so frequently demand the employment of force. But no one who has had contact with unreasoning drunks, armed psychotics or desperate bandits — or with rioters, looters and snipers — can doubt that on occasion the police must use force to protect "domestic tranquillity."

It is often overlooked that the police mission at such times is different from a military operation. The military normally seeks to strike with sufficient force to destroy the enemy. The police are supposed to employ only the minimum force necessary to gain obedience to law. In fact, it is the duty of the police, wherever possible, to protect the offender even while subduing him. And this complicated task must be performed within all the limitations of the law.

Force and Its Aftermath

In Nashville, Tennessee, on a day in March 1967, Ramsey W. Hall, 26, a top-notch graduate student at Vanderbilt University, and normally a gentle and restrained man, began to act strangely. From a phone in a grocery store, he proposed to a girl he hardly knew, talking incoherently, crying and laughing. A policeman was called and drove him home.

That night, Hall spoke wildly to his landlady, kicking the door to her apartment. She called police and asked the three officers who arrived just to talk to him, but Hall rebuffed them. Suddenly he went berserk, pushed the landlady down a flight of stairs and started swinging at the officers, all of whom were smaller than he. Patrolman Joseph W. Jackson hit him on the head with his night stick. The stick broke; Hall grabbed it and hit Jackson, who then drew his pistol and fired six times, killing Hall.

The police administration and the public prosecutor quickly termed the killing "justifiable homicide." Nevertheless, Nashville citizens were up in arms. Further state and Federal investigations have probed more deeply but, to date, inconclusively. Two ques-

tions remain unanswered: Civilians may reasonably ask why three armed policemen could not subdue a berserk young man without killing him; and policemen may ask how many times an officer has to be hit over the head with a club before he is justified in using his ultimate weapon.

In the Hall case, both the offender and the policemen were white. Far greater conflict is likely when a Negro is killed, even justifiably, by white police.

On a July night in 1962, in Detroit, a speeding automobile passed two police officers in a scout car. During the chase that followed, the officers were able to read the license number and to identify it from the day's "hot car" list as having been recently stolen. After a hazardous pursuit, the stolen car crashed over a curb into a bridge abutment. The driver jumped out and fled on foot. The two officers called on him to halt, and then one opened fire with his service revolver. One shot went home, at about 50 yards distance, and the driver fell dead, with a bullet in his head. He was six feet tall, weighed 140 pounds, was 14 years old and had recently escaped from the Wayne County Training School. He also was a Negro. The officers were white.

If, as seems likely, the officers had no way of knowing that the driver of the stolen car was a juvenile, their actions were within their discretion, and within the letter of Michigan law and the police manual. Just the same, a mentally disturbed 14-year-old boy was dead; and the public protest against the killing for a time seriously endangered a program, just launched, for improving relations between the Negro community and the police.

Confrontations of this sort can actually produce full-scale riots, as in the following instance, reported in October 1966:

> It had a familiar, tragic ring. Alvin Johnson, a 51-year-old San Francisco policeman, spotted two Negro boys running from a car (later reported stolen) in the Hunters Point Negro ghetto last Tuesday. He shouted at them to stop, fired warning shots and then fired at them. Matthew Johnson, 16, slumped to the ground, dead.
>
> And then Hunters Point—and later the nearby predominantly Negro Fillmore district—exploded. Mobs, composed mainly of teen-agers, rampaged through the streets, hurling rocks, burning, looting. When the police were unable to quell the rioting, the National Guard was called out. After three days, with more than 300 people under arrest and scores more injured, a tenuous calm had returned.[34]

34. "After Progress and Riots," *The New York Times*, October 2, 1966, section 4, p. 1.

When Is Force Proper?

The decision to employ force is the most critical of all decisions police must make. Of necessity, the policeman on the scene of an emergency has broad discretion vested in him by law — broader than that accorded to any other public official. For example, in the case of a fleeing felon, the officer's discretion may range all the way from doing nothing to killing. Where an officer's life is in danger, the law requires that those who may later review his actions place themselves in the exact situation he faced.

It would be a great service to law enforcement if the conditions that justify policemen in using their ultimate weapons were more accurately spelled out. Wherever the law can effectively and safely predetermine police reactions involving force, it should do so. Police Commissioner Howard R. Leary of New York recently limited the use of lethal weapons by his force to three circumstances:

> If the crime was a felony involving the use or threatened use of deadly force.
>
> If the suspect is trying to escape by using a deadly weapon.
>
> If the suspect otherwise indicates that unless apprehended immediately he is likely to endanger human life or inflict serious physical injury.

In his order, Commissioner Leary raised the moral question whether it was "proper to take the life of a fleeing felon who, if caught, tried and convicted, could not be executed." He pointed out that the traditional rule under which any fleeing felon could be shot at unless he could be easily captured was "left behind from the day when all felonies were capital crimes," and stressed that felonies include "many minor crimes which do not involve the slightest risk to human life or limb." Ordinary car theft is a case in point. The thief is likely to be a juvenile, and his killing by

police, even if lawful, is hard to defend on moral grounds. It is not surprising that such deaths create problems between the police and the community that may outweigh their deterrent value.

---

35. "Leary to Impose Police Gun Curbs," *The New York Times*, March 22, 1967, pp. 1, 58.

Nelson A. Watson, Project Supervisor in the Research and Development Section of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, recently suggested these standards for the use of force by police:

No action taken by an officer in defending himself, up to and including the death of his assailant, is brutal provided:

- He is acting officially as a policeman within the boundaries of his legal powers.
- He has sufficient cause, as would appear real and reasonable to a prudent man, to fear for his personal safety.
- The means and the force employed by him are not such as a prudent man would consider excessive, unreasonable, or unnecessary.
- There is no acceptable alternative available to him considering his obligation not to retreat from his official mission and his inherent right to protect himself.

When it comes to bringing a specific police mission to a successful conclusion—getting the job done—and their is no immediate or apparent danger calling for self-defense by the officer, his actions should be tempered by good judgment, commonsense restraint, and understanding. His actions would not fall within the definition of brutality provided:

- He is acting officially as a policeman within the restrictions imposed on him by law.
- He conducts himself impartially and dispassionately.
- He is firm without being angrily unreasonable.
- He provides reasonable opportunity for compliance with the law.
- He uses force only after other means have failed.
- The force employed is not more than is required to produce compliance.
- The force is not of an uncivilized or cruel nature.

This proposed framework rules out any application of force after a person has submitted to arrest or complied with legal police orders.[36]

Better Weapons

Plainly, society's interest would be better served if the principals in occurrences like those just described could be taken into custody without hazard to police officers or injury to themselves. Whether it can be done depends in part on our success in providing police with weapons appropriate to their present-day tasks. Here is a comment on that topic by Arnold Sagalyn, some of whose observations were cited in an earlier chapter:

> Our obsolescent, 19th century police weapons are jeopardizing the safety of more than just our police. They are also posing a danger to the peace and welfare of our urban communities. In the past few years there has been increasing evidence that the employment of these same defensive weapons—particularly the gun—to enforce the law and maintain civil order is creating far worse problems than those the police are attempting to solve.
>
> For the police officer's basic weapon, his gun, lacks the flexible response capability needed to deal with the specific type of problem involved. The inability of the police officer to control the degree and deadliness of this physical force in proportion to the nature and quality of the threat has put him—indeed the entire community—in a critical dilemma.[37]

---

36. *The Police and the Civil Rights Act, op. cit.*, pp. 13-14.
37. Sagalyn, *op. cit.*, pp. 2-3.

To date, no easy answers have been forthcoming. It has been suggested that anesthesia could be administered by dart gun (as is done so effectively on TV!); but the time lost until the compound takes effect could be fatal to an officer. Besides, at the present state of knowledge, the dosage would have to be adjusted to the size of the person to be anesthetized, lest it kill him — a complication few emergencies would permit.

To provide the police with workable new options in handling arrests is a task to which more of America's scientific knowledge should be devoted. Some new possibilities already exist — for example, a liquid, non-lethal gas, which adheres to the clothing of an offender and serves to immobilize him, and projectiles of brightly colored dye that can be used to mark rioters or fleeing crime suspects for later arrest. Meanwhile, some time-tested weapons deserve to be used more. For example, tear gas and bayonets

are better for clearing a riot-torn street than rifle or machine-gun fire.

Firearms Control

England for generations has sent its policemen to their jobs without guns, and still does, notwithstanding an increase in violence during recent years. In this country, there is no point in discussing the disarming of police until we become mature enough to end the outrageously easy distribution of guns, which supplies our criminal population with its arsenals — and which made possible the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Lethal weapons are not subject to any kind of registration in most states. They are freely sold by mail order, with no questions asked. To reduce the chances of fatal encounters between one citizen and another, or between citizens and police, the following legislative steps are urgently needed:

1. National and state regulation of the sale of all firearms. National and state legislation prohibiting the sale of concealed weapons to, and the possession of such weapons by, civilians without permit. National and state legislation requiring registration of rifles and shotguns.
2. State legislation making illegal any resistance to arrest, even to an arrest that is later found unlawful. A decision to this effect was recently handed down by the New Jersey Supreme Court.[38]
3. Specific legal definition of the circumstances under which fatal force may be used against an unarmed felon seeking to escape. Such force might well be prohibited in cases of ordinary car theft.

Dealing With Disturbed Persons

Violence is particularly likely to arise in dealing with disturbed people, some of whom may be potentially dangerous. The policeman must learn to deal properly with such persons. He cannot, of course, be expected to practice psychiatry on the street; yet the better he understands that disorderly persons are ofen persons whose lives are in disorder, the better able he will be to handle

38. *State v. Koonce*, 89 N.J. Super 169, 214A.2d 428 (1965).

the problems they pose. By the way he talks to a drunk, a mental case, or a husband and wife in a fight, he can often make force unnecessary, and in some cases may even save his own life.

A police officer will be most successful in dealing with psychotics, drunks or marital battlers if he knows the importance of his job, has fundamental self-respect, and from that self-respect derives a concern for others. Humor will help him if it is the right variety — not the kind that makes jokes at the expense of others or enjoys their embarrassment, but the kind that helps him and others to tolerate peculiar situations, and even to enjoy some of them. As Dr. John M. Dorsey of Wayne State University has stated:

> The policeman, or policewoman, is a most important government official. And nothing can develop his own self-respect more than his seeing and recognizing the true greatness of his career as guardian of the peace of our society. Once a police officer, on his own, succeeds in seeing . . . his real position of honor in his American Government, he increases his most useful power, namely, good natured self-confidence. Good humor can keep him out of more trouble than he can ever guess without it; quite as ill humor can get him into more trouble than he can ever guess without it.[39]

It helps, too, if a police officer can show that he understands the problem or condition of the other person. A drunk who would disregard a direct, abrupt order, might cooperate when told good-naturedly: "Sure, I know how it is on a Saturday night, but we have got to get you home." And it helps even more if the officer can get it across that he is reasonable and expects the other person to be reasonable too.

---

39. John M. Dorsey, *Authority and the Police Officer* (unpublished speech, 1967).

MORE—AND MORE EFFECTIVE —LAW ENFORCEMENT

No SOUND program for improving police-community relations can be launched without strengthening law enforcement. That means more police and more effective methods for police. It also means

more emphasis upon the integrity of our police forces, for no such program can succeed until citizens are convinced of the police's integrity — something they only too often have reason to doubt.

More Police Protection Where Needed

Assignments of police patrols ought not to be based simply on the size and population of an area. While, of course, no area of the city can be left without an effective patrol, the incidence of crime should be reckoned with as a vital factor in the deployment of forces. Accurate accumulation of crime statistics (as well as automobile accident statistics) and rapid calculations made from them by computers can now aid police departments to shift their manpower in accordance with actual work loads.

If law enforcement is to be equal, and if the decaying centers of cities are to be adequately policed, articulate citizens must put their influence behind efforts to secure more police. According to the National Crime Commission, local police forces as now operated cost, on a national average, $11.25 per capita per year.[40] The overwhelming majority of taxpayers probably would agree that this item of municipal expenditure should be increased.

---

40. *Task Force Report: The Police*, President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice (Washington, 1967), p. 7.

Faster Responses

A basic part of any program to equalize law enforcement must be to make police responses to emergency calls as prompt in central ghettos as they are in outlying residential areas. By the same token, crimes should be investigated and prosecuted as promptly in the ghetto as elsewhere. The reason is strikingly illustrated in Claude Brown's book about his youth in Harlem, *Manchild in the Promised Land*.[41] The turning point in the narrator's life comes when the police arrest the man who has just robbed and stabbed his mother. The arrest relieves him of the necessity to kill the robber, as his code would otherwise have required.

Faster mobilization of police emergency forces makes for more effective and less bloody law enforcement. It is axiomatic that the greater the police presence at a given disturbance, the less likelihood that force will have to be used. A drunk confronted by a single policeman may well try to resist arrest; but if that policeman could summon others to his aid within minutes, the chances are that the drunk would go quietly. Similarly, four police officers beleaguered by an angry crowd of 100 might well have to shoot to save their own lives, whereas 20 officers on the same scene probably could handle any problem short of gunfire from the crowd without fatal force.

Better means of rapid mobilization are available than most metropolitan police forces now use. No foot patrolman in the United States should be without a walkie-talkie radio; and every major police department should have a communication system as efficient as the one recently installed in Chicago. For even a few seconds saved in dispatching mobile units to a scene of violence can make all the difference.

41. Claude Brown, *Manchild in the Promised Land* (New York: Macmillan, 1965), pp. 402-405.

Driving Out Organized Crime

Failure to stamp out organized crime goes far toward defeating plans for improved law enforcement and police-community relations — particularly in ghetto areas, where rackets tend to operate blatantly.

Undisturbed operation of organized crime convinces the community that the police are corrupt. It also hampers law enforcement by publicizing the success of wrongdoing. Teen-age youngsters in the slums know the numbers man with the $200 silk suits and the shiny Cadillac as the fellow who has "made it." They want

to be like him, and they quickly take on his contempt for the law, his conviction that all police officers can be bribed and that anything can be "fixed."

Organized crime forms a vast empire in these United States. No big city in the country is free of it. A report by the National Crime Commission describes it as follows:

> Organized crime . . . involves thousands of criminals, working within structures as complex as those of any large corporation, subject to laws more rigidly enforced than those of legitimate governments. Its actions are not impulsive but rather the result of intricate conspiracies, carried on over many years and aimed at gaining control over whole fields of activity in order to amass huge profits. . . . Today the core of organized crime in the United States consists of 24 groups operating as criminal cartels in large cities across the Nation.

The report stresses the ties between mobsters and crooked officials:

> All available data indicate that organized crime flourishes only where it has corrupted local officials. As the scope and variety of organized crime's activities have expanded, its need to involve public officials at every level of local government has grown.

42

The operations of organized crime are most numerous and most effective in the slums. One reason for this is that "escape" through narcotics or gambling is considerably more attractive to people

---

42. *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society: A Report by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice* (Washington: February 1967), pp. 187, 192, 191.

trapped in the ghetto than to those who are better off. Another is that the slum dweller has much less power to make City Hall get rid of the racketeers than do residents of "better" sections. In "respectable" neighborhoods, parents would not stand for organized crime corrupting their children. But ghetto parents have not been able to get effective action against the criminals who have been corrupting ghetto children for years with continuing success. For that matter, middle class parents cannot always prevent their children from seeking in the slum the forbidden pleasures they cannot get near home.

EFFECTIVE RACE RIOT CONTROL

THE ONLY sure way to prevent a race riot is to cure its causes. The causes go far beyond the powers of the police. To get rid of ghettoization, slum housing, school and job discrimination is a job for society as a whole. But while society struggles with these incendiary materials, the police must watch out for blazes and put out any that start. In the present state of American society, racial incidents are a constant possibility, and, as we know only too well by now, a trivial occurrence, if coupled with crowding, heat and humidity, may trigger a major riot.

For this reason, every police department must be prepared to use controlled and disciplined force against possible serious street disorders. The police forces which arrive first on the scene of any outbreak should be the best, most effective and most thoroughly integrated police teams the department can organize. Every effort should be made to insure that major incidents are handled by forces that are overwhelmingly impressive and completely trained, prepared and disciplined. If these standards can be met, almost any problems can be dealt with. But it takes planning; and this cannot be deferred until trouble breaks out. Quick organization and great mobility of substantial forces must be achieved and maintained in advance of trouble.

It is easy to justify these preparations even if they are never used. What the public wants in a fire department is the capacity to put out fires, if any; and if the rigs never have to leave the firehouse, so much the better. A ready police force, capable of moving quickly and effectively, is an essential form of social fire insurance.

Some Case Histories

One of the few available useful analyses of police procedures in race riots compares the Harlem race riot of 1943 with the Chicago race riot of 1919, still one of the worst in American history.[43]

The New York riot took place in August 1943, in the midst of World War II. It was precipitated by a fight between a Negro

soldier and a white policeman. Both were injured, but a rumor spread that the Negro soldier had been shot in the back and killed. Large crowds assembled on the streets of Harlem near the place of the fight.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and his police commissioner went to the scene immediately. One-third of the New York police force, from all boroughs, was mobilized and committed to Harlem. The

---

43. . . . *With Justice for All* (Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and International Association of Chiefs of Police; copyright 1959, 1963), p. 15.

area was cordoned off. The police concentrated on splitting up and dispersing the mob and arresting its leaders. LaGuardia repeatedly addressed Harlem residents of the facts of the situation. Order was restored without the use of firearms.

The report found New York's procedures superior to those employed in Chicago on these four vital counts:

> There was immediate recognition by the police of an unusual and dangerous situation and a quick report to headquarters.
>
> There was a speedy mobilization of the police force, with large reinforcements held in reserve, plus the utilization of civilians as police auxiliaries. Cooperation of neighborhood leaders are enlisted, both to plan strategy and to appeal directly to rioters.
>
> The police were well-trained for the emergency. Rapid, effective steps were taken to prevent curiosity seekers or potential rioters from entering the troubled areas. High civilian officials took over direct command of the efforts to restore order and they stayed on the job until it was finished.
>
> There was no show of prejudice. Special precautions were taken against the excessive use of force and, in addition, there was an insistence on diplomatic and impersonal action on the part of the police officers, as well as an extensive use of Negro policemen and Negro volunteers.[44]

---

44. *Ibid.*

In a recent article, Police Chief Herbert T. Jenkins of Atlanta tells how his city handled four separate riots in 1966 and 1967. In each, prompt mobilization of police and disciplined handling of the rioters suppressed disorder with a minimum of injury and damage.

Chief Jenkins, ascribing the program to Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr., outlined it in this way:

> The City of Atlanta will not slow down in providing equal services for all citizens. There are opportunities for dissent and demonstration by dissatisfied citizens. The city welcomes this, but it must be within the confines of the law.... The city will not be intimidated by the threat of violence, and lawlessness will not be tolerated....
>
> The Atlanta Police have been drilled and trained to avoid what has been termed police brutality and to provide equal protection and service for all citizens and visitors. The police have the authority, under the law, to protect themselves while enforcing the law. The police will not be subjected to being shot at, having bottles and bricks thrown at them, and being spit upon, without taking appropriate action.... The Atlanta Police do not push anyone around, nor will they be pushed around, and will not hesitate to request the assistance of the National Guard if events indicate it necessary....[45]

Detroit: The Riot That Didn't Happen . . .

Detroit offers both an example of success and one of utter failure in riot control.

On August 9 and 10, 1966, Detroit met a major test. That summer had produced one race riot after another in city after city. Two much smaller Michigan cities had just been severely hit. At this point a routine arrest on Detroit's East Side, for loitering,

---

45. Herbert T. Jenkins, "Police Challenges and Changes in Atlanta," *The Police Chief*, November 1967, pp. 28, 34.

prompted some young Negroes to call for riot. The resulting crowd quickly grew too big for the precinct officers on or near the scene to handle.

Police mobilization was prompt. Within an hour there were 200 men on the scene, including a specially trained Tactical Mobile Unit. The area was sealed off; high-ranking officers made a plan for police placement and tactics, and took charge on the scene.

The results of prior intelligence pertaining to riot-prone groups and individuals paid off. Carloads of activists, headed for the area with weapons in their cars, were arrested.

Where groups formed on the street, the police moved quickly to disperse them. Breaking in, looting and attempted fire bombing were met with prompt arrests.

The Negro community not only refused to rally to the rioters, it moved decisively to cool them off. As word of the trouble spread, leaders of block clubs came to the police station to check the nature of the disturbances. From there, some went to the trouble spots and urged youngsters to go home. Others telephoned officers of block clubs asking them to get children off the street in their blocks, and to squelch rumors.

Some 150 Negro residents met at a church, pledged their support to the police, and organized two-man citizen "peace patrols" to walk the area. They also set up an information center where residents could check up on rumors.

For two nights, in a relatively small area around Kercheval Avenue, the trouble kept churning. But all it added up to was 43 arrests, some property damage and a few minor injuries. Businesses stayed open. There were no shots fired and no deaths. In short, the riot was not allowed to happen.

. . . *and the One That Did*

Another riot broke in Detroit in the early morning hours of Sunday, July 23, 1967. It was triggered by a police raid on a "blind pig" — an illegal after-hours drinking spot. The locale was Twelfth Street, the most explosive in the city; the time was 2:30 a.m. on a hot summer night, in what was the worst summer of racial explosions thus far. The precinct that made the raid had not consulted with, or notified, central police headquarters.

The street reaction was immediate. Saturday night drinkers, pimps, prostitutes and numbers men supplied the active elements in the initial night-time crowds. By dawn many others had arrived on the scene — among them advocates of violent "Black Power" who openly called for riot. Looting of stores on Twelfth Street began. At 8 a.m. the first fire bombing occurred.

At the time of the initial outbreak, the department was subsequently to reveal, only 193 policemen were on street patrol in the whole city — the lowest coverage in the entire week.

The police's initial response was weak in both manpower and effectiveness. No attempts were made to control the widespread looting. Police efforts concentrated on defending fire units, which

came under attack as they arrived. Early in the morning one police squad in wedge formation attempted to regain control of Twelfth Street. A task which a trained force of 100 or more police might have accomplished was undertaken by fewer than 20 officers. The crowd recognized the show of weakness for what it was. No resistance to the progress of the squad was attempted, but rioters dispersed into doorways, alleys and side streets, and flowed back into Twelfth Street after the wedge had passed.

By midmorning the Mobile Task Unit had been partly mobilized. A trained commando platoon under experienced leadership, equipped with tear gas, bayonets and riot guns, was standing by on Twelfth Street.

At the same time, community leaders met at Grace Episcopal Church to seek ways of calming the spreading violence. The meeting decided (with some vigorous dissents) to ask for removal of the commando squad as the price of a civilian attempt to stop the growing riot.

No top administrative city official and no top police administrator was on the scene at that time, nor at any time during the crucial first twelve hours.

The civilian leaders, with Congressman John Conyers, Jr., as chief spokesman, attempted to talk to the crowds on Twelfth Street. Conyers made a brave attempt. He was hooted down.

The commando squad was never ordered to clear Twelfth Street. The Mobile Task Unit was "held in reserve" for other emergencies. The word spread on Twelfth Street, and thence through the entire city, that the police were not trying to stop looting. These facts led Detroit's leading Negro newspaper to headline its first post-riot front page "It Could Have Been Stopped."[46]

Looting now spread far beyond the original riot area. Many persons of usually law-abiding disposition were caught up in the madness. Witnesses subsequently gave vivid descriptions of the carnival atmosphere attending some of the looting. There was ample evidence of anti-white bias in the selection of places to be looted and burned. But there was little or no evidence of any general lynch mob spirit toward white individuals as such. Negro and white looters mingled freely, and white bystanders were generally unmolested.

But fire bombing spread throughout the city and fire and police units seeking to respond found themselves under mob attack.

At 2 p.m., eleven and one-half hours after the "blind pig" raid, Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh called Governor George W. Romney, reported that the rioting was beyond local control, and requested the dispatch of State Troopers and the National Guard.

---

46. *The Michigan Chronicle*, July 29, 1967, p. 1.

In the four days that followed, widespread looting, fire bombing and sniping approximated guerrilla warfare conditions in many areas of the city. Of the three major forces involved in suppressing the mass violence, only the 82nd Airborne Division of the United States Army was to emerge with its reputation enhanced. The 82nd arrived late in the riot and was never committed to the worst of the riot areas. But its thorough integration, its cool-headed professional leadership and its completely disciplined response were major factors in ending the violence.

The Detroit Police and the Michigan National Guard bore the brunt of dealing with the worst of the mob violence. The courage and effectiveness of each unit undoubtedly served to restore order and to prevent an even worse holocaust. But in the aftermath of the riot, some actions by personnel of each command were subjected to bitter criticism. Lieutenant General John L. Throckmorton, who commanded the 82nd Airborne and was the ranking military officer on the scene, was later to characterize the National Guard troops as "green" and "trigger-happy." And the *Detroit Free Press* — a paper normally well disposed toward the police — published a lengthy analysis of the 43 riot deaths which plainly implied that a considerable number had been unnecessary. Post-riot investigation of the death of three young Negroes in the Algiers Motel resulted in indictment of two Detroit police officers for murder.

The number of persons killed eventually mounted to 43 — 38 of them civilians. Damage to insured property totaled $38,000,000; uninsured and indirect losses reached still greater proportions.

The riot left a city which had made many vigorous efforts to prevent just this kind of catastrophe reeling from the impact of civic disaster. For days afterwards, troops of the Michigan National Guard and the 82d Airborne Division of the United States Army patrolled its streets.

Causes of the Disaster

National news media later emphasized almost unanimously that Detroit's efforts to solve its racial problems had been the most vigorous in the nation, but also that, in the process, the city had developed a complacent attitude of "it can't happen here."

The first of these two observations may be true, but what it principally illustrates is a lack of commitment among other cities to an attack on the problem of the ghetto. As to the second, much of Detroit, official and otherwise, presumably hoped for the best; yet neither public or private circles doubted that explosive material was present and that the explosion, if it came, could be big.

While Detroit was still burning, *The New York Times* summed up the lessons of the outbreak:

> There are at least two conclusions to be drawn from the tragic events that have condemned forward-looking Detroit to the fate of less-deserving cities.
>
> One is, that if Detroit is an example of America's best efforts to solve the racial and other problems confronting its cities, the best is not nearly good enough.
>
> The other is, that even if progress is achieved on a broad front, the United States must be prepared to contend with serious turbulence in its cities for a long time to come.
>
> As Dr. Kenneth Clark and other sociologists have pointed out, progress in its initial stages tends to generate expectations faster than they can be fulfilled. People who harbor frustrated hopes are more likely to rebel than those with no hope at all.
>
> In this sense, Detroit may be viewed as a victim of its own limited success. But this is no reason to despair or quit. There can be no turning back, even if that were desirable. Detroit's anguish and that of other American cities will be relieved only when the promising social, economic and educational programs that have been initiated, and additional programs on a huge scale, are pressed to the point where they begin to fulfill the hopes they have rightly engendered.
>
> But meanwhile, the absolute, prime requirement is the restoration of order to the beleaguered city and the application of as much force as is necessary to restore it. Without order there can be no progress.[47]

47. "The Agony of Detroit," *The New York Times*, July 27, 1967, p. 34.

Three explanations suggest themselves to account for the ferocity and extent of the Detroit Riot of 1967. All three are important. All three are also true.

The most fundamental by all odds is society's failure to make the promise of equality for Negroes a reality. America has had 300 years and countless warnings to render equal justice to its Negro citizens. Yet the city of Detroit, the state of Michigan and the United States failed to do enough in time.

A second, no less important, explanation is that the Detroit Police Department failed to employ its resources promptly enough and firmly enough when the trouble began. In the face of such a holocaust no one can be positive that a different response or tactic would have produced a better result. But if we compare the actual events to what are considered desirable tactics of riot control, the failures of the Police Department are all too obvious.

1. There was a complete failure of prior intelligence.
2. There was a failure to have a sufficient number of men on hand at the outbreak of the riot. (Recognizing that the riot broke at the time of the week when the assigned police manpower was lowest, we must still record this fact.)
3. There was a failure to mobilize quickly enough and to bring reserves into action at the critical moment of the developing riot.
4. There was a failure to apply massive, disciplined and effective force on Twelfth Street at any time during the critical hours—between 2 a.m. and 2 p.m. on the first day.
5. There was a failure to have high-ranking police supervision at the points where critical decisions had to be made in the early hours of the first day, before the riot became general.

Without trying to pinpoint the blame, the absolute least that must be done is to plan for making sure that such failures do not recur.

A third explanation of the severity of the disaster is the pattern of fire bombing, which turned a local riot into a city-wide conflagration. There is no hard evidence to prove that the Detroit riot as a whole was planned — either at the Kremlin in Moscow or at the Black Power Conference in Newark. And the way it actually started argues strongly against any prior plan as to timing. But Black Power activists did move into the riot in its early stage to

intensify and to spread it. As noted in an earlier chapter, there is considerable reason to believe that at least part of the attendant havoc in the Cincinnati, Newark and Detroit outbreaks of 1967 was planned and organized. Indeed, it is possible that planned fire bombing was the added factor which put the Detroit riot of 1967 out of control and justified the term "rebellion" later applied to it by Black Power extremists.

The indications of planning are certainly sufficient to highlight the great need for prior police intelligence work. They also serve to highlight what a tragedy it is that Detroit has substantially dismantled its police intelligence unit — not many years ago regarded as one of the best in the nation.

Recommended Control Methods

A generally authoritative publication on riot control was distributed nationwide to local law enforcement officials by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the spring of 1967.[48] This booklet deals in depth with appropriate police training, intelligence work and planning prior to outbreaks of violence. In includes recommendations for alerting and seeking aid from state and national authorities if a disturbance exceeds local control.

We shall quote from two sections directly relevant to riot control by local police.

---

48. *Prevention and Control of Mobs and Riots* (Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, April 3. 1967), pp. 87-94.

At the outset, according to the FBI, the police commander's best bet is a purposeful, disciplined display of force and a resolve to convince the mob that the police can and will maintain law and order — if necessary by force.

> The next step is for the police commander to give the order to disperse; such an order should not be given until the commander has sufficient force to back up his order. Never bluff! Officers who participate in a show of force must be well disciplined so they will follow orders to the letter, stand firm in the face of abuse, and not lose their heads.

If the more law-abiding of the citizens momentarily caught up in the mob do not yield to a show of force, they may yield to actual force. Such action should be kept to the minimum necessary at any given moment, since unwarranted application of force may incite a mob to further violence. Depending on the need, force may be gradually intensified:

> Applying force by degrees insures that the maximum force employed to restore order is applied to the most violent and lawless individuals only. The degrees and the order of the application of force should be decided in advance. . . . All officers involved in the operation must be aware of these degrees and must know when each is to be applied and by whose authority. This is not meant to imply that police should not meet force with greater force; it does mean that unnecessary bloodshed must be avoided whenever possible.

Priorities in the use of force will depend on available weapons and equipment. Tear gas can serve to prevent threatened violence by rioters or to disperse them. When chemicals are used, there must be an avenue of escape; otherwise panic may result.

> Chemical agents, properly employed . . . can negate the numerical superiority the mob has over the police force. They are the most effective and most humane means of achieving temporary neutralization of a mob with a minimum of personal injury. Chemical agents should not be used or threatened to disperse demonstrators who are not in fact endangering public safety and security.

The baton, the FBI warns, must be judiciously used to be effective without inflicting unnecessary injury. Officers must be thoroughly trained in its use.

> The baton should be used only in an emergency, and when blows are struck, it should be with the intention of stunning or temporarily disabling, rather than inflicting injury. Blows to the head should be avoided. The baton used as an extension of the arm is generally more effective than when used as a bludgeon or club.

The armed forces' order of priorities might serve as a model, the FBI suggests:

1. Unloaded rifles with bayonets fixed and sheathed.
2. Unloaded rifles with bare bayonets fixed.
3. Tear gas (CS and CN).
4. Loaded rifles with bare bayonets fixed.

The FBI recommendations emphasize that firearms are to be used only as a last resort:

> The decision to resort to the use of firearms is indeed a grave one.... Among the important considerations, of course, are the protection of the officer's own life, as well as the lives of fellow officers, and the protection of innocent citizens. A basic rule in police firearms training is that a firearm is used only in self-defense or to protect the lives of others.

Officers should never fire indiscriminately into a crowd, the FBI stresses, lest they injure or kill innocent persons and thereby provoke a worse clash. Nor should they fire over the heads of crowds — a bluffing technique which may defeat itself or may take lives unnecessarily through poorly aimed or ricocheting bullets.

Snipers must be quickly and severely dealt with, the FBI recommendations continue, both because they pin down the police and because they endanger human lives.

> It may be necessary to employ a countersniper, equipped and trained in the use of high-powered, telescopic-equipped rifles. Police officers, crouched behind any means of protection available and firing their service revolvers or shotguns aimlessly at a building or rooftop, are endangering lives and, at the same time, are prevented from accomplishing their mission.

As for other weapons, the bayonet can be an effective deterrent — used, not as a night stick or baton, but with the standard shotgun, especially in shows of force and standard riot control formations.

CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION

PEOPLE WHO KNOW (or believe) that they are denied access to any crucial government agency are easy prey for advocates of lawlessness. Therefore, one essential in resolving or preventing conflict between the police and the public is communication. The police must be willing to listen to citizens' opinions, suggestions and, particularly, complaints. What is more, citizen support for the work of the police must be actively solicited.

Organizing for Day-to-Day Communication

Police administrations must open and maintain contact with all sections of the communities they serve — particularly, in this decade, with Negro citizens. Police departments should be ready at all times to meet with communal leaders, to exchange information with them and to tackle issues together. If the department is conscious of a particular problem, it should not wait for someone to call, but should initiate discussions.

After one riot situation, a newly appointed Police Commissioner[49] managed to gain the confidence of the thoroughly disaffected Negro population. His method was not particularly dramatic: He simply attended every public meeting of any importance in the Negro community. Because he made himself easily accessible, rumors were reported and checked quickly; justified complaints could be dealt with promptly and effectively.

Still, this kind of individual performance under crisis conditions is no substitute for systematizing the entire range of day-in, day-out communications. Though communication starts in the mayor's and the police commissioner's (or police chief's) office, it reaches what is perhaps its most significant phase in confrontations on the street. Therefore, the whole city and the whole police department must be involved.

At the top level, the mayor's office, the city council and the human-relations commission should be easily accessible, as should be the office of the police commissioner and the police complaint bureau.

In each precinct, the police captain or inspector should be on a first-name basis with the principals of high schools and junior high schools. He should know the priests, ministers and rabbis of the larger congregations, as well as the directors of every social agency

---

49. John Ballenger, who was appointed Police Commissioner of Detroit on the heels of the 1943 riot.

located or active in the area. Policemen often are dubious or indifferent when such contacts are first officially required; but the results usually convince even the most skeptical old-timer.

"Open house" should be held regularly in each precinct, preferably in the station house, at least once every quarter. A high-ranking officer of the Department should be present. There should be a program dealing with the work of the police, followed by ample opportunity for airing complaints with the precinct commander or the visiting officer.

In addition, precincts should encourage block clubs, P.T.A.s and neighborhood associations to discuss law-enforcement problems at their meetings. Precinct lieutenants and sergeants should be assigned to attend such meetings as frequently as other duties allow.

In the last few years, a number of cities have encouraged community efforts of this sort. The programs are often carried out in cooperation with designated human relations officers on the police force. In Chicago, neighborhood leaders now join with police human relations specialists in monthly "community workshops," reviewing not only law enforcement problems, but also complaints against other city agencies, which the police relay to the appropriate department. Neighborhood advisory committees or voluntary community councils of this sort are operating in St. Louis, Philadelphia, New York and elsewhere. In Baltimore, members of an integrated community relations unit within the police department work on a day-to-day basis with civil rights organizations, and meet periodically with teen-age groups to "defuse" troubles. Contacts like these can do much to weaken the picture of the police department as an occupying enemy force.

Special Situations

How to communicate with hostile meetings or potentially explosive demonstrations is a special problem. In this connection, it is important to remember that most citizens will be pleased — and some may be pleasantly surprised — by a police visit that is cooperative and courteous. This fact is of tremendous importance even in coping with openly antagonistic groups.

In 1962, Elijah Muhammad and Malcolm X, the two black nationalist leaders — then on the warmest of terms with each other — held a nationwide rally in one city to protest actions in another part of the country. The local Police Department set up the usual conferences with the sponsors of the rally to arrange for parking and traffic handling. The spirit in which these routine talks were held measurably decreased the chances of violence. The preparations even resulted in unsolicited praise for the local police from the platform of the protest meeting.

The next year, a big freedom march took place in the same city. The parade permit was issued at the Police Department's recommendation. The police subsequently took extensive part in planning the parade route, gathering places, timing and other details. The planning was actually done at meetings of the Parade Marshals in the board room at police headquarters. The huge affair went off in peace and order.

Communication with the public is not only a valuable means of preventing trouble; it can also be useful in preparing for trouble that is bound to arise. It is important to make the public understand in advance that if force is ever needed it will be applied in a competent, disciplined way — to build and maintain a reputation for alertness and capability in dealing with violence.

This advance communications job is best done as a routine affair on neutral occasions, such as public practice exercises or police parades. The time to do it is not when political demonstrations or protest meetings actually take place. To display excessive force at a rally that is peaceful in intent can be more provocative than helpful. On occasions of that kind, the police should figure as an agency for serving, not curbing, the public — and should make this purpose clear by the bearing of the police officers on hand, the equipment they carry, and the numbers assigned to routine tasks like traffic handling.

Evaluating Citizens Complaints

Honest and effective investigation of civilian complaints, together with appropriate correction, is essential to any sound police-community relations program.

The first requirement is to find the facts and face them. This has not always been the practice. "The police officer is always right" is a familiar slogan in precinct stations, and policemen often yield to the temptation to conceal conduct which violates the law and the book of procedure. For example, a police report may state that four officers brought in a prisoner with a four-inch cut on the top of his head, caused by "falling on the precinct steps." Just how he contrived to fall on the top of his head while being marched up the steps is not explained, nor why four officers should have been unable to bring him in undamaged.

On the other hand, facts also can be misstated to the disadvantage of the police. An offender arrested for good cause naturally would like to find something that will discredit the officer who arrests him. He may very well tell lies to do so. Some scepticism is appropriate in judging his story.

There are of course, facts which no amount of investigation can accurately determine. If a belligerent drunk takes a swing at an officer, no one can scientifically calculate afterwards whether the pounds of pressure which the officer exerted in return, by fist or billy, were the least amount of force needed to subdue the drunk. Again, a police officer who knows that his own life is in jeopardy has both the legal right and the duty to protect himself by every reasonable means. Thus, a degree of basic discretion is of necessity vested in the officer.

But most situations can be more precisely evaluated. As pointed out earlier, most events on city streets are seen by a number of people. If a careful inquiry is made, and the statements of those who were on the scene are recorded, the chances are that a pretty accurate picture of the incident will emerge.

Vincent W. Piersante, then Detroit's Chief of Detectives, speaking at the 1965 Convention of the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police, had this to say about handling infractions of police rules:

We in law enforcement must demonstrate our willingness and ability to take proper action against members of our force when they violate the rules and regulations or the law.

This does not mean that every infraction made by a police officer is a hanging offense, or requires discharge. We deal with difficult and complicated problems—our men must make decisions in the heat of combat, and based on their beliefs at the time of the action. And if the officer's judgment, though poor, was not motivated by greed or prejudice, the correction could be merely further instruction or a reprimand. The correction, in any case, should be commensurate with the infraction. (Disciplinary action, if any, must be based on the just determination of the facts, and enforcement officials must have the courage to withstand internal and external pressures, and do what is just.) If the officer deserves correction, he should have it—as we would expect it in any other function of government, or any other walk of life.

Chief Piersante went on to stress that nothing less than complete candor would do:

Any situation where the truth is allowed to be covered up by official reports is productive to the greatest amount of hostility and disregard for law. A belief that the truth is being glossed over is a major source of problems in the area of which we are speaking. . . .

This may sound like preemption of our function as police officials—but we must remember that we are now in the process of attempting to overcome the sins of commission and omission of enforcement that for decades have been accepted as a way of life by a minority segment of our population.

Inside vs. Outside Civilian Review

Effective civilian control of police departments is as essential to the survival of democracy as is civilian control of military forces. The disposition of important citizen complaints should be controlled by the civilian head of the police. The reports of the police's community relations bureau should go directly to him.

The community relations bureau, for its part, should be as nearly pressure-proof as possible. It should not consist of line officers — that is, officers with the chain of command — because they are too vulnerable to broad hints from above and resentments from below. Instead, it should be manned by staff officers — administrative specialists responsible directly to the top — who can afford to take a wholly honest stand.

At a meeting not long ago, a command officer from a major police department who was describing the elaborate complaint investigation system of his force was asked whether line or staff officers handled the street investigations. He replied, "Line officers." When it was pointed out privately that under this procedure the investigating officer would be reporting on a brother officer with whom he might shortly again be working as a partner, the speaker promptly acknowledged that this system could not really be expected to produce unbiased reports. But, he said, the men on the force would not stand for staff investigation. This, of course, meant that the police command had little real control over discipline.

It is this sort of inadequacy which has produced the nationwide demands for outside civilian review boards. Where the civilian authority in charge of the police abdicates its duty to govern the practices of the force, an outside review board strikes citizens as a plausible alternative.

Such boards, however, have many defects. Two American cities, Philadelphia and Rochester, have had civilian review boards, and both underwent major riots — which suggests that the outside board is no panacea. Neither board, it should be noted, had an adequate investigative staff of its own, and neither had any control over whatever remedial measures were found desirable.

In the spring of 1966, when controversy over a proposed outside review board in New York City was running high, an analysis in *The New York Times* appraised the issue as follows:

> . . . Most policemen view the board as a kangaroo court that will callously toss them into the river in order to satisfy the politically potent racial minorities.
>
> On the other hand, a number of civil rights leaders, having pitched the issue as though it were a second Magna Carta, are now expressing bitterness over the plan's structural inadequacies and personal makeup.
>
> But responsible, sophisticated people on both sides of the fence have long recognized . . . that a review board, no matter how constructed, is highly unlikely to justify police nightmares or minority-group dreams.
>
> . . .
>
> The reasoning behind this feeling is rooted in experience, human nature, and the institutional limitations of review boards to curb brutal or uncouth police tactics.

constituted?

> ... Even if the civilian board could make recommendations of punishment, experience in other cities shows that they would not be very tough on the policemen.
>
> Thus, the Philadelphia review board, which is entirely civilian, has been easier on the boys in blue than New York's all-police board, which has been in operation since 1953.[50]

In my opinion, outside review boards are bad in principle for both the citizens and the police. It is bad government to separate authority from responsibility. Fair control over police practices by civilians inside the department may be difficult to establish, but once established, it can produce both vigorous and equal law enforcement. No outside review board can really produce either.

---

50. Sidney E. Zion, "Civilian Review Board Will be No Panacea," *The New York Times*, May 8, 1966, section 4, p. 5.

The Ombudsman Plan

Another widely discussed method of reviewing police actions is the appointment of an official "public protector" or guardian of the people's rights, whose job would be to receive complaints about unfair actions or malfunctions by any government agency, investigate the complaints and bring proceedings against the erring officials. In Sweden, where this system is well established, this officer is called *ombudsman* ("representative"). Denmark and New Zealand also have ombudsmen.

In the United States, an aggrieved citizen can now turn to the courts for legal redress against government abuses, but this procedure is likely to be slow, expensive and, to many citizens, frightening. Or he can write to his Congressman. This will sometimes get results, but often it will not, for Congressmen are overloaded with such "case work." An ombudsman allegedly would provide surer and faster redress; and where the complainant does not have a case, he would supply a reasonable explanation. According to its advocates, the system does much to increase people's confidence in their government.

Whether the idea can be made to work in this country remains to be seen. It is favored by Negro organizations, religious groups, and police associations in such cities as New York, but so far it is being tried only on a minute scale. A start has been made in Nassau County, New York, where a Commissioner of Accounts acts as public protector for citizens in their dealings with the county and its subdivisions. Ombudsmen-like powers in relations to race discrimination complaints have been given to the Civil Rights Commission of the State of Michigan.

Meanwhile, bills to establish ombudsmen's offices are pending in several state legislatures. It is at least possible that some such plan may prove useful in dealing with police-community relations, as well as other of our society's problems.

ORGANIZING CITIZEN SUPPORT

CITIZENS have a tremendous stake in how their police department operates. They should be eager to support it in the proper discharge of its duties. They should be willing to "get involved." But are they?

In 1964, a woman named Kitty Genovese was murdered in the Queens section of New York City within sight or hearing of 38 people. Not one of them called the police. They didn't want to get involved.

In 1965, in Detroit, a police officer desperately struggled to prevent a would-be suicide from throwing himself off an expressway bridge. When the officer asked for help in trying to lift the man to safety, on citizen lent a hand. Hundreds of others passed by, not wanting to be involved.

These are sad commentaries on our civilization.

Citizen backing for law enforcement is a necessity in a democratic society. With it, the police can act as the community's right arm in fighting the evils of city living. Without it, the police tend to become an alien force imposing its power on a resentful population.

This means, on one hand, that the police must actively solicit the community's support, and on the other that the community must take some initiatives toward furnishing it. Both steps are particularly essential among traditional hostile minority groups.

Police Initiatives

To date, the police have rarely sought civilian assistance — least of all in those areas where the forces of the law have been hardest pressed. Yet, as noted earlier, the great majority of residents in these areas, just as in others, are law-abiding. Thus, chances of obtaining citizen support for genuine efforts to curb crime are much better in such neighborhoods than is generally realized.

Roy Wilkins, Executive Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, recently emphasized the Negro community's increasing willingness to support vigorous law enforcement:

> Negro law violators enjoyed a sort of racial brotherhood status, not because all other Negroes were criminally inclined, but because black men have had such a "hard way to go" that other black men nearly always gave them a break against law officers. . . .
>
> The real news is that a part of the Negro community is now ready to blow the whistle on the robbers, muggers and knife men. It still works in many places (even in Harlem), but apparently the days of the black skin distress signal are numbered. Crime control becomes a real possibility as soon as the law-abiding Negro citizens, always in the vast majority, take an active, rather than a passive, role against crime and criminals.[51]

In 1962, the Detroit Police Department published a Citizens' Law Enforcement Code, suggesting 10 ways in which citizens could help make their own communities safer:

1. If you see a fight, an accident, a crime, call WO 2-5700 and state the facts to the police officer who answers.
2. If you see circumstances which make you believe a holdup, a burglary, or other violent crime is being committed, call WO 2-5700 and state what you have seen and the location to the police officer who answers.
3. If you know where organized crime is operating in gambling, in sale of narcotics, or in vice, call or write the Inspector of your precinct or the Commissioner or Superintendent of Police. . . .
4. Help us protect your property. Lock your car. Lock your door.

---

51. (Footnote to come)

5. If you receive a ticket for an inadvertent violation of a traffic ordinance, accept it as a reminder which could save a life. The police department emphasizes police courtesy. Citizen courtesy helps, too.
6. Sound law enforcement depends on citizen support. Be willing to give your name as a witness. Be prepared to testify in court.
7. Rely on the police department for protection. Never carry weapons. Teach children not to carry knives. Keep guns away from children.
8. Teach your children to respect our law and to regard the police officer as a guardian and a friend.
9. Set an example for your children of living by the moral code of your religious faith. Give them convictions strong enough to resist a temptation or a dare to do what they know is wrong.
10. Be proud "to get involved" in supporting law enforcement.

Chicago, one of the cities plagued most by crime problems and racial tensions, has seen real progress as a result of a similar plan. Under Orlando W. Wilson's leadership, the Police Department has actively sought citizen help — and found it. For example, at the police's invitation, grass-roots civic leaders have taken part in a week-long seminar on police-community relations at Michigan State University, together with the community service specialists whom the department maintains in each of the city's 20 districts.[52]

It is well to warn the public in advance that increased citizen

52. "Chicago Stresses Riot Prevention," *The New York Times*, June 5, 1967, p. 49.

support will, if successful, seemingly increase the prevalence of crime, because more crimes will be reported by citizens and recorded by the police. The difference probably will not be great where homicide and automobile theft are concerned; these crimes are usually reported anyway because murder is considered serious by everyone, and car thefts involve people's self-interest. But other crimes will be recorded much more frequently once the campaign hits its stride. More of what might be called the iceberg of crime — the volume of unreported crime referred to by the National Crime Commission[53] — will be exposed to public view.

A Case History

What a campaign to involve citizens in law enforcement can accomplish was recently described in a *Wall Street Journal* account of a program called "Operation Friend," in New York's 24th Precinct:

---

53. *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society: A Report by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice* (Washington: February 1967), pp. 20, 21, 22.

> Police in a turbulent portion of Manhattan's west side are building bridges to the Puerto Rican community with an effort combining education, imagination and a dash of sociology.
>
> Operation Friend, as it is called, has produced everything from kite-flying contests for children to seminars for their elders to classes in Puerto Rican mores for the policemen.
>
> Friction between the Spanish-speaking newcomers and the establishment represented most visibly by the policeman has been a continuing problem for New York City. Operation Friend cuts two ways: Persuading the citizenry that policemen are human—and humane—servants of the public; and persuading policemen that they can win the backing of the community, and function better with it.

One part of "Operation Friend" has been to form a community council with hundreds of members, representing every block in the area. These individuals serve as contacts in crisis. In one instance, thanks to this system, a community council representative succeeded in keeping a crowd of angry people from attacking a policeman they mistakenly thought responsible for an eviction. But there is more to "Operation Friend" than that.

> The Puerto Rican, struggling for survival in a frequently hostile environment, tended to identify the man in blue with his frustration.
>
> The police decided to meet the Puerto Ricans half way. Teachers from the Board of Education went to the 24th precinct and held classes in Spanish. Like a merchant who learns the language to sell his wares, the men of the 24th are learning to communicate.
>
> Every man on the beat has an English-Spanish handbook. . . .
>
> The thrice-weekly training sessions held for policemen of the 24th on police matters now include instruction on Puerto Rican mores and habits.

At the same time, the police in the area are trying to gain the understanding of the public. Literature, in Spanish, is available to inform citizens of the police's many unsung services — such as delivering babies in emergencies, keeping innocent people from harm, and reporting building violations by landlords.

For children, the precinct has put out a comic book, *The Policeman Is Your Friend.* In other ways, too, young people are being reached:

> Policemen have taken busloads of youngsters to museums, the Hayden Planetarium, local beaches and to Washington, D.C.... Last February 39 children and a contingent of policemen went to a camp at Rifton, N.Y. for a winter excursion. They held snow-ball fights, went sleigh-riding, and even toasted marshmallows together.

A small foundation grant made it possible for 11 policemen from the area to spend two weeks in Puerto Rico with local families, so as to gain an insight into the problems and frustrations facing the Puerto Rican who comes to New York. In part because of this experience, the officer's initial skepticism and cynicism about the program has evaporated.

According to Ralph Rojas, director of the New York office of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Migration division, the Puerto Rican community is swinging behind the program, and the general community is benefiting also. The article concludes:

> The picture isn't all hearts and flowers. Far from it. The 24th precinct is only one section of the city. The perennial problems of drug addiction and crime continue. There still are policemen convinced that a night stick is the best persuader, and Puerto Ricans convinced that the policeman is their worst enemy. But Operation Friend has improved the climate of relations....[54]

---

54. Bowen Northrup, "Operation Friend," *The Wall Street Journal,* August 2, 1966, p. 14.

Community Initiatives

American visitors have often been struck by the respect and confidence accorded to the policeman in England. For over a century, the British "bobby," as he is affectionately nicknamed, has gone about with a night stick as his only weapon; yet in the 20 years between the First and the Second World Wars only one police

officer was killed in the entire country. Though unarmed, the "bobby" is feared by criminals — in large part because the public almost invariably comes to his aid. A highly placed former police official described the British public's attitude thus:

> We in England conceive the suppression of crime as the job of the people and the police alike. We accept the fact that the police act for the people. . . . We gave our police the status and dignity befitting their important role as public protectors.

If all Americans were to adopt a similar attitude toward their police, it would make a big dent in the law enforcement problems that plague the nation. Citizens, both black and white, have had cause to complain about the policeman's insensitivity to some of their concerns; but in turn they have shown little awareness of the policeman's responsibilities and little inclination to help him do his job.

What, then, can citizens do to build a two-way street of understanding and support between themselves and police?

GREATER INVOLVEMENT WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT. One effective step citizens can take is simply to help support law enforcement in the neighborhood. Too many people still feel that whoever cooperates with the police is a traitor, or is getting "unnecessarily involved." It is time for all citizens to place themselves unequivocally on the side of law and order — and to let the police know it. To the individual, this means things are elementary as reporting, instead of ignoring criminal acts, such as that which took the life of Kitty Genovese. To grass roots organizations it may mean setting up new working relationships with the police — to serve as two-way channels by which citizens can effectively present problems and complaints to the police, and the police can enlist the public's aid in fighting crime.

Citizens and citizen groups have at times greatly aided the police in preventing or quelling disturbances. For example, during outbreaks at Tampa and Dayton, in 1967, Negro youths formed emergency patrols that did yeoman service in persuading rioters to go home. Similarly, responsible members of the public have helped dispel inflammatory rumors and kept crowds from building up in times of tension.

BACK POLICE NEEDS. At the city or regional level, citizen groups and opinion molders can improve law enforcement by helping the police get what they need to do a first-rate job — enough manpower, adequate facilities, up-to-date instruction, or salaries competitive with those paid elsewhere. (Two years after Watts, a Negro newspaper in Los Angeles firmly endorsed a bond issue that would provide for better police training, new station houses and modern equipment.)

REACHING THE YOUNG. A particularly crucial issue is the relationship between police and young people. Recent studies find that adolescents — not only in the ghetto but also among the middle class — tend to be extremely hostile to police, and that this hostility as often as not stems from unpleasant contacts with individual policemen. Since a huge percentage of crimes is committed by boys and girls under 20, this animosity is a major threat to law and order.

Citizens can help by supporting police efforts to create better relationships — through the traditional Police Athletic Leagues as well as through undertakings like New York's "Operation Friend," Cincinnati's annual young people's march and reception at police stations on Law Day, and Chicago's "Officer Friendly" program for small children. In its own interest, community organizations should ask the police and the schools to institute such programs and should help operate them.

Public support is needed, not only for "get-acquainted" programs like these, but also for newly developing police apprenticeship programs. In some cities, "cadet" positions are now offered high-school boys, recent graduates or dropouts — partly to help build better attitudes, partly to encourage young men to make the police their career. In St. Louis, for example, a pre-police program for 14- and 15-year olds is partly financed by businessmen and conducted with the help of the YMCA.

Cadet programs obviously benefit police departments, which are having much trouble in recruiting. But they are equally bene-

ficial to minority groups, who have always been underrepresented or unrepresented on police forces, and can now rectify the balance through this avenue. Since integration of police forces is in the interest of Negroes and other minorities, civil rights groups naturally will collaborate with police cadet programs, or demand to have them instituted where they do not yet exist. They can also organize courses to help interested young people prepare themselves for the examination they must pass to join the force.

DISPELLING WARPED IMAGES. The community can help to dispel the distorted images of the police in the minds of many citizens. Today, the man in the street thinks of the police officer solely in connection with things that are bad, rarely with things that are good. But there is no reason why neighborhoods should not reach out to involve police much more than is customary today in matters involving local pride, such as charitable causes, clean-block campaigns, graduation ceremonies or block parties. And there is no reason why neighborhoods, rather than just city officials, should not give public recognition to outstanding helpful or brave police officers.

A special responsibility, both to the police and the public, lies with those who disseminate the news. Newspaper, radio and television often exaggerate, or give undue prominence, to violence and community tensions, on the theory that bad news is more interesting than good. Minor incidents are sometimes presented as riots; normal and necessary force is sometimes made to appear to be brutality. Stories of progress and good will are often played down or ignored. This sort of caricaturing is particularly dangerous on TV, because TV reporting has a way of raising temperatures both among those whom it shows on the screen and among the viewers. There is little doubt that lurid reporting can provoke trouble. For this reason, newsmen's associations, schools of journalism, police departments and other responsible groups have begun to draw up local codes defining what is proper reporting in times of crisis, and what is inflammatory. Wherever irresponsible reporting persists, citizens should press for adoption of such standards.

HOW BUSINESS CAN HELP. The business community, too, can play a special role in minimizing the causes of tension, particularly during the "long, hot summers." In New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit and other large cities, business organizations, large and small, have taken concerted action to provide summer employment and job training for ghetto youngsters — training that will bear fruit the year round. Some have also financed a variety of employment and recreational programs, as an antidote to the idleness and boredom that underlie so much of the ghetto's summertime troubles.

MAKE SUPPORT KNOWN. And finally, citizens at all times need to keep the policeman aware that they are with him. Police departments and policemen's organizations should know that citizen groups are ready to work with them for common objectives. In many communities today, police officers feel constantly threatened and on the defensive; and when responsible citizens or citizen groups — including civil rights groups — fail to assure them of their support, irresponsible ones rush in to fill the vacuum. In some cities, extremist groups like the John Birch Society have gained undue influence among police officers, simply by pre-empting the slogan, "Support Your Local Police." Order is everybody's business, and support for it should not be the exclusive prerogative of the most reactionary element in the community.

TOWARD A 20th-CENTURY POLICE FORCE

THIS PAMPHLET has outlined how relations between the police and the public, particularly the Negro public in big cities, can be modernized and improved for the sake of better law enforcement, including the control of disturbances. Improvements on the order of those outlined here will require two kinds of major change in the nature of the police operation during the next few years. First,

police departments need to be racially integrated far more thoroughly than most of them are now. And second, police forces will have to be larger, better trained, better financed and better paid.

The majority of police officers will welcome these changes. They want no part of old inadequacies and abuses. It may be hoped that citizens and their governments will also support the needed improvements — financially and otherwise.

Integrating the Force

Perhaps nothing will do more in the long run to give Negroes confidence in the police than the presence of black faces on the force. People believe what they see. An integrated scout car or an integrated police detachment proclaims fair and authoritative law enforcement; the absence of integration suggests the opposite.

The percentage of Negroes among policemen has always been low, and still is. For many years, it was exceedingly difficult for qualified Negroes to get on the police force. In recent years, the problem has shifted; it is now exceedingly difficult for police forces to attract qualified Negroes, though many are trying hard.

The competition for potentially qualified men is intense. Young Negro high-school graduates with an I.Q. of 100 or more are now being keenly sought after in the job market, and they may find other jobs more desirable. Besides, the potential Negro police recruit senses he is likely to face hostility in his home community if he puts on the blue coat; and he anticipates animosity from some people with the police department. These circumstances combined with the past history of discrimination in the field, are often sufficient to keep him away, even though he may be eligible for the force and interested in joining it.

In short, tearing down barriers to employment is not enough. What is needed is a positive effort to inspire young Negroes to seek police work — much as thousands of young people have been inspired to join the Peace Corps, or to seek careers in teaching, social work or industry.

The "police cadet" programs mentioned earlier are one possible approach. Vigorous, continuing recruitment campaigns addressed specifically to Negroes are another. Such campaigns could enlist the aid of newspapers, radio and television, of ministers, community leaders, and organizations like the Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. New York City has shown considerable ingenuity in conducting targeted recruiting campaigns; Negroes and Puerto Ricans there are reached, not only in high schools and colleges, but also at armed forces separation centers and even at beaches, movies and ball games.

At the same time, measures must be taken to insure — and to make it obvious — that advancement is equally open to all in police work. The unwritten color lines in police administration die hard. For example, as of 1962 no Negro police officer in Detroit had ever advanced to the rank of uniformed lieutenant; there were many units in the department where not a single Negro officer had ever served. A similar indefensible state of affairs still prevails in many cities, and in almost all, integration of police details has been strongly resisted. But the practical value, as well as the legal and moral correctness of integrated forces, is gradually being recognized. The old obstacles can be overcome by careful, determined administrative planning.

In New York, Los Angeles and St. Louis, applicants for police jobs are enrolled in courses that will increase their chances of passing the examinations. Similar pre-training programs were recently under consideration in such cities as Baltimore, Cincinnati and Cleveland. The courses are financed by the U.S. Department of Labor, with Manpower Development and Training Act funds. Of course, they are not limited to minority groups. But most of the trainees come from Negro, Puerto Rican or Mexican-American neighborhoods. In mid-1967, 70 per cent of the participants in the New York program were Negroes or Puerto Ricans.

Higher Standards and Status

Though city police officers are the front line of law enforcement, the community pays them badly, assigns them a relatively low

social status and appreciates them only in moments of emergency. Faced with such attitudes, the police are not always able to do an acceptable job, and they certainly will not be able to meet current demands for higher standards of performance.

Our goal must be to have our streets policed by men recruited, trained and paid at professional levels. One model could be the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which has built an enviable reputation for following the law while enforcing it. The FBI's professional standards are much higher than those of metropolitan police forces today; its case load is proportionately much smaller. Both of these objectives should be sought for local law enforcement.

While law enforcement is likely to remain a local responsibility for the foreseeable future, there is no reason why Federal assistance should not be sought for police needs. In Great Britain, where the national government has participated for many years in financing local police, performance is not only considerably more uniform than in the United States, but probably also somewhat more professional.

Chief Jenkins, of the Atlanta Police Department, has convincingly argued the case for Federal aid:

> I look forward to the day when the U.S. Justice Department and the U.S. Congress will say to every city police department, regardless of its size: "If your department meets all the professional standards in police recruitment, police pay, police training, and police supervision, the federal government will contribute a percentage of your annual budget — it should be about 50 per cent."[55]

Chief Jenkins is not frightened by the possibility of a national police force. Most local police effort goes into enforcing Federal laws anyway, he points out, so that some degree of Federal control and procedure must be accepted. In any case, he emphasizes, only the combined best efforts of Federal, state and local government can meet the mounting cost of law enforcement and stem the rising tide of crime.

Better training will account for much of the added cost.

55. Jenkins, *op. cit.*, pp. 28, 30-31.

In the not too distant future, at least two years of college should be required for police careers. A fully trained and qualified police officer should command a salary around $10,000 a year. (In 1966, according to the *Muncipal Yearbook*, the median salary of policemen in cities over 25,000 was $5,843; in cities between 10,000 and 25,000, it was $4,920.)

So far, formal college-level training specifically for police officers is still a rarity, though New York City has made a start with its College of Police Science, a branch of the City University, and Michigan State University's Police Administration School is another of a number of pioneer efforts in this field. Consideration should be given to a National Police College — a four-year, degree-granting institution organized, staffed and financed somewhat like West Point. Qualified young men who are prepared to commit themselves to law enforcement careers should be appointed to this school at no cost to themselves. They might be drawn from local law enforcement ranks, or from the ranks of high-school graduates. A National Police College would supply a corps of professional police officers highly qualified to fill local police leadership posts in future decades.

Intergroup relations will figure increasingly in the training of tomorrow's policemen, for no officer can work smoothly with his particular public unless he understands that public's special problems, its attitudes and sensitive spots, its history, folkways and forms of organization. The New York training program for example, seeks to dispel policemen's prejudices against "lazy" wel-

fare clients by showing that only a small fraction of unemployed persons on welfare are employable.

Intergroup training of police offers private groups an opportunity to make a significant contribution. A large-scale program in Philadelphia is sponsored by a citizens organization, the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission; a similar one in Detroit is financed by the Ford Foundation; several seminars on police-community relations were sponsored jointly by the New York Police Department and the American Jewish Committee. In the future, such cooperation might profitably become the rule throughout the country.

In the next few decades we will need, not only better-trained police officers, but also more — probably many more. One reason is the impact, still increasing, of the problems of urbanization and migration. Another is the higher standards of performance demanded by court rulings like those in the *Mapp* and *Miranda* cases. Old methods like the "third degree" and raids without warrant are economical of police man-hours, but they are repugnant to American ideals of justice.

To date, we have accepted a standard of 2.5 police officers per 1,000 population, and rarely achieved even that. Tomorrow, we may need to raise the standard to 3.5 per 1,000, and achieve it.

The cost of such a manpower increase, and of the other improvements suggested here, is great. But if we can pay the bills involved in beating the Soviet Union to the moon, we should be able to pay what it costs to make our streets safe to walk on.

DRAFT OUTLINE FOR POLICE PROPOSAL

I. Introduction

A. Statement of Purpose

B. Statement of Problems

1. City Riots

2. Difficulty of routine police work and arrests in inner city

3. Recruitment - Turnover

(2-3) 4. Tension - Conflicts

(Pages) 5. Mutual distrust

II. SRI Capabilities (What can be done)

A. What SRI has done - listings

B. Organization members

(2-3) C. Consultants

D. Flexibility

(Pages)

1. Kind of program

2. Size of City

III. SRI Approach (How it can be done)

A. Philosophy

(2) B. Lab Methods

(Pages) C. Training Designs

IV. SRI Services Available

A. Survey - Analysis

(greatest body of material) B. Grand Rapids Institute

C. Police Training

1. Human relations lab (Patrolman level)

2. Supervisory Training (Sgt. to Lt. - level)

3. Executive (Administrative Development (higher echelons)

D. Materials

1. In Basket (list)

2. Lab Booklet (list)

3. Rumor clinic

4. P.I. Material

(2) 5. Guide to political and social organizations

(Pages) a. Peace Groups

b. New left

c. Extreme right

6. Pocket guide on sub-cultures

7. Promotion Examination Questions

V. Resumes

A. Plinick C. Goldaber

B. Allen D. Pemberton

VI. Costs

A. Estimated Cost for Services

(1) - 1. Various sizes of police forces

(2) 2. Various programs

(Pages) 3

B. Funding Possibilities

LONG RANG TRAINING DESIGN

POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS LABORATORY

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

This document is the property of Scientific Resources Incorporated.

It has been furnished upon the condition that it will be used by the customer solely for evaluation. If a contract is awarded to Scientific Resources Incorporated, then the rights of the customer with respect to this document will be governed by mutually acceptable provision of such contract. If this bid is not accepted, then this document shall not be released by the customer or duplicated, used or disclosed in whole or in part for any purpose whatsoever without the express written permission of Scientific Resources Incorporated.

Submitted: January 3, 1967

By: SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES INCORPORATED
1191 Morris Avenue
Union, New Jersey 07083

COPYRIGHT, 1967: SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES PRESS

Introduction

In recent years the critical issue of police-community relations in our urban areas has received a great deal of attention. Most of this concern has been expressed by civic and political leaders in public statements, newspapers, radio and TV stations, and community groups protesting alleged police brutality. In some instances, cities have attempted to resolve the problem, but successful attempts are few in number. Success can only be obtained when a meeting of the two groups provides an opportunity to clarify misconceptions, identify mutual concerns, and set objectives which the two groups can continue to work toward.

Scientific Resources Incorporated, with the cooperation of the Grand Rapids Foundation, community agencies and groups, the municipal government and the police department proposes to conduct a long-range training design in Grand Rapids in order to reduce the tensions now existing between the two groups and to resolve the conflict now evident through the use of structured encounters.

The need for such a training program appears to be recognized by almost all citzens in Grand Rapids. It is to the credit of Grand Rapids that it wishes to confront the complex issue of police-community relations now rather than wait for some future encounter which may extinguish whatever goodwill that now exists.

Purposes and Premises

The training design in the following pages is based on several basic assumptions.

1. There is always a need in this type of situation to avoid destructive confrontations while allowing hostilities that are obviously present to be worked through and diminished.

2. There are more than likely many misconceptions and misperceptions existing in both groups which can be clarified only by the two groups coming together.

3. Realistic differences must be identified and discussed, and wherever possible, resolved.

4. Similarities in goals and purpose must be identified and assist in clarifying misconceptions.

5. Mistrust must be replaced by trust concerning intent and motives that each group has toward the other.

6. Stereotypes each group has of the other can not be maintained under the structure of positive encounters.

7. People resolve differences and misconceptions best in laboratory settings.

8. The experience must be one that can be utilized and transferred by the participants to their respective roles as police or community residents.

The basic purpose of this program is to improve police-community relations through a carefully designed sequence of training. This sequence has as its ultimate goal the establishment of an on-going capability in Grand Rapids in order to build a better community utilizing it own resources. These training phases can be regarded as segments and can be discontinued after the first phase or any phase thereafter.

Overall Design

Prior to the first phase (budgeted under phase I, however) a pre-laboratory analysis will be conducted by SRI. This process of data gathering is essential in order to deal effectively with the situation in Grand Rapids. In addition, this two-day visit will allow trainers to see the training site, answer questions, help secure commitments from trainees toward the laboratories, and discuss the design and program with interested citzens and officials.

The first phase of the training design will be a three-day laboratory for five policemen and five community residents, This is meant to be a demonstration of how police-community relations can be improved through laboratory methods.

The second phase will follow approxiamately a month later and will involve the same participants. This five-day laboratory will prepare the participants to be effective leaders of discussion groups.

The third phase will follow immediately and will repeat the first phase with 10 new trainees. Participants of the first two phases who will serve as assistant instructors to the SRI training staff.

The fourth phase will again prepare the new participants in discussion group techniques while the old participants serve as assistants. As in the second phase, this session will last five days.

The fifth phase will be a three-day residential T-Group in which all 20 trainees will participate. It is anticipated that at the end of this session, through a process of individual and group evaluation, 12 to 15 of the qualified participants will be selected to conduct a police-community relations training program for a large number of police and community residents in Grand Rapids. The participants who are less qualified as discussion leaders will be involved in the remainder of the program as process observers, coordinators, etc. SRI hopes that all will be qualified, but experience has shown that in such a limited time some people, either through previous experience or through openess to new knowledge, are better able to grasp and apply the fundamentals of intergroup dynamics than others.

The sixth phase will involve all 20 participants as well as key community residents, public officials and police personnel. These individuals will meet with SRI consultants for two days to develop a viable curriculum and schedule for a comprehensive police-community relations program. The involvement of the police and community is critical at this stage for commitment to the program. The planning and design should continue until the best possible program is clearly established and should not begin until it has been well publicized in the community.

The seventh phase will be the first of a series of laboratories involving approximately 15 police and the same number of community residents. SRI will assist in the first workshop with the police and community assuming full responsibility for conducting the following laboratories.

The possibilities of expanding this design are unlimited. It could well serve as a model for other cities throughout the country. It could easily be adapted to any other groups that have interaction with each other from different value and power positions such as Welfare workers and community recipients, teachers and parents from low-income areas, etc. The increased understanding by both groups of the other's problems and positions could well begin the long road of constructive intergroup relations. SRI is quick to recognize that this is not the final answer for difficult intergroup relationships. However, it is a comprehensive approach for bringing the two groups together in a laboratory setting geared toward change. It must be viewed as a beginning rather than an end, but perhaps the most comprehensive and serious beginning yet attempted. While there is no guarantee that differences will be resolved, our experience has shown that misconception can be replaced by understanding, rumor by fact, and most important, realistic differences can be identified and understood in an atmosphere of increased trust and objectiveness.

Implementation of Design

Phase I (Pre-Lab Analysis and Demonstration Laboratory)

The first phase will commence during the last week in January, 1967. This lab will serve as an introduction to the "laboratory way of learning" through a carefully structured training design. Participants will discuss images they have of their own group and the other group, exchange these images, identify similarities and differences, and work toward closer relationships through problem solving. The force field

analysis technique will be utilized as an approach to problem solving and decision making. Trainees will then participate in exercises dealing with communication problems, concepts of police and community norms, feedback as a self-correcting device, and problems dealing with planning and executing change. An evaluation of the training will be made by the participants on the last day.

SRI will provide 2 trainers for 3 days and one expert consultant for one day during this phase. In addition SRI will have two staff members in Grand Rapids a week prior to the training for 2 days in order to conduct a pre-lab analysis, meet the participants, discuss pre-lab assignments, and interpret and explain the training program to appropriate citzens and officials.

The pre-lab analysis will gather data concerning several critical areas. The trainees, and other Grand Rapids citizens and officials, will be asked to evaluate how problems are solved in their respective groups, to identify norms existing in their group, to discuss feedback mechanisms, to discuss ways conflicts are resolved, etc. The information will be programed into the laboratory and used in developing role playing situations. It is essential that the trainers be as cognizant as possible of the intergroup dynamics present in Grand Rapids before they finalize a training schedule. Dr. Saul Pilnick, President of SRI, will be one of the personnel involved in this analysis.

Phase 2

Trainees will be asked to review several articles and excerpts from books prior to the 5 day leadership training laboratory. The lab will begin approximately one month after the initial 3 day laboratory. The basic purpose will be to adequately prepare the trainees in discussion group techniques and leadership styles.

Day 1 will center on the dynamics of developing new groups. Trainees will analyze the group processes evident during their first laboratory setting. Small groups will be discussed as social systems, and trainees will utilize charts and check lists to evaluate their own groups. Emerging leadership patterns will also be identified.

Day 2 will be spent in exercises and theory sessions dealing with leadership styles and assumptions. Role playing will allow participants to experiment with new styles and approaches in conducting groups. Trainees will be asked to evaluate themselves and others on several critical dimensions of leadership.

On Day 3 the emphasis will be placed on the roles and functions of group members. Trainees will observe each other and identify roles each member assumes in most situations. The problem of group tasks and processes will be discussed; and through exercises, trainees will recognize the necessity of being able to identify member needs and roles to effectively accomplish task requirements.

On Day 4 the problem of establishing effective communication patterns in groups will be approached. Trainees will participate in an exercise clearly defining the essential elements in effective communications. Competitive and collaborative exercises will be built into the design. Theory classes will deal with ways of managing and resolving conflict. Prime emphasis will be on the objective role of the discussion leaders in conflict situations.

Day 5 will be used for summarizing the week's learning and allow the trainees an opportunity to practice skills and techniques involved in

leading discussions. Trainees will also be involved in feedback sessions to evaluate individuals and the training design. Objectives for the following phase will be established and future roles of the trainees identified. A written evaluation will be requested from each participant during this last day.

SRI will provide 2 trainers for 5 days and 2 consultants for one day each during this phase. The consultants will be familiar with laboratory methods and work closely with the training team to introduce their expertise into the training design in a relevant fashion.

Phases 3 and 4

Phases 3 and 4 will be a repeat of phases 1 and 2 with ten new trainees. Phase 3, a three-day laboratory, will begin 2 days after the conclusion of phase 2. Trainees who have already received the training will serve as assistant instructors and will continuously evaluate their own effectiveness with the SRI training staff.

Phase 4 will be conducted some 3 weeks after the completion of phase 3 and again utilize the previous trainees as assistant instructors and process observers. All 20 trainees will evaluate the effectiveness of their experience during these phases. Before each phase SRI personnel will meet with the original trainees to discuss assignments and teaching methods and to allow the trainees an opportunity to select roles for themselves.

Phase 5

This phase will be a 3-day T-(Training) Group for all 20 participants held approximately 2 weeks after the completion of phase 4. A description of T-Group training is attached to this proposal. The basic purpose will be to give the trainees a concentrated experience in groups for individual growth.

increased understanding of self and others has been well documented in the 20-year history of this training device. Emphasis will be on the feelings and interaction of group members in the "here and now" rather than topics such as discussion group leadership, prejudice, etc. The process of feedback developed in earlier laboratories will be enhanced, and trainees will be well aware of their own leadership qualities and assumptions at the conclusion of this session. Due to the intensity of this experience, it is recommended that it be held in a residential setting, such as a motel, free from outside influences such as phone calls, daily job matters, etc. Outside observers should be prohibited, since the amount of trust established as the group grows to maturity will be seriously hampered by external forces. Trainees will have an opportunity to interact during meals, free time and in the evenings. Some of the best learning in T-Groups continues outside of group meetings, and this is an important element in the total development of the group process. At the end of this session participants will be asked to evaluate their roles in the coming community-police laboratories; and, in conjunction with SRI, will establish their function in the total program. A steering committee will also be formed to plan phase 6. Trainees will be asked to explore the existing knowledge, research, and programs concerning police-community relations programs. SRI will provide 2 trainers for 4 days (the fourth day will be spent in developing plans with a steering committee for phase 6) and one consultant to conduct theory sessions and relevant exercises for one day.

Phase 6

Approximately 3 weeks after the completion of the T-Group, a two-day planning session will be conducted by SRI with 20 trainees and key community and police personnel. The trainees will have gathered much of the information needed for such a planning session. The main concern of this

conference will be to develop a curriculum and program rationale for a series of police-community relations laboratories.

SRI will provide a three-man planning team, headed by Dr. Saul Pilnick, experienced in other police-community relations training programs, as well as 2 consultants involved in curriculum development for programs in other cities.

In addition, SRI will provide one staff associate as a coordinator of efforts in Grand Rapids one week prior to phase 7.

Phase 7

Approximately one month after the planning session, depending on scheduling problems, material reproduction, etc., the first of a series of police-community relations laboratories will be conducted. If possible, the lab should run two weeks with community residents possibly receiving a stipend and the police released from duty obligations. The programs will be instituted according to the planning session and preliminary design. SRI will provide a coordinator for the first two-week sessions utilizing the previously trained personnel as discussion leaders and instructors. The SRI coordinator will also conduct in-service training for the leaders daily. Five SRI consultants, one day each, will import expertise and exercises relevant to the curriculum planned in advance.

During the following laboratories, the leaders should assume responsibility for the coordination of the program, utilizing SRI staff and consultants whereever needed and for further in-service training. It is estimated that 2 consultants each 10-day session and one staff person, present four of the 10 days, would allow for observation and in-service training.

The prime objective for each two-week laboratory should be the setting of goals that would expand the limited objectives of a two-week training program into serious and constructive community change programs. The end result must be complete community awareness and involvement in a long-range program of improved intergroup relationships.

GRAND RAPIDS POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS
TRAINING PROGRAM

Interim Report*
July 14, 1967

The purpose of this report is to briefly summarize the training program through phase V and to explore future utilization of the human resources emerging from the program in Grand Rapids. The nature of the training program necessitates acceptance of this report as a tentative document, provided to the Grand Rapids community in order to assess current developments and prepare for more significant efforts in the field of police-community relations during the coming year. Copies of this report will be sent to the Grand Rapids Foundation, the Mayor, the City Commission, the Human Relations Commission, the Human Relations Commission Sub-Committee on Police-Community Relations (Citizen's Advisory Committee), the Police Department, and the twenty participants in the Training Institute. Copies will also be made available to key and/or interested city officials and community leaders if the above distribution does not make it readily available to them.

This report is divided into four parts:

I. Description of training

II. Tentative suggestions for the utilization of the Police-Community Relations Committee

III. Program suggestions for 1968

IV. Funding possibilities

Appendix 1. Proposal

Appendix 2. Evaluation Phase I - Dr. Louis Radelet

Appendix 3. Evaluation Phase I - Dr. Louis Rome

Appendix 4. Evaluation Phase I - Participants

Appendix 5. Evaluation Phase II - Human Relations Commission

* It is recommended that anyone reading this report who is not familiar with the goals and design of the training program, review the original proposal in Appendix 1 prior to reading the report.

Appendix 6. In Basket Material
Appendix 7. ~~SRI Evaluation~~

SRI is convinced that the Grand Rapids Police-Community Relations Institute is one of the most significant programs being conducted in this crucial area in the country. The initial success at this stage would not have been possible without the commitment and full cooperation of several key people and organizations in Grand Rapids. The Grand Rapids Foundation funded this program, but their commitment is far more than monitoring the spending of those funds. Their support for the objectives and approach utilized in the Training Institute has enhanced the effectiveness of the program at every level.

Dr. Duncan Littlefair, minister of Fountain Street Church initiated the discussions concerning the program in the fall of 1966. His behind-the-scene support has been invaluable.

The early endorsements of this program by Chief William A. Johnson, Grand Rapids Police Department, and Eugene Sparrow, Human Relations Commission, helped to set the tone of mutual understanding which followed in the training phases.

The Citizens Advisory Committee, organized by Dr. Littlefair and later established as a sub-committee of the Human Relations Commission, has been key in the selection of community residents and broadening support for the program in the community. The Co-chairmen of this committee are Rev. Lyman Parks and Rev. John M. Allen.

At the risk of leaving many valuable resources unmentioned, final appreciation is expressed to the group most deserving; the twenty participants who have devoted 19 training days, and at least an equal number of days between phases, preparing themselves to succeed in an area where failure is an everyday happening. Their dedication and development has been an inspiration to the training staff. Their task has only begun; yet it seems as if they have worked in this field for years.

I. DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING

In every sense of the word, training in police-community relations began during the first discussion of a Training Institute in Grand Rapids. During the fall of 1966, serious efforts began in Grand Rapids to begin such a program. Initial discussions evolved around a five-day training design which gradually developed into a nine-month effort with a primary objective of developing resources within the community to coordinate future police-community relations programs. In December the present design (appendix 1) was finalized and submitted in the form of a proposal to the Grand Rapids Foundation on January 3, 1967.

The design called for a three-day demonstration of how laboratory techniques could produce limited but meaningful changes in police and community participants. The final funding of the remaining phases was to be contingent on the success of phase I and the endorsement of agencies involved in the planning of the program.

The following description is not meant to duplicate the design outlined in appendix 1, but to briefly describe the training conducted.

PHASE I: PRE-LAB ANALYSIS AND INTERGROUP LABORATORY

Two weeks prior to the laboratory, Dr. Saul Pilnick and LaFayette Turner traveled to Grand Rapids to conduct a pre-laboratory analysis of police-community relations. They talked with key city and community leaders and taped discussions with patrolmen and ghetto residents. These discussions allowed SRI an opportunity to tailor the problems and exercises presented in the first three-day meeting to the specific needs and fears of both groups in Grand Rapids. During these two days SRI personnel were able to meet with the persons finalizing plans for the first laboratory, and assisted in answering questions from individuals skeptical concerning the pending program.

Following the analysis, an in-basket was developed and sent to the participants. The in-basket (appendix 6) was completed prior to the laboratory and became a valuable traing device during the interaction.

The three-day laboratory was conducted on February 10, 11, and 12, 1967. As in all laboratory training, the participants were allowed an opportunity from the beginning and then asked to reflect on their experience at a later time. Dr. Irving Goldaber provided consultant help during that first day. Participants experienced a series of exercises regarding perception and communication. In each case the exercises were sufficiently removed from the real issue on most participants minds to allow for some measure to objectivity to enter into the experience. The participants were obviously ill at east initially and sat with members of their respective groups. By the end of the first day, they found themselves mixing freely and defending positions as police and community against other police and community sub-groups. This was primarily accomplished thrugh an exercise known as the 'Pony Exercise" where a simple mathematical problem is presented to

the group which splintered into sub-groups with four or five different answers. The task of the group was to come up with the one right answer and with that, the difficult process began of communicating one answer to a group equally convinced that their answer was right. The learning was obvious, and the group left at the end of the first day with few specific concerns resolved, but with anticipation of the day to follow.

The second and third days were spent in intergroup activities allowing the participants an opportunity to experience competitive and cooperative behavior. Based on the answer they provided to the in-basket materials and upon concerns real to them, participants experienced the enjoyment and frustration of competing and ultimately winning or losing. Following was an exercise in which two groups, with differing solutions to a problem, were asked to gain maximum commitment to a joint product through negotiations, compromise, summit meetings, etc.

Interspersed throughout the three days were opportunities for the participants to reflect on the interaction taking place and translate the new experience into implications for the differences existing between themselves. Thus, the most explosive issues could be placed in a larger framework and worked on in a less threatening atmosphere. Even so, few deep-seeded conflicts were resolved during this phase, but problems initially thought unmentionable were identified by the participants and seemed less frightening since some limited understanding and trust had developed.

At the end of the session participants were asked to respond to a brief evaluation form and their ratings are listed in appendix 4.

Also present to evaluate the training at the request of Chief Johnson were Dr. Louis Radelet, Executive Secretary of the National Police Community Relations Institute, Michigan State University, and Dr. Louis Rome, Executive Secretary of the Michigan Crime Commission. Based on their observations (appendix 2 and 3) and his personal observation, Chief Johnson recommended to the Grand Rapids Foundation continuation of the program on February 20, 1967.

PHASE II - LEADERSHIP LABORATORY

The second phase was conducted April 6-10, 1967. The primary purpose was to prepare the participants in discussion group skills, but it was evident that many interpersonal and intergroup conflicts would have to be resolved during the second phase. Thus, the five days were spent in realizing these seemingly conflicting objectives. Since all work was done in groups or sub-groupings, the data created through confronting real issues was invaluable in understanding group processes and techniques.

The first day the group experienced how cohesion is gained from an outside threat. One of the trainers--new for this phase--entered the group without introductions and disrupted much of the process and experienced rejection and hostility. This same process was repeated later in the day when a member of the Grand Rapids Foundation, who was observing, tried to work cooperatively with a small group of participants. Later in the day participants explored roles they assumed in groups and implications for discussion leader.

The second day began with a problem for the group to resolve. A reporter for the Grand Rapids Press arrived for the second time and the group was asked to reach a decision on his status. After an hour the group agreed to accept him as a participant providing he could attend the entire session. The reminder of the day was devoted to an analysis of groups or social systems and identification of norms of each group present concerning the other group. This resulted in heightened defenses by both groups, partially worked through on the morning of day three when the discussion became personal and direct.

On the afternoon of day three participants were paired with a member of the other group (police and community resident) and had a field experience visiting the community and police department. Without uniforms and badges, police visited barber shops, pool rooms and restaurants where Negro participants introducted them to "soul food" and residents of the ghetto and Mexican-American communities. Community residents visited the Police Department where reactions were noted by both groups.

This turned out to be much more than a field visit in the traditional sense of the word. For a brief moment two worlds were experienced by representatives from each of those worlds and the discussion on day four dealt with the differences in perception and reality that exist between these two groups. Meaningful and personal discussions ranged from the structure, organization and training philosophy of the police department to the connotation of "boy", "gal", "you people" and mustaches in the Negro community. Problems of Spanish speaking people were identified and discussed in relation to effective intergroup relations and leadership for such mixed groupings as mentioned above.

The last day was devoted to problem solving and methodology introduced around a problem real and immediate to the entire group. The problem resulted from a brief article in the paper headlined, "Police and Negro Leaders' Talks Progressing." This information for the article had been secured from one of the white citizens in the group. The group explored the implications of the headline, developed a strategy to gather data, and formed a sub-group to coordinate activities between training phases. The significant aspect of this day was the commitment gained from participants to work on this problem on their own. After the session they developed and administered a questionnaire concerning the article, held evening and Saturday meetings, and eventually met with the editor of the paper concerning the article.

SRI considers this phase to be significant as participants did much to gain insight and understanding of the other group. The group developed into a fairly mature group with shared leadership. concern for for the individual resources in the group, and deeper level of trust and openess. The ten participants were asked to write letters to the Human Relations Commission, after the experience, to serve as a non-structured evaluation. The responses were all positive and will be included in the final report. Although keenly aware of process, few felt prepared to lead a discussion group. They all agreed that significant bridges had been built with the other group.

An evaluation by the Human Relations Commission who observed and taped all five sessions can be reviewed in appendix 5.

Phases 3 & 4 -- Intergroup Lab and Leadership Lab

These phases are repeats of phases 1 & 2 with ten new participants. The old participants assumed some of the responsibilities of the trainers implementing the design. Obviously the needs of this group influenced the structure of the original design, but the basic components are the same. The following are general conclusions formulated by SRI rather than specifics which will be included in the final report.

It was interesting to note that the new participants were more eager to deal with the police community issues on a "gut" level. Although individual members probably accounted for some of that, it was obvious that the original group had already had an effect in the community and the police department, as a result, the new participants were quick to commit themselves to the task before them.

The implications of this are important for programming in this area. The old group, in personal contacts and leadership positions, gradually challenged some of the community norms and "locker room talk" through their behavior and attitudes. This was identified the first day by both groups.

This readiness to deal with issues too often resulted in attack and defense during the first three days. The design helped to objectify the experience somewhat, but feelings of frustration were evident at the end of phase three. Commitments to continue were also high.

The fourth phase allowed for the problems to be approached in an atmosphere more conducive to resolution. The feelings and commitment were similar to group one at the conclusion of the phase.

As for the former participants, both phases afforded them an opportunity to utilize the skills which they had acquired in the first two phases. They were able to lead discussion groups and to gain experience in a laboratory setting homogeneous to the actual environment they will eventually face as leaders. They learned how important their comments could be in reaching people since they were perceived as peers and not "outside experts." The reinforcement of learning through observation, review, and participation was important to each of them.

Phase 5

Phase 5 was a three day T-Group held at a retreat center on Lake Michigan about sixty miles from Grand Rapids. The purpose was to allow the old and new participants to merge as one group and to develop as much trust as possible before moving into the planning of a larger program.

In every sense of the word, groups worked continuously. Much of the most significant learning resulted from free time and late evening spontaneous meetings. Participants were allowed ample opportunity to pair with other group members who they would like to know better, or needed to confront with personal feelings.

The high point was reached on the second evening and third morning. In the evening the two groups identified many unresolved issues that people had which included relationships between members of the other group. They spent the evening as one group, forming sub-groups and pairs in order to develop more meaningful relations with each other.

This process carried over into the groups on day three where open and honest feedback was exchanged to members requesting it. Insight was gained by most individuals concerning the effect their actions had on others. No evaluation was made of the session, but personal expressions were extremely positive.

The group spent the last afternoon selecting a steering committee to coordinate plans for phase 6 (planning conference) and outline objectives and individual assignments. Since that time they have been meeting regularly and correspondence indicates they are working well.

As designed and anticipated, the movement from trainer to consultant or resource became a reality during the weeks since the T-Group. The break was sharp the last day of phase 5 as the trainers worked through the planning of phase 6. The group responded slowly until one member suggested they needed to do it. The trainers agreed and left the room for an hour. Some people reacted by withdrawing while others assumed leadership. The leaderless vacumn created by the trainers was similar to many experienced by the group prior to that day. They were able to check themselves to some extent, and worked through preliminary assignments. Since this experience was much more important and real than similar laboratory experiences, it will be important to reflect on the behavior produced during this coming phase in Grand Rapids.

An evaluation of the experience to this date will be conducted during phase 6 and the results included in the final report.

II. Tentative Suggestions for the Utilizing of the Police-Community Relations Committee.

Careful consideration should be given to this section since Grand Rapids has at its fingertips a unique group of people well along the road of mutual understanding and recognizing goals held in common.

The committee should obviously conduct training laboratories since they are well prepared for that function. This training function could take several forms as outlined in section III. But beyond the training aspect, how best can this group function?

It would be wise to consider with the committee whether it is possible to formally develop them into a police-community relations unit for the City of Grand Rapids. This would require some constructive thinking on the part of the Police Department as well as the citizens. In order to function effectively it would require some real innovation.

First they could serve in an advisory capacity Police Department concerning the question of inner city problems as well as training for patrolmen assigned to minority group neighborhoods. This same function could be provided to other city agencies when they are considering action likely to influence police-community relations, i.e., playgrounds, building schools and other aspects of city or social planning.

The committee could also serve as a "crisis confronter" when incidents in the community or Police Department need immediate attention. This would narrow the gulf often existing at these times and could help maintain communication between the two groups.

All sorts of intergroup activity could be coordinated by the committee

(some possibilities are mentioned in Section III.)

The committee would probably have as good a chance as any group in Grand Rapids of submitting and selling a proposal to the Federal Government to realize some of the long-range goals most members hold in common.

In essence--whether formalized or not, all persons reading this report should begin now to consider utilizing the resource available to the city. Everyone should consider the money provided by the Grand Rapids Foundation as an investment in the future of individuals and the city.

Recruitment

At the present time the committee has been asked by a state-wide committee concerned with recruitment of qualified men for police departments (particularly minority group members) to submit suggestions for improvement of this procedure. The request was a logical one for a cross section of community residents and police officers working cooperatively. The committee has decided to delay consideration of this matter until they have successfully completed phase 6 of their present program.

The existence of such a committee is a natural resource to Grand Rapids in considering the recruitment and selection of potential patrolmen from minority groups. Other cities have utilized community groups in conjunction with professionals to conduct classes dealing with the entrance requirements and tests. This could be done in Grand Rapids as well as recruitment drives.

Survey and Analysis

In the near future Grand Rapids may wish to collect data through surveys, interviews, etc. The existing committee is a valuable resource to those concerned with police-community relations in Grand Rapids. The presence of police officers and community residents increase the opportunity for development of instruments reflecting critical areas when developed and administered in conjunction with qualified research personnel. Due to the nature and experience of the committee, they may be able to obtain a more open and honest response to the instrument in the community.

III. Program Suggestions for 1968.

"This is the problem that is usually--and politely--referred to as 'police-community relations.' It is overwhelmingly a problem of the relations between police and the minority-group community, between police and Negroes, Puerto Ricans, and Mexican Americans. It is as serious as any problem the police have today."

The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society.

The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.

Without entering into the argument whether or not community relations and services are a function of police work, community relations are obviously a problem the police and community face daily. Significant beginnings have been made in Grand Rapids. Significant strides must continue to be made next year. The purpose of this section is to briefly suggest some ideas which could easily be expanded ten fold, and should be by Grand Rapids.

Essential to better relations is change: change in attitude, behavior and assumptions. Change in these areas are possible as seen in Grand

The following suggestions deal only with police-community relations. They do not deal significantly with the grievances of minority-group residents concerning jobs, housing, schools, etc. It is SRI's conviction that very soon the program in Grand Rapids must encompass these areas also in order to enhance human dignity as well as reduce crime and tensions. Newark, Watts, Harlem, and most major cities have experienced the end result of injustice unresolved. Each explosion began with routine police actions. SRI is attempting to deal in a serious and far-reaching manner with the police problem. It is the responsibility of each citizen in Grand Rapids to chose between dealing with problems destructively or constructively.

POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS TRAINING LABORATORIES

Phase 6 calls for the development of a curriculum for a two week laboratory for police and community residents while Phase 7 is the laboratory itself or a series of laboratories. At least one lab will be conducted by the committee. To stop at that point would challenge the larger objectives of significant change held by every committee members. Every police officer and citizen should ideally receive training similar to that experienced by the twenty. Since that is impossible, an alternative would be to have a two week laboratory every one to three months. Four a year could conceivably reach 120 policemen and 120 citizens. As a minimum number even that is significant.

This should be one of the primary areas of concern during the coming year.

POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS INSTITUTE

These could conceivably be two or three day institutes between community groups meeting with two to four police officers from the committee. The reverse could be instituted for police officers (particularly those dealing with minority groups) with citizen members of the committee. In each case, the coordinator should be a committee member representing the larger group.

POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAMS

A number of community groups continually express interest in meeting with police officers either to raise significant issues or gain information. A speakers bureau could easily be established by the committee utilizing committee members as well as citizens and police that developed insight into their own attitudes and intergroup problems in the two week laboratory.

Obviously, information can easily be exchanged in these short programs, but little can be done to significantly resolve deep-seated animosities. However, alternatives to increased tension can be suggested and participants for the laboratories and/or institutes recruited.

In order for law enforcement to be more effective in minority communities, new and innovative programs must be devised that significantly narrow the present gap existing between police and minority communities. Some possibilities are listed below.

POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS UNIT

Establishment of a unit devoting full time to community relations. It should include a high ranking officer who participates actively in policy formation and review in the department. Such a unit has been established in a number of cities with large minority group populations. However, quite often they are ineffective due to department reactions to the officers involved which experts subtle pressure on the officers to conform to department norms.

One city's police department in the nation has placed a civilian on its payroll with substantial authority in community relations and internal policy.

Building from this, a joint citizens-police-community relations unit meeting regularly, and responding to crises, may well be a worth while experiment in 1968. This would not have to involve officers full time now, but could lead to that in the future if deemed necessary.

JOINT POLICE-COMMUNITY RECREATION PROGRAM

At the present time, the police involvement in community recreation is limited by funds and personnel. However, effort which involved the community would have added insurance of success. Workers could be hired from the community, thus providing jobs as well as bettering relations. Joint sponsorship could better insure funds, attendance, and ultimate success. Such a program should include police officers both full time, part time, and voluntary, if possible.

Another possibility would be to sponsor a Little League team in the minority community, coached by an officer.

The patrolmen's association, in conjunction with Sheldon Complex, could help to clear and build a series of vest pocket parks on one Saturday a month, strictly with volunteers from the Department and Community.

Other ideas can obviously build from this. Selecting potential delinquents for a two week cannoe trip or two day fishing trip in Northern Michigan with interested officers.

EARLY ENTRY PROGRAM

Whether it be a police cadet program or Community Service Officer program is referred to in the President's Commission Report, Grand Rapids should seriously consider a program geared toward recruitment and training of inner-city youth for eventual police work. It could be viewed as an apprentice program but must receive creative development to achieve the ends often missed in Cadet programs.

IV. FUNDING POSSIBILITIES

There is every indication that substantial amounts of money will be appropriated this year in the general area of police-community relations.

At the present time, $15,000 planning grants are available to Police Departments to explore this field. With the beginning in Grand Rapids, it would seem feasible to consider these funds for actual training.

Last year, three substantial demonstration projects were funded around the country. (Newark, Washington, D.C., and New Orleans). It is feasible that a carefully designed and creative program would receive serious attention.

Foundations are increasing their involvement in this area and money should be available this year.

For smaller projects, a local drive would probably get results, since the ultimate aim of this program is to make the streets of Grand Rapids safer and more enjoyable. Businessmen and civic organizations have a vital interest in law enforcement and police-community relations.

APPENDIX 1

LONG RANGE TRAINING DESIGN

POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS LAB

GRAND RAPIDS

PROPOSAL

COPY

APPENDIX 2

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
East Lansing, Michigan 48823

College of Social Science - School of Police
Administration and Public Safety - Olds Hall
National Center on Police and Community Relations

February 13, 1967

Superintendent William A. Johnson
Police Headquarters
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Dear Bill:

I certainly enjoyed my role as an observer in the laboratory program in Police and Community Relations, conducted there this past weekend by Scientific Resources, Inc. I want to thank you for offering me this opportunity and for your hospitality and courtesies.

I was impressed by the changes that took place in the participants, as a result of the educational experiences that were built into the program, so skillfully designed and carried out by the SRI people. There is no doubt that Saul Pilnick and his associates are exceedingly competent in the process and methodology of "guided group therapy". The theory and techniques involved are pretty well established in educational psychology, and have been for some years. There are many consultant and educational management agencies conducting projects and programs on the basis of the same theory and techniques, and an abundant literature exists about it. So there is no question about the validity of the SRI approach to problem-solving in police and community relations, and their performance this weekend in Phase I of the project in Grand Rapids left me with no question as to their professional competence.

On this basis, I would be confident that SRI can ultimately deliver "the product" they promise as the outcome of the project, assuming full cooperation with them of the kind that was evident in Phase I, by all parties concerned--the participants, the Human Relations Commission and the Police Department, the Grand Rapids Foundation, etc. I believe that the project as visualized, to completion, can and will result in tangible improvement of the police and community relations situation in Grand Rapids. It will not cure problems of housing, employment, and racial discrimination in other aspects of community life, which are the total context in which problems of police and community relations are a part, but SRI makes no such promise, and I am sure that all parties to this project understand that it is not a panacea, not even for all PCR problems. It is enough to expect, and to predict with assurance, that the project will tangibly improve Police-Community Relations.

Since I have confidence in the project in this sense, we will be watching subsequent developments with the keenest interest. We badly need carefully evaluated, demonstration-type projects of this and many other types, in many cities, in order to establish more objectively what works and what doesn't. It is one of the purposes of the National Center at Michigan State to encourage and to assist in such developments. So I repeat that we desire to be of every possible assistance in this project that might be regarded as appropriate, and not interfering in any way with SRI's plans and responsibilities. For instance, I believe there will be a time in the process when it may be important, perhaps, for one of our staff people here to work with the project group in Grand Rapids, in an "input" way, informing and interpreting some of the current theories and ideas appearing in the rapidly developing literature in the field. There is a case to be made for consideration of the views of such scholars as James Q. Wilson, Michael Banton, William Westley, Jerome Skolnick, and others--in the leadership training phase of the Grand Rapids project. To neglect this kind of substantive input in the program would be to deprive the people most deeply involved of important information regarding current thinking in this field.

In effect, I am stressing the importance, in a program of this kind, of merging the best we know about process and methodology in problem-solving, with the best that we know, substantively, about the field of police and community relations, the latter both in practical, operational terms and in theoretical analysis. This requires a merging of several different resources, SRI being only one, though a vital one.

The question arises, are there not persons in or near Grand Rapids competent to do what the SRI people offer in this project? The answer I would think, is that there probably are such persons, and a team of perhaps five or six could be organized. But this would be difficult, and in the final analysis would probably cost no less than the SRI proposal, perhaps more, and the job would probably not be done with the efficiency of which SRI seems to be capable. Moreover, there might be a question of objectivity. Some of the Grand Rapids persons competent to do this kind of thing may themselves be too much involved in the very problems you are endeavoring to solve. So SRI gets my vote, in this kind of reasoning again.

There is a problem with observers in this type of project. Ideally, the less observers, the better. No matter how unobtrusively they go about their observer role, they are a factor that handicaps the educational process. My advise is that you continue to keep observers at minimum number, as best you can, realizing that there must be a few.

I may think of other points later, but for the present, I'll settle for this. If you have any specific questions you would like to address to me, I will do my best to respond.

Warm wishes,

Cordially,

LOUIS A. RADELET
Professor and
Center Director

LAR:kah

Enclosure (Expense Statement)

cc: A.F. Brandstatter
Louis Rome
Gene Sparrow

LONG RANGE TRAINING DESIGN

POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS LABORATORY

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

This document is the property of Scientific Resources Incorporated.

It has been furnished upon the condition that it will be used by the customer solely for evaluation. If a contract is awarded to Scientific Resources Incorporated, then the rights of the customer with respect to this document will be governed by mutually acceptable provision of such contract. If this bid is not accepted, then this document shall not be released by the customer or duplicated, used or disclosed in whole or in part for any purpose whatsoever without the express written permission of Scientific Resources Incorporated.

Submitted: January 3, 1967

By: SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES INCORPORATED
1191 Morris Avenue
Union, New Jersey 07083

COPYRIGHT, 1967: SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES PRESS

Introduction

In recent years the critical issue of police-community relations in our urban areas has received a great deal of attention. Most of this concern has been expressed by civic and political leaders in public statements, newspapers, radio and TV stations, and community groups protesting alleged police brutality. In some instances, cities have attempted to resolve the problem, but successful attempts are few in number. Success can only be obtained when a meeting of the two groups provides an opportunity to clarify misconceptions, identify mutual concerns, and set objectives which the two groups can continue to work toward.

Scientific Resources Incorporated, with the cooperation of the Grand Rapids Foundation, community agencies and groups, the municipal government and the police department proposes to conduct a long-range training design in Grand Rapids in order to reduce the tensions now existing between the two groups and to resolve the conflict now evident through the use of structured encounters.

The need for such a training program appears to be recognized by almost all citzens in Grand Rapids. It is to the credit of Grand Rapids that it wishes to confront the complex issue of police-community relations now rather than wait for some future encounter which may extinguish whatever goodwill that now exists.

Purposes and Premises

The training design in the following pages is based on several basic assumptions.

1. There is always a need in this type of situation to avoid destructive confrontations while allowing hostilities that are obviously present to be worked through and diminished.

2. There are more than likely many misconceptions and misperceptions existing in both groups which can be clarified only by the two groups coming together.

3. Realistic differences must be identified and discussed, and wherever possible, resolved.

4. Similarities in goals and purpose must be identified and assist in clarifying misconceptions.

5. Mistrust must be replaced by trust concerning intent and motives that each group has toward the other.

6. Stereotypes each group has of the other can not be maintained under the structure of positive encounters.

7. People resolve differences and misconceptions best in laboratory settings.

8. The experience must be one that can be utilized and transferred by the participants to their respective roles as police or community residents.

The basic purpose of this program is to improve police-community relations through a carefully designed sequence of training. This sequence has as its ultimate goal the establishment of an on-going capability in Grand Rapids in order to build a better community utilizing it own resources. These training phases can be regarded as segments and can be discontinued after the first phase or any phase thereafter.

Overall Design

Prior to the first phase (budgeted under phase I, however) a pre-laboratory analysis will be conducted by SRI. This process of data gathering is essential in order to deal effectively with the situation in Grand Rapids. In addition, this two-day visit will allow trainers to see the training site, answer questions, help secure commitments from trainees toward the laboratories, and discuss the design and program with interested citzens and officials.

The first phase of the training design will be a three-day laboratory for five policemen and five community residents, This is meant to be a demonstration of how police-community relations can be improved through laboratory methods.

The second phase will follow approxiamately a month later and will involve the same participants. This five-day laboratory will prepare the participants to be effective leaders of discussion groups.

The third phase will follow immediately and will repeat the first phase with 10 new trainees. Participants of the first two phases who will serve as assistant instructors to the SRI training staff.

The fourth phase will again prepare the new participants in discussion group techniques while the old participants serve as assistants. As in the second phase, this session will last five days.

The fifth phase will be a three-day residential T-Group in which all 20 trainees will participate. It is anticipated that at the end of this session, through a process of individual and group evaluation, 12 to 15 of the qualified participants will be selected to conduct a police-community relations training program for a large number of police and community residents in Grand Rapids. The participants who are less qualified as discussion leaders will be involved in the remainder of the program as process observers, coordinators, etc. SRI hopes that all will be qualified, but experience has shown that in such a limited time some people, either through previous experience or through openess to new knowledge, are better able to grasp and apply the fundamentals of intergroup dynamics than others.

The sixth phase will involve all 20 participants as well as key community residents, public officials and police personnel. These individuals will meet with SRI consultants for two days to develop a viable curriculum and schedule for a comprehensive police-community relations program. The involvement of the police and community is critical at this stage for commitment to the program. The planning and design should continue until the best possible program is clearly established and should not begin until it has been well publicized in the community.

The seventh phase will be the first of a series of laboratories involving approximately 15 police and the same number of community residents. SRI will assist in the first workshop with the police and community assuming full responsibility for conducting the following laboratories.

The possibilities of expanding this design are unlimited. It could well serve as a model for other cities throughout the country. It could easily be adapted to any other groups that have interaction with each other from different value and power positions such as Welfare workers and community recipients, teachers and parents from low-income areas, etc. The increased understanding by both groups of the other's problems and positions could well begin the long road of constructive intergroup relations. SRI is quick to recognize that this is not the final answer for difficult intergroup relationships. However, it is a comprehensive approach for bringing the two groups together in a laboratory setting geared toward change. It must be viewed as a beginning rather than an end, but perhaps the most comprehensive and serious beginning yet attempted. While there is no guarantee that differences will be resolved, our experience has shown that misconception can be replaced by understanding, rumor by fact, and most important, realistic differences can be identified and understood in an atmosphere of increased trust and objectiveness.

Implementation of Design

Phase I (Pre-Lab Analysis and Demonstration Laboratory)

The first phase will commence during the last week in January, 1967. This lab will serve as an introduction to the "laboratory way of learning" through a carefully structured training design. Participants will discuss images they have of their own group and the other group, exchange these images, identify similarities and differences, and work toward closer relationships through problem solving. The force field

analysis technique will be utilized as an approach to problem solving and decision making. Trainees will then participate in exercises dealing with communication problems, concepts of police and community norms, feedback as a self-correcting device, and problems dealing with planning and executing change. An evaluation of the training will be made by the participants on the last day.

SRI will provide 2 trainers for 3 days and one expert consultant for one day during this phase. In addition SRI will have two staff members in Grand Rapids a week prior to the training for 2 days in order to conduct a pre-lab analysis, meet the participants, discuss pre-lab assignments, and interpret and explain the training program to appropriate citzens and officials.

The pre-lab analysis will gather data concerning several critical areas. The trainees, and other Grand Rapids citizens and officials, will be asked to evaluate how problems are solved in their respective groups, to identify norms existing in their group, to discuss feedback mechanisms, to discuss ways conflicts are resolved, etc. The information will be programed into the laboratory and used in developing role playing situations. It is essential that the trainers be as cognizant as possible of the intergroup dynamics present in Grand Rapids before they finalize a training schedule. Dr. Saul Pilnick, President of SRI, will be one of the personnel involved in this analysis.

Phase 2

Trainees will be asked to review several articles and excerpts from books prior to the 5 day leadership training laboratory. The lab will begin approximately one month after the initial 3 day laboratory. The basic purpose will be to adequately prepare the trainees in discussion group techniques and leadership styles.

Day 1 will center on the dynamics of developing new groups. Trainees will analyze the group processes evident during their first laboratory setting. Small groups will be discussed as social systems, and trainees will utilize charts and check lists to evaluate their own groups. Emerging leadership patterns will also be identified.

Day 2 will be spent in exercises and theory sessions dealing with leadership styles and assumptions. Role playing will allow participants to experiment with new styles and approaches in conducting groups. Trainees will be asked to evaluate themselves and others on several critical dimensions of leadership.

On Day 3 the emphasis will be placed on the roles and functions of group members. Trainees will observe each other and identify roles each member assumes in most situations. The problem of group tasks and processes will be discussed; and through exercises, trainees will recognize the necessity of being able to identify member needs and roles to effectively accomplish task requirements.

On Day 4 the problem of establishing effective communication patterns in groups will be approached. Trainees will participate in an exercise clearly defining the essential elements in effective communications. Competitive and collaborative exercises will be built into the design. Theory classes will deal with ways of managing and resolving conflict. Prime emphasis will be on the objective role of the discussion leaders in conflict situations.

Day 5 will be used for summarizing the week's learning and allow the trainees an opportunity to practice skills and techniques involved in

leading discussions. Trainees will also be involved in feedback sessions to evaluate individuals and the training design. Objectives for the following phase will be established and future roles of the trainees identified. A written evaluation will be requested from each participant during this last day.

SRI will provide 2 trainers for 5 days and 2 consultants for one day each during this phase. The consultants will be familiar with laboratory methods and work closely with the training team to introduce their expertise into the training design in a relevant fashion.

Phases 3 and 4

Phases 3 and 4 will be a repeat of phases I and 2 with ten new trainees. Phase 3, a three-day laboratory, will begin 2 days after the conclusion of phase 2. Trainees who have already received the training will serve as assistant instructors and will continuously evaluate their own effectiveness with the SRI training staff.

Phase 4 will be conducted some 3 weeks after the completion of phase 3 and again utilize the previous trainees as assistant instructors and process observers. All 20 trainees will evaluate the effectiveness of their experience during these phases. Before each phase SRI personnel will meet with the original trainees to discuss assignments and teaching methods and to allow the trainees an opportunity to select roles for themselves.

Phase 5

This phase will be a 3-day T-(Training) Group for all 20 participants held approximately 2 weeks after the completion of phase 4. A description of T-Group training is attached to this proposal. The basic purpose will be to give the trainees a concentrated experience in groups for individual growth.

Increased understanding of self and others has been well documented in the 20-year history of this training device. Emphasis will be on the feelings and interaction of group members in the "here and now" rather than topics such as discussion group leadership, prejudice, etc. The process of feedback developed in earlier laboratories will be enhanced, and trainees will be well aware of their own leadership qualities and assumptions at the conclusion of this session. Due to the intensity of this experience, it is recommended that it be held in a residential setting, such as a motel, free from outside influences such as phone calls, daily job matters, etc. Outside observers should be prohibited, since the amount of trust established as the group grows to maturity will be seriously hampered by external forces. Trainees will have an opportunity to interact during meals, free time and in the evenings. Some of the best learning in T-Groups continues outside of group meetings, and this is an important element in the total development of the group process. At the end of this session participants will be asked to evaluate their roles in the coming community-police laboratories; and, in conjunction with SRI, will establish their function in the total program. A steering committee will also be formed to plan phase 6. Trainees will be asked to explore the existing knowledge, research, and programs concerning police-community relations programs. SRI will provide 2 trainers for 4 days (the fourth day will be spent in developing plans with a steering committee for phase 6) and one consultant to conduct theory sessions and relevant exercises for one day.

Phase 6

Approximately 3 weeks after the completion of the T-Group, a two-day planning session will be conducted by SRI with 20 trainees and key community and police personnel. The trainees will have gathered much of the information needed for such a planning session. The main concern of this

conference will be to develop a curriculum and program rationale for a series of police-community relations laboratories.

SRI will provide a three-man planning team, headed by Dr. Saul Pilnick, experienced in other police-community relations training programs, as well as 2 consultants involved in curriculum development for programs in other cities.

In addition, SRI will provide one staff associate as a coordinator of efforts in Grand Rapids one week prior to phase 7.

Phase 7

Approximately one month after the planning session, depending on scheduling problems, material reproduction, etc., the first of a series of police-community relations laboratories will be conducted. If possible, the lab should run two weeks with community residents possibly receiving a stipend and the police released from duty obligations. The programs will be instituted according to the planning session and preliminary design. SRI will provide a coordinator for the first two-week sessions utilizing the previously trained personnel as discussion leaders and instructors. The SRI coordinator will also conduct in-service training for the leaders daily. Five SRI consultants, one day each, will import expertise and exercises relevant to the curriculum planned in advance.

During the following laboratories, the leaders should assume responsibility for the coordination of the program, utilizing SRI staff and consultants whereever needed and for further in-service training. It is estimated that 2 consultants each 10-day session and one staff person, present four of the 10 days, would allow for observation and in-service training.

The prime objective for each two-week laboratory should be the setting of goals that would expand the limited objectives of a two-week training program into serious and constructive community change programs. The end result must be complete community awareness and involvement in a long-range program of improved intergroup relationships.

APPENDIX 3

COPY

STATE OF MICHIGAN

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

LANSING, MICHIGAN 48903

GEORGE ROMNEY
Governor

February 16, 1967

William A. Johnson
Superintendent of Police
Grand Rapids Police Department
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Re: Three-day Police Community Relations Workshop, Grand Rapids, February 10-10, 1967

Dear Mr. Johnson:

May I relate to you that the doubts I had about my presence at the Workshop in Police-Community Relations were so completely resolved by observing the events of the experience on its participants. I learned as well, especially about the impasses in perception by one group about the other which I hope can be utilized to the benefit of the work of the State's Commission on Crime.

As a general conclusion, I will state that the Scientific Research Incorporated Workshop is one of the brightest rays on the police-community scene for its practical method of opening exchange of basic information, and thus, mutual understanding. As the program's several phases were described to me, I see it as an opportunity to reach a greatly increased number of Grand Rapids citizens who every day see and feel the interaction of police officers and citizens. As a result, Grand Rapids will have a community of knowledgeable and sensitive people who are cooperatively involved in making law and order work to the benefit of the entire city.

The traditional forms of adult education in areas of social conflict (lectures, movies, or open discussion) whether aimed at agency career employees or lay citizens, have not accomplished their objectives even as to the individual students. Police-community relations has become a most complex and emotionally charged interaction for various citizen interest groups and for the police. This has happened, in large part, because there has not been frequent sharing between the individual members (as apart from leadership) of information about each group's situation and attitudes. Nor have opportunities been persistently sursued for frank and sensitive discussions which enable each group to understand its own self image, its own biases, and how these prevent it from appreciating the information and position of the other side.

These last statements are general, and I suspect one does not accept the impact of their meaning until he sees, or better, participates in an experience of improving inter-group relations. The "happenings" of a workshop such as was held last weekend demonstrate the manner of, and how much movement can be made in reconstructing social attitudes when a rather small number of people work intently at expressing themselves honestly and relating themselves to a common, socially desirable goal.

I observed the ten workshop participants approach their program and its individual tasks with obvious sincerity and relative candor. It was hard mental work. The ability to sustain probing and receptivity to the exchange varied among the members, just as it does among the total community. As the sessions proceeded, there was notable changes in the way each group and its individual members viewed their own positions and came to doubt the validity of some postures previously held with rigid tenacity.

It is obvious that communication between police and immediate citizenry is at best very limited in some situations (a riot, street fight, etc.). Communication requires an arena, and in these instances there is none present.

But social order is so much easier to preserve when, among those present, there are a sizeable number of persons who are committed to looking at and understanding both sides of a situation. When people feel the importance of doing this, they also assert a position that holds against excessive or abusive actions. In that manner, they act as peace-makers.

This entire process is part of the product of "guided group interaction." It seemed to take real meaning to the ten participants as well as to this observer. The program materials of Scientific Resources Incorporated, used in the sequence as presented, were clear, comprehensible, manageable teaching media, and thereby were effective.

Dr. Pilnick and his staff worked at a pace that allowed the attitude development and shifts without being controlled by staff.

I trust some evaluative technique can be built into the program so that its aspects can be judged for varying indices of effectiveness, and so other communities can consider using this group education technique.

I congratulate you for testing this program in Grand Rapids. I believe its presence demonstrates the ingenuity of communities and their police agencies to meet a specific problem with techniques that will spin off other benefits and solve other problems as well.

You have my complete thanks for inviting me to the program

Now that I have observed, I am sold.

Sincerely,

Louis Rome, Executive Director
Michigan Commission on Crime,
Delinquency and Criminal
Administration

LR:mp

APPENDIX 4

GRAND RAPIDS POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

PHASE I EVALUATION

INTRODUCTION

On February 10-12, 1967, the first phase of the Police-Community Relations Laboratory was conducted by Scientific Resources Incorporated. This three-day training session was designed to demonstrate how misconceptions and misperceptions existing in both police and community can be worked through by the joint efforts of both. The confrontations that were experienced and dealt with through communication, win-lose, collaboration, and problem-solving exercises demonstrated how police-community relations can be improved through laboratory methods.

Observing the training session for evaluative purposes were:

William Johnson, Supt. of Grand Rapids Police Dept.
Lou Radelet, Michigan State University
Lou Rome, Michigan State Crime Commission
Eugene Sparrow, Director, Human Relations Commission
Wendell Verduin, Coordinating Director, Community Action Program
Cedric Ward, Coordinator for Neighborhood Youth Corps

These above-mentioned observers have, or will submit their reports to different members of the Grand Rapids community on how well the training assisted in the resolution of some of the anticipated intergroup conflicts and tensions.

PARTICIPANTS EVALUATION - PHASE I

At the end of the last day, the trainees were asked to complete an evaluation sheet. They were asked to circle the numbers which were appropriate to their personal reactions to the training in response to the following questions:

Question 1. How much have you personally benefited from this laboratory?

Question 2. How involved in the training have you been?

Question 3. How much understanding of the other group (police or community) at this laboratory have you gained?

Question 4. How much information have you gained at this laboratory concerning communication, problem-solving, and group processes?

Question 5. How much impact do you feel this lab will have on the way you relate to the other group (police force - total community) when you leave here?

Scale: Questions 1-5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Very Little				Some				Very Much

Question 6. Based on your previous experience in police-community relations, how would you rate this laboratory?

Scale: Question 6

Less than I expected	-
What I expected	0
Exceeded my expectations	+

Question 7. Please write any comments and criticisms you may have concerning this Lab.

Question 8. Since this is only one phase of the total training design, what would you suggest be included in the next phase concerning police-community relations and leadership of discussion groups.

MEAN SCORE FOR EACH QUESTION

Mean Score	Rating of Mean
1. 8.3	Excellent
2. 7.1	Excellent
3. 7.7	Excellent
4. 7.6	Excellent
5. 7.5	Excellent

Rating of Mean Score

1.0 - 2.9	Poor
3.0 - 4.9	Fair
5.0 - 6.9	Good
7.0 - 9.0	Excellent

The above represents the combined Mean Score of both police and community (5 of each).

6. Less than expected 1

What I expected 1

Exceeded my expectations 8

7. The responses to this question were overwhelming expressions of how beneficial the training was. The following remarks are typical examples:

"Excellent."

". . . We are at the point when we can do something about it (police-community relations)."

". . . (It) has been an emotional experience as well as an intellectual one. . ."

The following concerns were raised:

1. Physical setting for the training.

2. The lack of time to deal with pertinent issues.

   (This was the only view shared by more than one participant.)

3. The primary focus on the Negro-police relationship and not the entire community.

4. Whether laymen can apply the techniques that were used by SRI staff members.

8. No relevant comments were made.

APPENDIX 5

EVALUATION OF THE SRI POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS SESSION - PHASE II

One of the basic causes of problems in relations between the police and the community is both groups' lack of understanding of the others behavior and attitudes. The second phase of the SRI program was designed to approach this cause. The setting of this program utilizes the benefit of placing people in a relatively controlled laboratory setting, flexibly using planned techniques. With the basic goal of training the participants to be skilled discussion leaders, two principal approaches are used: First, the project tries to create an understanding among the participants of the different perspectives and problems of the various ethnical composites of the Grand Rapids area and of the Police Department. Second, the program tries to familiarize the participants with the process of group behavior in order that they might be qualified to disseminate this understanding throughout the area as group discussion leaders.

To develop understanding, the SRI program recognizes the fact that each person has a different social perspective because of personal experience and cultural environment and develops a process by which the participants can begin to see beyond these limited perspectives to grasp the meaning of other groups' social environments. To facilitate an understanding among the group itself, several vechicles were used. First, problems which exist in Grand Rapids were analyzed in a growing atmosphere of objectivity. These problems were discussed and evaluated from all group perspectives, and many misunderstandings and misinterpretations were recognized. These discussions included some issues which to some seem insignificant, but, in fact, have the potential, when seen through the eyes of certain groups, for serious misunderstandings -- making intergroup communication almost impossible.

Another method to achieve understanding was the discussion and evaluation of what is considered by the police and community groups as norms

(expected behavior) of the groups. It was agreed that these norms are not universally held among the different groups, but that they did exist at least to some extent. Among those said to be held by the people of the Negro "ghetto" are: Don't talk to the police; the police is your enemy; and don't be a policeman. Some of the police-held norms about the "ghetto area" are: there is a lack of cooperation from the people of this area; the people have a misunderstanding of the police function; and there is a general low standard of morality among the people of the "ghetto". Through analysis of the bases of these norms held by the groups toward each other, it was realized that there was a lack of objectivity in viewing the people of the community and Police Department. The implications of this conclusion were stated as difficulties in police-community relations caused by preconceived opinions of the behavior which will be encountered in such relations. Another realization was that understanding of the basis of the behavior between the groups is sometimes lacking but necessary.

Small group discussions allowed the participants to come to know each other on a person-to-person basis and to develop trust in each other. Through these discussions, the participants talked and listened to each other as human beings rather than as representatives of respective groups, sharing personal experiences and viewpoints. An example is the realization by a white policeman of what it is to see through Negro eyes a blue uniform in a police cruiser.

Field trips by coupled participants were made to restaurants, bars, homes in various parts of Grand Rapids and the Police Department. The sensitivity and perception shown in the reactions of the participants demonstrated that both technique of group dynamics and understanding were being learned. The recognition of the plight of the Spanish-speaking people who cannot communicate in English exemplified this. These trips also made a positive

impression on many of the people who were encountered in the community, emphasizing that a relatively small group can reach portions of the community not directly involved.

Throughout the entire phase, it was both explicitly and implicitly recognized that communication and understanding were and had to be based on trust among the group members. During the first day it was obvious that the trust which was achieved in the first phase was being re-established, and as the phase progressed the trust grew.

The second approach used in the SRI program during the second phase is the study of group dynamics and process. This involved the mechanics of group interaction; the routes of communications between group members; the structure of the group; the influence of the physical arrangement of the group, etc. One of the most important techniques in this regard was the self-examination of the group's own interaction. By analyzing what happens within the group it is possible to gain an understanding of some of the fundamental principles of practical group process. The role of leader, positive contributor, follower and comedian were recognized as some composites of groups. The presence of "hidden agendas" -- opinions or feelings which group members bring with them into the group and which they insist upon expressing -- was seen as a hinderance to groups in effectively dealing with the problems at hand.

Flow charts -- graphs of the interaction of groups -- were introduced and used. Another technique, closely related to the group's self-examination, used to teach group dynamics was the observation of a meeting of the boys from the Kentfields Project. This provided an opportunity for the group to objectively observe another group's interaction and recognize as outsiders the dynamics involved.

Role-playing (assuming an assigned role such as leader or constructive contributor in group discussions) also helped the participants become acquainted with the group process by making them consciously aware of the interaction taken place.

The process of receiving and giving feedback (information which is specific, descriptive, timely and appropriate) was also presented. It was noted that an element of trust is involved in this process and that feedback occurring between the group members of the session itself was based upon this assurance of being understood.

Finally, the group was presented with a problem to solve in which they were to demonstrate the approaches learned. This exercise re-enforced the sum of the skills which were learned and demonstrated that the group had been quite successful in this regard. These approaches and techniques were presented with the goal of training effective group-discussion leaders. It was emphasized at several times to observe the group process (while not losing sight of the content of discussion) and use the skills learned to lead an effective discussion with the objective of solving problems. It was also cautioned not to become involved in the problem (content) to the extent of being unable to view the group mechanics and thus to be an effective discussion leader.

The group (participants) as evaluated by the SRI trainers, is one which has developed an understanding of group process -- in fact, it understands more about the process analysis than any other group with which they have worked. With this difficult task accomplished, it will be relatively easy to teach the specific skills of leading a group discussion. Also the trainers felt that a fellowship has developed between the participants which is rare in such groups.

The ten participants should be commended for the long hours of introspection, which can be painful and emotionally exhausting. They are giving of themselves with dedication to an improved community.

Respectfully submitted,

Eugene Sparrow
David Bogucki

APPENDIX 6

POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS TRAINING

IN-BASKET

This assignment is a form of case study in which all of the material is presented in the form of a letter or memorandum.

You may wish to complete the assignment in several different sessions; however, most people find it helpful to work it through in one period of time.

You are asked to respond to this material as a resident of a fictitious city, Dallas, Indiana, population 100,000. Dallas has a non-white population of 16,000 grouped primarily in two sections of the city, Bayside and Fawn Hill. The city is considered the optical center of the United States. Other major industries are in the field of film research and production, office duplicating equipment, and engineering. Due to these highly skilled industries the average income of residents is $9,500. The city boasts of its newly built Kennedy Cultural Center which is the focal point for the performing arts in the mid-west.

The city has always had an intensive program of welfare and is one of the few cities that has requested little federal aide to provide services for the mentally retarded, aged, handicapped, poor, etc. The common assumption is that "we provide for our own."

National developments in recent years has challenged this assumption and in 1967 the city applied for federal funds to upgrade housing, education, and the employment level, particularly in low income areas of the city.

POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS TRAINING

Grand Rapids, Michigan

IN-BASKET MATERIALS

for

INTERGROUP LABORATORY

SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES INCORPORATED
1191 Morris Avenue
Union, New Jersey

Copyright, 1967

With this brief and far from complete description of Dallas, Indiana, you are asked to respond to the following materials as if you were the person receiving the letters.

Utilizing your own experience and knowledge be as honest as you can in your answers as this will facilitate the laboratory you will participate in next week. Please bring the materials and your responses with you to that training session.

S P R I T E F O U N D A T I O N

Regal, New York

Dr. Frank Jacobs, Director

January 20, 1967

Honorable Fredrick Scott
Mayor,
City Hall
Dallas, Indiana

Dear Mayor Scott:

During the last decade our foundation has become increasingly concerned with the problems of law enforcement and the rising crime rate in our cities. In this regard we are conducting a survey in 100 cities at the request of the Justice Department, and on February 18 - 19, a team of specialists will be coming to your city to interview city and police officials, residents, and community leaders. You will receive more information concerning this in a few days.

The main purpose of this letter is to request from you a brief description of the problems you feel give rise to police-community tensions in your city. Similar requests are being made of the other mayors in each of the cities involved in the survey. We would appreciate it if you could be as specific as possible and are grateful for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

SPRITE FOUNDATION

Frank Jacobs,
Director

FJ/ef

MEMORANDUM

January 27, 1967

To: All Members of the City Council

From: Frank Riley

Re: Monday Night's Meeting

At Monday night's meeting a resolution is going to be introduced in support of Representative Scheuer's bill mentioned in the article below. I realize none of you have read the bill yet, but give me your thoughts.

Frank Riley
President-City Council

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26--Representative James H. Scheuer, Democrat of the Bronx, introduced today a bill to establish a national institute for crime prevention and control.

The institute would provide the Department of Justice with a research arm comparable to the National Institutes of Health. It would be authorized to spend $100-million for research on improved weapons and law-enforcement control, for behavioral research, for demonstration projects concerned with the causes of crime and for better involvement of the public in the law-enforcement process.

"The Federal Government," Mr. Scheuer said in a statement to the House, "is spending more money for research on the uses of coal than it is spending on research on improving the methods used for preventing and controlling crime in the United States.

"Our law-enforcement personnel are still largely dependent on 19th-century weapons and procedures. The possible application of space-age science and communications technology to police work is boundless."

MEMORANDUM

January 27, 1967

To: Director, CORE

From: Director, NAACP

Re: Protest of Police Brutality

We are thinking of organizing a protest movement because of the incidents of police brutality which have been documented by our office during the last six months. Give me your thoughts about this soon.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY

MEMORANDUM

January 17, 1967

TO: Precinct Captains

FROM: Director Johnson

RE: Courtesy

We have recently instituted a program of better relations with the public in our city. Each of you has done an excellent job in cooperating with this endeavor. It has recently been brought to my attention however, that a number of patrolmen have been using derogatory language and inflammatory actions in Bayside during the Christmas Holidays.

I am not concerned about the particulars in these cases. However, I will not tolerate disrespect on the part of any officer in this department. I want each of you to formulate a plan to rectify this situation immediately and have it on my desk Friday for review.

Director Johnson

J/ef

cc: Mayor
Chief of Police
Human Rights Commission

DALLAS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

Inter Office Memo

January 27, 1967

To: Bill Thomas

From: Phil Jones

Re: Wednesday meeting with the mayor

I just received a call from Walt concerning Wednesday's meeting and it means some work for us. It seems to me that if we are to sell our program, we need some hard hitting facts on how the community feels about the Police Department. Could you list about twenty statements that you feel reflect the Negro communities' attitude toward the police. I apologize for giving you such short notice. When you are through, bring them in, and I will look them over.

D A L L A S N E W S

Dallas, Indiana

Mr. Wm. Market, Editor

January 16, 1967

Chief Roy Feller
Police Department
Dallas, Indiana

Dear Chief Feller:

You recently spoke at the First Baptist Church concerning the civilian's role in assisting the police.

Because of our concern about this critical issue, we would like from you a brief article concerning this topic.

Thank you for your efforts,

DALLAS NEWS

Bill

William Marker
Editor

WM/kr

APPENDIX 7

SRI EVALUATION

As anticipated both groups came into the training with a we vs. they orientation. Although the trainees expressed that they were participating to bring about a cooperative change in the community, it was apparent that their hidden agenda was to influence the other group into changing its behavior. Both groups, police vs. community, viewed their position as the correct one. The attitude that ones own point of view is superior to that of anothers of course colored each groups outlook. This brought about distortions that rationalize the shortcomings of ones own group and downgraded the other. During the initial stage of training, when the community would state one negative perception of the police, the police would counter with a negative one about the community. This defense attitude made each group seem inflexible to the other.

The counter-provocations that were made heighten the differences between the groups. Similarities, such as the desire for respect, were ignored during the provocative exchanges. Exercises in the training, such as role playing, exhibited how difficult it was for both police and community to express positive attributes about the other. Since the focus prior to the intergroup laboratory had been to focus on differences it was easier to express the negative things about the other party. The only way that they could portray each other in a positive manner was to project upon the other the characteristics that they wished they had. In short empathy for the other group was lacking.

However, as images were exchanged and understanding increased during the training, it became increasingly evident that mutual cooperation was necessary to resolve a complex problem such as police-community relationship. As communication improved, as factual information was exchanged, as attitude differences decreased, and as genuine trust and respect increased, the two groups no longer maintained a strong we vs. they orientation but moved to a mutual "we" position. The inflexible position that was presented in the beginning became one of recognition and understanding of the others position.

In conclusion, SRI staff are more than pleased with the accomplishments of the first phase of the training. Despite the difficulties presented by the lack of time, and possibly the observers, we feel that ground work has been laid for future training and community involvement. The meaningful exchanges that occurred between the police and the community members vividly illustrate how necessary it is to have people confront each other on a person-to-person level, and not through other means, if any improvement is going to develop in intergroup relations.

January 13, 1969

Mr. Myrl Alexander
Director
Bureau of Prisons
101 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Alex:

I tried to contact you by phone today, because I haven't received the letter that we discussed during our recent conference. Figure it could have been misplaced?

Of course the letter is not necessary if you are going to continue to direct the "ship".

Respectfully,

John O. Boone, ACSW
Project on Crime and Corrections

JOB/mv

The County Work Camps: Punishment for Profit
by Jack Nelson

Indtalics

The County Work Camps: Punishment for Profit is a sequel to The Delta Prisons: Punishment for Profit, published ~~by the~~ as a Southern Regional Council Special Report in March, 1968, and like The Delta Prisons, throws considerable light on the ramifications of imprisonment in the south. Obviously such systems ~~prepare men~~ fail to prepare men for productive roles in the community and should be abolished as uneconomical and a serious waste of manpower. As we observed in the Delta Prisons, the released prisoner returns to an impersonal community, most of the time in worse condition than he was when he left — and in most cases with greater motivation for pursuing a criminal career, and many are literally serving life on ~~the~~ an installment basis. This process is not seen as widely dangerous to the health and safety of ~~the~~ a community, nor as economically unwise. If it were,

the public would be more willing to provide financial support for educational, social and psychological programs that would rehabilitate. Mr. Nelson has been a keen observer of our practices in connection with criminal justice and respect for the law, ~~having prepared many~~ including other New South articles, ~~on the subject,~~ such as Law Enforcement: The Poor wants it Too and Terror in Mississippi. He is the Atlanta Correspondent for the Los Angeles Times.

End of Italics

Some are still shackled, many are "leased" for so much a "head," and all are forced to work long hours without pay.

They are the more than 8,000 convicts in the South's prison work camps. South Carolina, where leg chains are still used in some camps, has the most medieval system, but antiquated systems based only on a man's economic value as an imprisoned government slave also exist in Georgia and Alabama. ~~Inx~~ In Florida, as a result of a July, 1967, fire at the Jay Work Camp that killed 38 prisoners, there have been reforms and promises of morechanges, but the emphasis still is on economics and there is little in the way of rehabilitation programs for the convicts.

Recent figures show there are approximately 8,373 work camp prisoners in those states--4,450 in Georgia, including 3,400 in county work camps and 1,050 in state prison branch work camps; 2,000 in South Carolina's county-operated camps, 1,073 in Florida's 19 camps, and 850 in Alabama's camps, which are operated by the State Highway Department under a leasing arrangement with the Department of Corrections.

Periodically news reports of corruppion or inhumane treatment of some of the prisoners bring the camps to the public's attention and occassionally there are cries for reform. But the camps are so enmeshed in politics and the public's apathy is generally ~~ix~~ so deep that the reform penologists almost unanimously agree is needed--abolition ofthe work camps--has never gained much favor in the legislatures of the four states.

-more-

The work camps evolved out of slavery and the subsequent system of leasing convicts, the great majority of whom were blacks, and there usually is built into the work camp life an added burden for the prisoner if he is black. For almost invariably he is assigned to oneof the more miserable xxx of the generally substandard camps andhe is at the mercy of white guards who work long hours (55 to 60 hours or more in many cases) for little pay and look on their jobs as "workin' niggers."

Of the 3,400 prisoners recently reported in Georgia's county camps, 2,560 were blacks. Blacks in the better equipped and more modern state prison branch work camps numbered only 350, compared to 700 whites.

South Carolina state prison authorities report that "the great majority" of the 2,000 work camp inmates there are Negroes, but they say that becausethe state has nothing to do with operating the camps there is no central file on the prisoners and they have no specific data as to race.

All of Alabama's convicts "leased"to the Highway Department are black. Of Florida's 1,073 prisoners, 679 are black.

The longer sentences meted out to blacks in the almost totally white courts of the South also make blacks more valuable as an object of work exploitation. A 1968 sentence disparity study by John O. Boone of the Southern Regional Council xxx disclosed that Negro convicts in Georgia are serving an average of 19.6 years, while white convicts are serving an average of 12.6 years.

-more-

The built-in discrimination of the work camp system (still mostly segregated and operated almost enitrely by whites) not only causes added grief for blacks, it corrupts penology generally in the states.

It takes prisoners most susceptible to rehabilitation--whites as well as blacks in all ofthe states except Alabama--and relentlessly works them until they escape in despair or are freed penniless and unrehabilitated, leabing them at society's mercy and vice versa.

The illegal and unethical ways in which the prisoners often are used in Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina are well known, but perpetuated by local politicians, giving the convicts themselves repeated lessons in disrespect for law and justice.

Besides laboring long and hard hours on road work, the convicts in many localities are known to be worked for political reasons on private projects. Sometimes it involves graveling or paving driveways, sometimes clearning or otherwise working around cemeteries or churchyards, especially just before elections when local politicians who have control over the prisoners are seeking re-election.

Politics is the only valid excuse for continuing the system, although politicians who defend it claim that it is a matter of economics, that the prisoners are needed, especially in the poor counties, to do road work.

-more-

Ellis C. MacDougall, a leading penologist who reformed South Carolina's state prison system but failed in efforts to abolish the county-controlled camps, says, "the whole reason for the system's existence is given as economics, for rehabilitation of roads rather than prisoners. But it's the most expensive system a state can have. Counties would be a lot better off--not to mention society and the prisoners--if they put the prisoners in state penal institutions and had their own highway crews or hired local contractors to do the work."

MacDougall, who last year resigned as commissioner of corrections in South Carolina to accept a similar position in Connecticut, says, "prisoners usually do poor road work anyway and it has to be done over and over. But the real tragedy is that the prisoners that have the most potential for being salvaged are in the camps and they become the most hardened because there is no rehabilitation program. They waste all these years in work camps when they could be supporting their families and paying taxes--instead most of their families become tax burdens."

Ostensibly, the constitutional rights of any man to be free from cruel and unsual punishment follow him into a work camp or any other place of ~~xxxxx~~ confinement after a court sentences him. But there is a great reluctance on the part of courts to in any way interfere with prison administration.

This was emphasized in a June 27, 1968 decision by a three-judge federal court in Atlanta which ordered desegregation of all penal institutions in the state, but rejected a request, including a suit filed on behalf of several prisoners by the American Civil Liberties Union, that county work camps be abolished. The suit contended the system "violates the evolving standards of decency required of

-more-

correctional institutions, is non or anti-rehabilitative, and cruel and unusual punishment under the Eighth Amendment. Additionally, the system permits a form of slavery not sanctioned by the Thirteenth amendment exception 'except as punishment for crime...'and is factually unequal under the due process and equal protection caluses of the 14th Amendment." Part of the suit's argument was that while prisoners in state-controlled institutions, such as the state penitentiary at Reidsville, are exposed to educational andothere rehabilitation programs, those assigned to work camps get no such training.

The court embraced an argument that blurs the issue of whether it is unusual punishment or unequal proection of the laws to assign prisoners to non-rehabilitative work camps while other prisoners are furnished some training. "The court is far from convinced that all prisoners at public works camps would prefer being inmates at Reidsville State Penitentiary," the court said. "To the contrary, many prefer the comparative freedom, the proximity to their families, and the general association with less hardened criminals in the work camps."

While some prisoners undoubtedly would prefer to be in the work camps, the comment about "less hardened criminals" is far from true in many cases (as Ellis MacDougall said, they often become "the most hardened"). Moreover, prisoners who have never been exposed to rehabilitative processes are less likely to be very interested in them. And more impotant, what of the prisoners who do prefer a chance at rehabilitation instead of a monotonous diet of work?

-more-

The court cited a "long-standing policy of the courts not to interfere in prison administration and discipline at any level" and said, "there must be a clear abuse of discretion before the courts will do so. The location and type of instructions to be established andthe programs for each are basically matters for determination by the appropriate administrators. Of course, certain constitutional rights follow a person into state prison through the Fourteenth Amendment and among these is the protection of the Eighth Amendment against cruel and unusual punishment. However, a work camp per se does not constitute such 'inhuman, barbarious or torturous punishment' as to violate the Eighth Amendment."

Since there apparently is no prospect of judicial relief from the work camp system (the U. S. Supreme Court has refused to review the three-judge court's decision), the problem remains a perplexing one for penologists and politicians alike. Penologists know the camps corrupt the penal system, but they have no control over them. Most politicians who control the camps in Georgia and South Carolina (the situation is much better in reform-minded Florida and some better in Alabama) are steeped in chain-gang philosophy, know little or nothing about modern penology, and seem oblivious to the camps' corrupting influence.

Georgia recently was subjected to the spectacle of its chairman of the State Board of Corrections being accused of mistreating prisoners at the Jefferson County Public Works Camp where he serves as warden. As Gerry Franklin, a member of the governor's Citizen Penal Reform Committee, commented, "there is no effort toward changing these men (at the Jefferson camp) or toward helping them change themselves. Before a man like Warden Stanley can change an inmate into a useful citizen, his

more

attitude must first be changed. Stanley received most of his training in the chain gang system."

The "chain gang," which replaced the convict lease system in the early 20th Century, exists in fact toby only in some South Carolina camps, but the term still is commonly used to identify all convict road gangs. The lease system emerged after the Civil War as a means of both "controlling" blacks and providing the South with enough labor to operate its plantations, build roads and repair war damages to industrial and government buildings. In some ways it was harsher than slavery for blacks--slave owners at least were interested in protecting permanent investments, but the contractors' main interests were to extract as much work as possible from convicts on the projects for which they were leased. The inhumanity of the system was so stark and the atrocities so numerous that public opinion finally forced the stands to abandon leasing convicts to private persons and firms.

Of the four states covered in this report, only Florida has moved toward meaningful reform. It began, of course, after the fire which swept through the wooden work camp at Jay. The state, which did have 36 camps, today has only 19. Four were "phased out because the Road Department didn't feel they were economical" and 13 were abandoned after the Legislature decreed that all wooden camps must be vacated.

L. W. Griffith, superintendent of the state Division of Correction Road Prisons, expects the state to soon expand work-study and work-release programs already instituted in some of the camps.

more

A. Frank Lee, Alabama's commissioner of corrections, is "diabolically opposed to the existing system of road camps" but political pressure always stymies any move at reform. The 17 camps operated by the Highway Department are looked upon by many politicians and their constituents as a "local industry" and any talk of discontinuing them causes a loud outcry.

Yet there are constant complaints that the convicts are used to do private work. "The thing about it," one Alabama penal authority says, "is that it's gone on for so long many people think it's all right, they think the convicts are suppose to pave driveways and do all other manner of private work."

Lee says the camps "operate like they are a separate prison system. We just lease the convicts for them at so much a head--right now it's $55.90 per month. We feed them and cloth them and furnish them medical attention and catch them if they run. But we don't have any control over them. Something happens bad in one of the camps--and we've had some damn bad things happen, some unknown by the citizenry as much as we've hollered about it--and we get the blame for it."

Lee says the camps offer no rehabilitation programs and little in the way of activity outside of road work.

The methods of punishment used in many of the camps in all four states have been severely criticized in recent years. Some of the methods used in South Carolina have reflected vivid imaginations if not sensitivity to human suffering. Some camps used "the zipper," a shallow solitary cell where the prisoner could neither sit nor lie down, but had to remain standing. Anderson County had a different idea--a toilietless blockhouse, five

feet by five feet, in which the prisoner could sit or lie down, but could not stand up, and in which he could be confined for 28 days on a break and water diet. Anderson finally got rid of its blockhouse last year after newspaper exposes caused a public outcry.

But before it did, County Supervisor John T. Ashley, the official responsible for the camp's operations, toldthe Anderson legislative delegation, "I regret having to discipline anybody. But they bring it on themsleves. Nobody has been put in solitary confinement but they brought it on themsleves. The biggest complaint you hear is from the newspapers."

Such attitudes are not uncommon today among county officials, many of whom long have viewedthe camps strictly in harsh economic terms. Although all of the "zippers" reportedly have now been abandoned, many of the officials responsible for their use are still in charge of county camps. In an interview a South Carolina convict, a 35-year-old Negro, told how he was accused of "cheating" the solitary cell of maximum punishment by leaning on his artificial leg:

"It was a box you couldn't sit down in or lay down in. You couldn't step forward and you couldn't go backward. If you took a leak or a bowel movement, you had to do it on yourself. You would be in it all night and the day man would come and let you out and let you ruan around a little and then put you back in. They put me in because when I was workin' on the road a woman come and asked me how much I would take to bring her a load of the dirt and I said whatever she give me. I never got her the dirt and she never give me nothin', but a guard heard about it and that's why they put me in the zipper. When they found out I'd been takin' off my peg-leg and leanin' on it, the warden said they wasn't gettin' enough punishment out of me.

They kept me in it for 28 days."

Exposure of curel punishment frequently has dramatically focused attention on the camps and resulted in some reforms, but the system itself continues intact, with each of 42 counties operated its own camp (or camps in some cases) as a separate penal system, with no standard controls and no central records system. State penal authorities know that their own system has a low recitivism rate, but they have no way of knowing the rate for convicts in county damps and have no information on escapes from the camps.

The county supervisors who control the camps have first call--or a "first grab" as Ellis MadDougall calls it--on all prisoners sentenced in their counties. "They're just looking for good workers and that's all, " says MacDougall. "They send the sick and the lame and the problem boys and some youthful offenders to the state system."

MacDougall's successor, William D. Leake, who also strongly opposes the county camp system but is more guarded in his public comments because of political realities, agrees that an inordinate number of prisoners ~~xxxxx~~ susceptible to rehabilitation are sentenced to the camps. He says "a great number" would qualify for the state's work-release program under which prisoners work at private jobs outside the prison during the day, earning pay (an average of $85.90 a week last year) to finance the program and provide subsistence for the families, and return to a pre-release center at night for training and confinement.

more

Bordeom and harsh treatment suffered in the county camps often are blamed for escapes. When Leake was warden of the Central Correctional Institute a couple of years ago, an escapee from a county camp, accompan ed by his wife, turned himself in at the main gate and said he had fled the camp in hopes of being confined to a state instiution. But the supervisor of the county ffom which he escaped considered him a good worker and demanded and got his return, as provided by state law.

A supervisor also can request the rlease of a prisoner from the state system to a county camp, but he cannot force the issue. A South Carolina prison official cites a case where a supervisor asked for the return of a motor grade operator who left his camp to be treated for tuberculosis in a state prison hospital. "That man decided he just didn't want to go back," the official said. "He said, 'No sir, I worked for the county for 20 yars running a motor grader in all kinds of weather and when I got sick they didn't want no part of me. Now that my TB's cured and I can work again, they want me back. No sir.'"

Prisoners sometimes send outpathetic messages asking the state for help in getting them out of the camps, but under the law there is little the state can do. Last year a prisoner in the Anderson County camp wrote Gov. Robert E. McNair that several requests"to be transferred to the state pen" had been denied and said, "I have just recently been given a sentence of six moths consecutive with an eight-year sentence for escape. The reason I left was hopes I would be sent to the pen. Sir, I am a first offender with hopes of never being a second. I cannot keep going under the conditions I am now asked to live in..."

-more-

A state inspection report of the camp had noted that "the type of punishment used is solitary confinement, stripes and leg irons, that inmates do their own laundry in cast-iron wash pots, and that dormitories were heated by ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ wood burning stoves.

A south Carolina prison official said that "quite a few" camps still use leg chaings as punishment and to "break in" new prisoners. He quoted one county supervisor as saying, "We just use the chains for breaking them in. If they don't give us any trouble after a week or 10 days we take them off. But we show them who's boss."

There is no screening of prisoners when they enter the work camps and no attempt is made to separate the young from the old, the first offender from the hardened criminal, or the misdemeanant from the felon. After studying the South Carolina system and comparing it with work camps in other states, Dan T. Brailford, a University of South Carolina law school student, observed in a school report published this year, "our county-rule system is the most antiquated to be found anwyere in the United States." Brailford concluded that not only are prisoners "deprived completely of rehabilitative training," but that the camps corrupt the state's penal system and are of "doubtful economic value" to the counties.

Corrections Director Leake also questions the economic value and suggests that counties could operate more economically by paying free laborers $2 an hour to do road work. He advocates a cost study to determine the system's economic value.

The Greenville Piedmont, in a series of articles in March, 1967, by Managing Editor William C. Morris, referred to "almost sub-human conditions" in the work

more

and said that penologists who had visited the camps used these arguments against the system:

1. Chain gangs do no rehabilitate. There are no educational programs, no libraries, no medical facilities, and very little recreation directed to changing peoples' attitudes. The average prisoner comes from a poverty-stricken home, has about an eighth-grade education, then goes to a filthy camp where no strict sanitary rules are enforced.

2. Chain gangs offer no motivation. A prisoner is given a pick and shovel and, in most cases, is supervised by an officer who is underpaid, untrained, and ~~xxxxxxx~~ has little motivation himself. The quality and amount of work are poor as a result.

3. The prisoners often run the camps. In many circumstances, the prisoner is allowed to go home on weekends, reducing the number of escapes. As long as they are allowed to gamble, take a little drink and run home for the weekend, they won't complain too much. In some counties, they are used to work on private property.

4. County prisons are expensive in the long run. Work on roads is second-rate, requiring repeated patching. Since they are not on work-release programs, the taxpayers must support their families through welfare agencies. Without a pre-rlease program to prepare a prisoner for return to society, the county prisoner is incapable of holding a job, hastening his return to crime. Only 25 per cent of the prisoners have skills for making a living.

Morris wrote that South Carolina "is the only state still shackled to a road-and-chain system of prisons to such an extent that it is wasteful and revengeful" and that the state's camps "often are filthy and in-different breeding places for crime."

-more-

~~Although Morris xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~

Although Morris' series, which resultdd from extensive research, has been hailed by South Carolina penologists as an authoritative report on the county work camp system, nothing much has changed since it was published and then distributed in reprints by the Piedmont.

In June, 1967, the South Carolina legislature did pass a jail andprison inspection law which authorizes a state inspection of all local penal facilities, including work camps. However, there is only one inspector for the 215 city and county jails and more than 40 work camps and some of the camps still have not been inspected. Moreover, the inspection involves little more than the issuance of advisory information to county supervisors. The state has no authority to remove prisoners or order the closing of camps no matter how sub-standard the inspector may find its operations.

A "youthful offenders law" passed by the South Carolina Legislature last year may have more impact on the system. It is decreasing a prime source of convict labor for the counties--prisoners aged 17 through 24. The law created a Youthful Offenders Division of the Department of Corrections and provides for screening and evulation, treatment and training ofyoung prisoners.

The Georgia state penal system has one weapon that South Carolina corrections officials lack in dealing with county camps--the power to close them if they flagrantly violate minimum standards of treatment or rules prohibiting the use of convict labor for private purposes. But the weapon is seldom used because of political pressures and has done little to improve conditions at the camps.

Not only politics, but clear cases of conflicts of interest often are involved in camp operations. The most glaring is the case of John B. Stanley, who served as chairman of the State Board of Corrections while also serving as warden of the Jefferson camp. The board finally voted to replace him as chairman in January, 1969, after press disclores of irregularities at the camp, but he was allowed to remain a member of the board. An impeachment proceeding against him in the Legislature failed.

Stanley was accused of cursing prisoners, forcingthem to ride in an open truck in cold weather, and otherwise mistreating them and operating a sub-standard camp.

Gov. Lester Maddox, despite his insistence that he wanted to reform the work camp system, defended Stanley in his dual role, just as in past years other governors repoeatedly have defended other wardens accused of irregularities. The wardens are local appointees who usually have good political connections--and in some cases the wardens themselves have held key political offices, such as county commissioner and state legislator.

The existence of so many penal institutions--there are 66 county camps and 11 state prison work camps--creates a serious problem for both prison inspectors and the State Board of Pardson and Paroles. The state inspection staff has always been short-handed and this means that inspectors, who give priority to state-operated institutions, seldom get to some of the county camps. And since the Parole Board cannot be expected to visit all of the institutions, it often is forced to make decisions without ever seeing the inmate who is being considered for parole.

A report of a 1964 state study (Gibson, a General Overview of Parole, Probation and Penal Administration in Georgia) concluded that the "gross number of institutions is totally involved in thepolitics of this state" and added, "there is no substantial reason why Georgia's felony population could not be adequately handled in a maximum of 10 different places of incarceration.

"Because of the exaggerated number of institutions that exist in this state," the report continued, "a number that includes institutions housing less than 40

more-

prisoners, there is, for all practical purposes, a total lack of vocational programs created and administered in such a way as to turn back to society a product different from and better than the product which entered the state prison system."

A series of articles by Gene Stephens in The Atlanta Constitution last year pinpointed many serious irregularities at five county camps and two state-operated camps. He found filthy conditions, 14-hour work days, evidence of brutality, and complaints of convicts being forced to work on private property.

At the Troup County camp, where Stephens had exposed a loan shark racket and other irregularities, guards shot tear gas into the faces of some 20 black inmates who balked at being forced to go to work at 7:30 a.m. in 19-degree weather. The convicts said the guards laughed as they fired the tear gas. One told of a guard threatening him with a pistol and saying, "Nigger, get on that damn truck before I kill you."

At the Jones County camp Stepyens found that there actually were more guards--12--than prisoners--11-and that one of the prisoners, confined in the "hole" or solitary cell, actually already had served out his time and should have been released. The county later closed the camp.

Stephens described "pig pen" conditions at the camp in Muscogee County, where the sheriff, Jack Rutledge, is a member ofthe Board of Corrections. The county's state representative defended the camp, as do most representatives when their counties' camps are being criticized, andtold newsmen, "I eat lunc in that pig pen and I enjoy it."

After visting 50 county work camps, Stephens concluded, "49 were sub-standard. Most were filthy and there were complaints of lousy food at just about all of them. There were no programs for rehabilitation."

all